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Criminal Violence

Psychological Correlates and Determinants

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- Rehabilitation
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James L. Underwood
Acting Director

CRIMINAL VIOLENCE:
Psychological Correlates and Determinants

A Selected Bibliography

compiled by

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National Criminal Justice Reference Service

December 1981

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

National Institute of Justice
James L. Underwood
Acting Director

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INTRODUCTION

This is one of a set of five topical bibliographies on criminal violence, each covering an area of continuing major concern in criminological theory and empirical research on criminology and criminal justice. The other bibliographies in the series are:

- Criminal Violence: Biological Correlates and Determinants
- Criminal Violence and Race
- Domestic Criminal Violence
- The Violent Offender in the Criminal Justice System

Citations in this topical bibliography have been selected from approximately 50,000 entries in the National Criminal Justice Reference Service data base, one of the largest data bases of its kind in criminology and criminal justice. Approximately 4,500 citations on criminal violence for the years 1972 to 1980 were selected by searching the title, annotation, abstract, and content codes of each citation for several topically related key-word combinations. These 4,500 citations were, in turn, searched for citations pertaining to the psychological correlates and determinants of criminal violence. The search strategy for generating relevant citations was designed to ensure that any errors would be in the direction of overinclusion, thereby allowing the user final discretion in determining citation relevance.

The search was limited to the years 1972 to 1980 because a bibliographic compilation already exists for earlier years. As part of a project supported by the National Science Foundation, a comprehensive listing of documents in criminological theory and empirical research on criminology was published for the years 1945 to 1972. The interested reader should consult Marvin E. Wolfgang, Robert M. Figlio, and Terence P. Thornberry, *Criminology Index* (New York: Elsevier, 1975).

Citations included in this bibliography cover a broad spectrum of issues bearing on the psychology of criminal violence. The cited documents explore the psychological, sociopsychological, and, to a lesser extent, psychobiological antecedents and consequences of aggressive and criminal violence. The predominant number of works examine personality traits and dynamics — including their pathological forms — as well as stress and frustration. Somewhat fewer in number are documents which examine the psychological effects of being a victim of criminal violence.

Information about obtaining the documents cited in this bibliography can be found on the inside of the back cover.

Initially three additional bibliographies were planned for this series: longitudinal analyses of criminal violence, situational correlates and determinants of criminal violence, and criminal violence and weapon use. The first two efforts were ended because of difficulties in identifying a significant number of relevant citations through data base searches, and the last because a more comprehensive work is currently being sponsored by a grant from the National Institute of Justice. Researchers interested in longitudinal analyses of criminal violence are invited to contact Dr. Sarnoff Mednick, Director of the Center for Longitudinal Research, at the University of Southern California. Dr. Mednick and his staff have compiled one of the most extensive bibliographies currently existing on longitudinal research in the United States in the medical, behavioral, and social sciences. The bibliography on criminal violence and weapon use, also one of the most extensive bibliographies of its kind, can be obtained from Drs. James D. Wright and Peter H. Rossi at the Social and Demographic Research Institute, at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This topical bibliography has been prepared under a Research Agreements Program award from the Center for the Study of Crime Correlates and Criminal Behavior of the National Institute of Justice (79-NI-AX-0127). The award established the Center for the Interdisciplinary Study of Criminal Violence at the Center for Studies in Criminology and Criminal Law at the University of Pennsylvania.

The editors wish to express their thanks to the staff of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service for making available to us their considerable expertise in working with one of the most comprehensive and current abstracted citation data bases in criminology and criminal justice. Georgette Semick, Director of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, and W. Donald Pointer, Senior Corrections Specialist, worked long and closely with us throughout the preparation of this bibliography.

We would also like to thank Dr. Helen Erskine, our former grant monitor, Winifred Reed, our present grant monitor, and Paul Estaver, project monitor of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, for expediting the administrative aspects of this collaboration.

Thanks are owed to Dr. Robert Levinson, Director of Inmate Programs of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, for reviewing the bibliography. His suggestions significantly improved the quality of the bibliography.

We are indebted to Selma Pastor, the librarian at the Center for Studies in Criminology and Criminal Law at the University of Pennsylvania, for her invaluable help in preparing the search strategy used by the National Criminal Justice Reference Service.

Our appreciation is extended to Rhoda Piltch, administrative officer of the Center for Studies in Criminology and Criminal Law, for assisting at the various stages in the preparation of the bibliography, and to our secretaries — Esther Lafair and Elizabeth Jane McCartney — for their work throughout the project.

Finally, a debt of gratitude is owed to Joyce Duboff, the former coordinating assistant at the Center for Interdisciplinary Study of Criminal Violence, and to the graduate student research assistants who have ably worked on the project — Moira Crawley, Momodou Darboe, Martin Gilderman, Andrea Hilton, Merly Komala, and Shereen Miller — for their careful reviews of the contents of this bibliography.

Marvin E. Wolfgang

Neil Alan Weiner

CRIMINAL VIOLENCE - PSYCHOLOGICAL

1. **ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN. D. J. WILLIS, Ed.** JOURNAL OF PEDIATRIC PSYCHOLOGY CHILD STUDY CENTER, 1100 NE 13TH STREET, OKLAHOMA CITY, OK 73117. *PEDIATRIC PSYCHOLOGY,* V 1, N 2 (SPRING 1976), SPECIAL, COMPLETE ISSUE. **NCJ-44710**
ARTICLES IN THIS SPECIAL JOURNAL ISSUE EXAMINE THE EFFECTS, CAUSES, SOCIETAL FACTORS, PREVENTIONS, AND TREATMENT OF CHILD ABUSE. AN INTRODUCTORY REVIEW OF THE PHYSICALLY ABUSED CHILD DISCUSSES THE INCIDENCE, ETIOLOGY, AND TREATMENT APPROACHES RELATING TO THE PROBLEM. A SECTION CONCERNING THE EFFECTS OF PARENTAL ABUSE AND NEGLECT ON CHILDREN INCLUDES ARTICLES ON THE PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT OF ABUSE ON CHILDREN, THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND BEHAVIORAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ABUSED CHILDREN, THE SYNDROME OF PSYCHOSOCIAL DWARFISM, A FOLLOWUP STUDY OF ABUSED CHILDREN, AND THE COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT OF ABUSED AND FAILURE-TO-THRIVE CHILDREN. SELECTIONS ON PROFESSIONAL NEGLECT OF ABUSED CHILDREN, MISTREATED CHILDREN, ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS IN CHILD ABUSE SERVICES, THE ABUSE AND NEGLECT OF HANDICAPPED CHILDREN BY PROFESSIONALS AND PARENTS, THE BATTERED CHILD IN THE CLASSROOM, AND DIFFICULTIES OF CHILD ABUSE RESEARCH ARE PRESENTED FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF CHILD ABUSE AND THE PROFESSIONAL. ARTICLES ON THE CHILD ABUSING SOCIETY COVER THE PHILOSOPHICAL AND POLITICAL ASPECTS OF CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION; A SYSTEMS APPROACH TO THE ETIOLOGY OF CHILD ABUSE; THE ABORTION ISSUE IN RELATION TO A HUMANISTIC SOCIETY; AND VIOLENCE, PERMISSIVENESS, AND THE OVERPUNISHED CHILD. CHILD ABUSING PARENTS ARE EXAMINED IN TERMS OF DIFFERENCES IN PARENTING AND SUBSEQUENT CHARACTER STRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT; A MINNESOTAL MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY COMPARISON OF CHILD ABUSERS WITH TWO GROUPS OF CRIMINAL OFFENDERS IS ALSO OFFERED IN THIS SECTION. LEGAL ASPECTS OF PROTECTION FOR ABUSED CHILDREN AND OF PSYCHOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND COURT TESTIMONY IN CHILD ABUSE CASES ARE PRESENTED IN OTHER ARTICLES. AMONG THE INTERVENTION PROGRAMS FOR ABUSE AND NEGLECT FAMILIES DESCRIBED ARE MULTIPLE INTERVENTION PROGRAMS FOR THE ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILD, CLIENT-CENTERED CASE CONSULTATION IN PROTECTIVE SERVICES, A FAMILY TRAINING PROGRAM AND A PARENT AIDE PROJECT. EDITORIALS ON THE GENERAL PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE AND PREVENTIVE MODELS ARE ALSO INCLUDED. (DAS)

2. **ADVICE ON COUNSELING A RAPE VICTIM. By D. BACKER.** HARCOURT BRACE JOVANOVICH, 757 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10017. *PRACTICAL PSYCHOLOGY FOR PHYSICIANS,* V 2, N 1 (JANUARY 1975), P 34-39. **NCJ-54698**
PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAUMA EXPERIENCED BY RAPE VICTIMS IS ADDRESSED, AND GUIDELINES FOR PROVIDING APPROPRIATE THERAPY AND COUNSELING TO VICTIMS ARE EXAMINED. LAWS CONCERNING RAPE ARE DESIGNED TO PROTECT RAPISTS NOT VICTIMS. MANY WOMEN, THEREFORE, WHO HAVE BEEN RAPED DO NOT REPORT THE INCIDENTS. IN CITIES WHERE A GOOD RAPE CRISIS CENTER EXISTS, POLICE ATTITUDES HAVE IMPROVED AND LEGAL CASES INVOLVING RAPE HAVE BEGUN TO ACHEIVE BETTER RESULTS. IT IS STILL ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE, HOWEVER, TO GET A CONVICTION OF A RAPIST IN COURT. RAPE IS NOT ALWAYS MERELY A SEXUAL ACT; IN MANY CASES, RAPISTS DO NOT EVEN ENJOY THEIR CRIME. THEY GET SOMETHING OTHER THAN EROTIC PLEASURE FFROM THE COMMISSION OF RAPE, SUCH AS A SENSE OF SUPERIORITY, THE ASSERTION OF THEIR RIGHTS OF PILLAGE, AND THE SIMPLE REDUCTION OF ANOTHER PERSON TO A 'THING.' IT IS VERY OFTEN RAGE AND NOT LUST THAT DRIVES A MAN TO VIOLATE A WOMAN. RAPE IS A SOCIAL DISEASE AND HAS BOTH MEDICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS. WOMEN WHO REPORT RAPES TO THE POLICE ARE USUALLY SENT TO AN EMERGENCY HOSPITAL UNIT FOR IMMEDIATE MEDICAL TREATMENT. OF WOMEN WHO DO NOT GO TO THE POLICE AND WHO HAVE NOT BEEN TREATED IN HOSPITALS, MANY SUFFER FROM INSOMNIA, NIGHTMARES, AND OTHER FORMS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAUMA AND ULTIMATELY REQURE THERAPY AND COUNSELING BY A PSYCHIATRIST OR PSYCHOLOGIST. AFTER BEING IMMEDIATELY REASSURED THAT SHE IS A HUMAN BEING, THE MOST IMPORTANT PSYCHOLOGICAL REMEDY FOR THE WOMEN WHO HAVE BEEN RAPED IS TO RESTORE HER SELF-DETERMINATION AND SELF-WORTH. THE PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAUMA SYNDROME OBSERVED IN MANY RAPE VICTIMS STARTS WITH A REACTION OF SHOCK AND LATER INCLUDES STAGES OF RESIGNATION, CONFRONTATION, AND DEPRESSION. THE ROLE OF THERAPY AND COUNSELING IS TO DEEMPHASIZE THE SEXUAL NATURE OF RAPE, SEPARATE VIOLATION BY RAPE FROM NORMAL SEX, ENCOURAGE A WOMAN TO SEE THAT RAPE IS A CRIME OF VIOLENCE AND NOT AN AFFIRMATION

OF 'NATURAL' ROLES BETWEEN AGGRESSIVE MEN AND SUBMISSIVE WOMEN, REMOVE THE SENSE OF GUILT MOST WOMEN HAVE AFTER BEING RAPED, AND SEE RAPE VICTIMS AT CRUCIAL STAGES IN THEIR ORDEAL. RAPE CRISIS CENTERS CAN BE INVALUABLE REFERRAL SOURCES FOR PHYSICIANS WHO TREAT RAPE VICTIMS. THESE CENTERS ARE STAFFED BY PARAMEDICAL COUNSELORS, MANY OF WHOM HAVE BEEN RAPE VICTIMS THEMSELVES. A LIST OF RAPE CRISIS CENTERS AND OTHER ANTIRAPE GROUPS IS INCLUDED. (DEP)

3. **AGGRESSIVE AND SIMPLE SOCIOPATHS—TEN YEARS LATER (FROM BIOLOGY AND CRIME, P 65-76, BY C R JEFFERY—SEE NCJ-66758). By P. S. DYNES, E. W. CARLSON, and H. E. ALLEN.** 12 p. 1979. **NCJ-66760**
THIS RETROSPECTIVE STUDY OF THE PERIOD 1967-77 EXAMINED THE CRIMINAL CAREERS OF SOCIOPATHIC AND NONSOCIOPATHIC FELONS THROUGH THEIR PREINSTITUTIONAL, INSTITUTIONAL, AND POSTINSTITUTIONAL PHASES. THIS RESEARCH COMPLETED THE PANEL DESIGN AND LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF 277 CONSECUTIVE ADMISSIONS TO THE OHIO PENITENTIARY BEGUN IN 1967. FINAL DATA ON ONLY 233 OF THE ADMISSIONS HAVE BEEN COLLECTED DUE TO TEMPORAL AND ECONOMIC CONSTRAINTS. THE STUDIES (INCLUDING THOSE BY ALLEN AND GALTON) WERE DESIGNED TO INVESTIGATE THE IMPACT OF SOCIOPATHY ON CRIMINAL CAREERS. CLASSIFICATION PROCEDURES DIVIDED THE INMATES INTO HOSTILE SOCIOPATHS (HIGH ON THE LYKKEN ANXIETY SCALE), SIMPLE SOCIOPATHS (LOW ON THE LYKKEN ANXIETY SCALE), MIXED SUBJECTS, AND NONSOCIOPATHS OR NORMALS. THE AGGREGATE PERFORMANCE OF THE EXPERIMENTAL GROUPS DID NOT REVEAL ANY UNEXPECTED FINDINGS. YET, WHEN THE GROUP WAS SUBDIVIDED INTO THE FOUR CATEGORIES, SEVERAL FINDINGS EMERGED. FIRST, SIMPLE SOCIOPATHS TOOK LONGER TO BE RELEASED FROM PRISON, A FINDING CONTRARY TO THAT OF AN EARLIER STUDY. THE SIMPLES' MORE LENGTHY INCARCERATIONS AND MORE FREQUENT PAROLE DENIALS COULD MOST LIKELY BE ATTRIBUTED TO THE PAROLE BOARD BASING ITS DECISION ON THEIR LENGTHY CRIMINAL RECORDS. SECOND, BOTH SIMPLE AND HOSTILE SOCIOPATHS WERE MOST LIKELY TO ENCOUNTER DIFFICULTY WHILE ON PAROLE. BOTH TYPES OF SOCIOPATHS WERE MORE LIKELY TO BE ARRESTED THAN WERE MIXED OR NORMAL TYPES. SIMPLES WERE MOST LIKELY TO BE PAROLE VIOLATORS AND HOSTILES WERE MOST LIKELY TO BE AT LARGE OR ABSCOND. THRID, BOTH SIMPLE AND HOSTILE SOCIOPATHS WERE MORE THAN TWICE AS LIKELY TO BE RECOMMITTED TO AN INSTITUTION (A FINDING NOTED AT THE OUTSET OF THE STUDY). THESE RESULTS OFFER EVIDENCE THAT TYPOLOGIES OF PERSISTENTLY ANTISOCIAL INDIVIDUALS CAN BE CONSTRUCTED AND IMPLEMENTED. THE SOCIOPATH SEEMS TO BE A SOCIALLY ABNORMAL INDIVIDUAL AND HIS CONDITION APPEARS TO BE RELATED TO HIS CRIMINAL CAREER. WHETHER HIS PROBLEMS CAN BE FURTHER LINKED TO BIOLOGICAL ABNORMALITIES MUST AWAIT THE COURTS' DECISION TO ALLOW FURTHER BIOLOGICAL TESTING. CERTAINLY THE DEVELOPMENT OF EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES TO LESSEN THE SOCIOPATH'S DISRUPTIONS WILL DEPEND ON THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE PROBLEM IS BIOLOGICAL, SOCIAL, OR BOTH. NOTES AND 24 REFERENCES ARE SUPPLIED. (MHP)
Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED AT THE PANEL 'AGGRESSION AND VIOLENCE BIOLOGY OR SOCIETY?' OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 1978.

4. **AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR, GLUCOSE, AND BRAIN DYSFUNCTION. By J. A. YARYURA-TOBIAS and F. NEZIROGLU.** CANADIAN SCHIZOPHRENIC FOUNDATION, 2229 BROAD STREET, REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, CANADA S4P 2V1. 7 p. **NCJ-63702**
A STUDY FOCUSING ON THE PHYSICAL BASIS OF AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR IS DISCUSSED; SPECIFICALLY INVESTIGATED ARE GLUCOSE DYSFUNCTION AND CEREBRAL DYSRHYTHMIA. THE PERSPECTIVE FROM WHICH ONE VIEWS AGGRESSION ALSO DETERMINES THE METHOD OF CONTROL. PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM PHYSIOLOGICAL PROBLEMS WILL NOT BE REHABILITATED WITHIN A PRISON SYSTEM. IN THIS STUDY, 45 SUBJECTS WITH COMPLAINTS OF AGGRESSION WERE INVESTIGATED. A 5-HOUR GLUCOSE-TOLERANCE TEST WAS ADMINISTERED BY THE ORTHOTOLUIDINE METHOD AND ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAM READINGS WERE TAKEN TO DETERMINE BRAIN DYSRHYTHMIA. AN AGGRESSION RATING SCALE WAS DEVISED TO NOTE CHANGES IN AGGRESSION AS A RESULT OF TREATMENT. SEVERAL MONTHS LATER, PSYCHOLOGICAL INFORMATION REGARDING SUBJECTS' AGGRESSION WAS OBTAINED FOR 14 SUBJECTS BY A QUESTIONNAIRE. PRIOR TO TREATMENT, ALL SUBJECTS HAD DISPLAYED GLUCOSE DYSFUNCTION AND CEREBRAL DYSRHYTHMIA. THEY WERE CONSIDERED AGGRESSIVE IF THEY WERE ASSAULTIVE, HAD OUTBURSTS OF RAGE, OR HAD UNCONTROLLABLE TEMPERS. EACH SUBJECT WAS RATED ON THE DEVISED AGGRESSION SCALE WHEN FIRST SEEN AND AT TERMINATION OF TREATMENT WHICH LASTED FROM 1 TO 4 MONTHS. THE DIFFERENCE IN THE AGGRESSION SCORE WAS THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE. IN ORDER TO TEST THE EXISTENCE OF THE BEHAVIOR-GLUCO-DYSRHYTHMIC TRIAD, IT WAS NECESSARY TO TREAT BOTH THE HYPOGLYCEMIA AND DYSRHYTHMIA TO DETERMINE THE AMOUNT OF AGGRESSION REDUCTION. THREE GROUPS WERE USED; ONE GROUP WAS TREATED ONLY WITH A DRUG AFFECTING DYSRHYTHMIA, ONE GROUP WAS TREATED ONLY WITH A LOW CARBOHYDRATE, HIGH FAT DIET AND ONE GROUP RECEIVED BOTH DIET AND DRUG TREATMENT. STUDY RESULTS CONFIRMED THE EXISTENCE OF THE HYPOTHESIZED TRIAD. AN INTEGRAL TREATMENT OF DRUGS AND DIET MUST BE GIVEN TO OBTAIN SATISFACTORY REMISSION OF SYMPTOMS. TABULAR INFORMATION AND REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (LWM)
Supplemental Notes: REPRINTED FROM THE JOURNAL OF ORTHOMOLECULAR PSYCHIATRY.

5. **ANALYSIS OF CLASSIFICATION FACTORS FOR YOUNG ADULT OFFENDERS, V 6—VIOLENCE FACTORS. By E. A. WENK and T. V. HALATYN.** NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 760 MARKET STREET, SUITE 433, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102. 340 p. 1976. **NCJ-38969**
RESULTS OF A COMPREHENSIVE DATA COLLECTION EFFORT ON 4,146 MALE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY PAROLEES, PROVIDING INFORMATION ON OFFENDER VIOLENCE FACTORS THAT MAY BE RELATED TO PAROLE SUCCESS. THIS CALIFORNIA BASED PROJECT WAS UNDERTAKEN TO ORGANIZE THE RESULTS OF AN EXTENSIVE DATA COLLECTION ON THE YOUTHFUL OFFENDER AND TO PROVIDE A RESOURCE FOR THE CORRECTIONAL THEORIST WORKING WITH THIS MOST IMPORTANT OFFENDER GROUP. BACKGROUND DATA, PERSONALITY AND OTHER TEST RESULTS, ACADEMIC AND VOCATIONAL SKILLS AND ATTITUDES, AND PSYCHIATRIC FACTORS, AS WELL AS OFFENSE RELATED INFORMATION AND THE RATINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF INSTITUTIONAL STAFFS WERE OBTAINED ON 4,146 MALE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY PAROLEES. THIS EFFORT WAS ENVISIONED AS A PREREQUISITE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF TYPOLOGICAL DESCRIPTIONS OF YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS THAT MAY ULTIMATELY INFLUENCE THEIR TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION. AFTER PROVIDING A BRIEF BACKGROUND ON THE ENTIRE STUDY AND A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON VIOLENCE AND VIOLENT OFFENDERS, THIS VOLUME PRESENTS COMPARATIVE DATA ON SIX VIOLENCE CLASSIFICATION SUBGROUPS COVERING USE OF VIOLENCE, USE OF WEAPONS, AND ALCOHOL USE IN RELATION TO INJURY OF VICTIMS. USING THESE VIOLENCE FAC-

TORS AS CONTROLLED VARIABLES, DATA IS THEN PRESENTED ON THE CASE HISTORY, INTELLIGENCE, ACADEMIC, VOCATIONAL, PERSONALITY, PSYCHIATRIC, AND OFFENSE-RELATED FACTORS FOR THE STUDY POPULATION. THE RELATIONSHIP OF THESE FACTORS TO PAROLE SUCCESS IS ALSO ANALYZED. FOR OTHER DOCUMENTS ON THIS PROJECT, SEE NCJ-19482-19485, 38967-38968, AND NCJ-38970-38972....DMC

Sponsoring Agency: NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF PAROLES, 831 WEST MORGAN STREET, RALEIGH, NC 27603.

6. **ANALYSIS OF CLASSIFICATION FACTORS FOR YOUNG ADULT OFFENDERS, V 7—OFFENDERS AGAINST PERSONS. By E. A. WENK and T. V. HALATYN.** NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 760 MARKET STREET, SUITE 433, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102. 187 p. 1976.
NCJ-38970

RESULTS OF A COMPREHENSIVE DATA COLLECTION EFFORT ON 4,146 MALE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY PAROLEES, PROVIDING INFORMATION ON OFFENDERS AGAINST PERSONS THAT MAY BE RELATED TO PAROLE SUCCESS. THIS CALIFORNIA BASED PROJECT WAS UNDERTAKEN TO ORGANIZE THE RESULTS OF AN EXTENSIVE DATA COLLECTION ON THE YOUTHFUL OFFENDER AND TO PROVIDE A RESOURCE FOR THE CORRECTIONAL THEORIST WORKING WITH THIS MOST IMPORTANT OFFENDER GROUP. BACKGROUND DATA, PERSONALITY AND OTHER TEST RESULTS, ACADEMIC AND VOCATIONAL SKILLS AND ATTITUDES, AND PSYCHIATRIC FACTORS, AS WELL AS OFFENSE RELATED INFORMATION AND THE RATINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF INSTITUTIONAL STAFFS WERE OBTAINED ON 4,146 MALE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY PAROLEES. THIS EFFORT WAS ENVISIONED AS A PREREQUISITE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF TYPOLOGICAL DESCRIPTIONS OF YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS THAT MAY ULTIMATELY INFLUENCE THEIR TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION. THIS VOLUME FIRST PRESENTS A BRIEF BACKGROUND ON THE ENTIRE STUDY AND A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS AND THE CHARACTERISTICS OF VICTIMS AND OFFENDERS INVOLVED IN THESE CRIMES. COMPARATIVE DATA ON FOUR PERSON OFFENDER AND THREE HISTORY OF VIOLENCE SUBGROUPS IS THEN PROVIDED. USING THESE VIOLENCE AND OFFENDER FACTORS AS CONTROLLED VARIABLES, DATA IS THEN PRESENTED ON THE CASE HISTORY, INTELLIGENCE, ACADEMIC, VOCATIONAL, PERSONALITY, PSYCHIATRIC, AND OFFENSE-RELATED FACTORS TO PAROLE SUCCESS IS ALSO ANALYZED. FOR OTHER DOCUMENTS ON THIS PROJECT, SEE NCJ-19482-19485, 3896738969, AND 38971-38972....DMC

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

7. **APPROACHING A COMPARATIVE TYPOLOGY OF ASSAULTIVE FEMALE OFFENDERS. By A. R. FELTHOUS and B. YUDOWITZ.** WILLIAM ALANSON WHITE PSYCHIATRIC FOUNDATION, 1610 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20009. 7 p. 1977. **NCJ-49054**

THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF BIOLOGICAL SEX, SEX-RELATED CULTURAL FACTORS, AND ASEXUAL CONSTITUTIONAL AND PSYCHODYNAMIC FACTORS IN THE GENESIS OF ASSAULTIVE POTENTIAL IS COMPARED FOR MALE AND FEMALE OFFENDERS. THE STUDY SAMPLE CONSISTED OF 31 FEMALE OFFENDERS INCARCERATED AT THE MASSACHUSETTS CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION AT FRAMINGHAM AND 19 MALE OFFENDERS IMPRISONED AT THE MIDDLESEX COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION IN BILLERICA. EVALUATIONS UNDERTAKEN DURING THE STUDY INCLUDED ADMINISTRATION OF A MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONNAIRE, A PSYCHIATRIC INTERVIEW, AND REVIEW OF THE SUBJECT'S RECORD. THE QUESTIONNAIRE CONTAINED 11 DEMOGRAPHIC ITEMS AND 27 ITEMS HYPOTHETICALLY RELATED TO ASSAULTIVE BEHAVIOR. THE FINDINGS OF THIS PRELIMINARY STUDY SUGGEST THAT INJURIOUS PATERNAL PUNISHMENTS AND CRUELTY TO ANIMALS ARE SIGNIFICANT CORRELATES OF ASSAULTIVE BEHAVIOR IN FEMALE OFFENDERS. OTHER VARIABLES INDICATE A MORE GENERAL SOCIAL MALADAPTIVENESS IN BOTH MALE AND FEMALE SUBJECTS. THE TYPOLOGY OF THE AGGRESSIVE, IMPULSIVE PERSONALITY DISORDER OBSERVED IN MALES APPEARS TO BE EQUALLY APPLICABLE TO IMPULSIVELY ASSAULTIVE FEMALES. FURTHER RESEARCH IS NECESSARY TO ESTABLISH MORE FIRMLY THE RELATIVE SIGNIFICANCE OF EACH VARIABLE AND THE CLUSTERING OF VARIABLES AS SIGNS OF IMPULSIVE-ASSAULTIVE POTENTIAL. DATA FROM THE STUDY ARE INCLUDED. NO REFERENCES ARE CITED. (RCB)

Supplemental Notes: REPRINTED FROM PSYCHIATRY, V 40, N 3 (AUGUST 1977), P 270-276.

8. **ASSAULTIVE YOUTH AN EXPLORATORY STUDY OF THE ASSAULTIVE EXPERIENCE AND ASSAULTIVE POTENTIAL OF CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY WARDS. By E. A. WENK and R. L. EMRICH.** *JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN CRIME AND DELINQUENCY,* V 9, N 2 (JULY 1972), P 171-196.
NCJ-09960

NATURE OF VIOLENT OCCURRENCES, ADMISSIONS FOR VIOLENT OFFENSES, AND VIOLENT PAROLE RECIDIVISM OF 1964-65 ADMISSIONS AT DEVEL VOCATIONAL INSTITUTION IN CALIFORNIA. DATA COLLECTED PRIOR TO THE ASSAULTIVE ACT WAS USED TO DETERMINE OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS INDICATIVE OF ASSAULT PRONENESS. THREE SEPARATE STATISTICAL APPROACHES WERE USED TO ANALYZE 100 VARIABLES OF BACKGROUND INFORMATION, INTELLIGENCE AND APTITUDE, AND PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS. A 15 MONTH POST-RELEASE FOLLOW-UP WAS CONDUCTED, AND AN ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO DEVELOP A BEHAVIORAL INDEX. THE REPORT ALSO CONTAINS A REVIEW OF RELATED RESEARCH. FOR FUTURE RESEARCH ON THE VIOLENT OFFENDER, THE AUTHORS RECOMMEND A BETTER OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF VIOLENCE, THE CONSTRUCTION OF AN EFFICIENT OFFENDER CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM, AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF DATA COLLECTION METHODS, TESTING PROCEDURES, AND EVALUATION TECHNIQUES DESIGNED SPECIFICALLY TO ASSESS VIOLENCE PRONENESS.

Supplemental Notes: REPRINT FROM JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

9. **ASSESSING DANGEROUSNESS IN CRIMINALS. By P. D. SCOTT.** ROYAL COLLEGE OF PSYCHIATRISTS, CHANDOS HOUSE, 2 QUEEN ANNE STREET, LONDON W.1, ENGLAND. *BRITISH JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY,* V 131 (1977), P 127-142. **NCJ-45375**

THE ARTICLE DEFINES THE TERM DANGEROUSNESS, INDICATES WHY THE COMMISSION OF DANGEROUS OFFENSES CANNOT BE RELIABLY PREDICTED, AND REVIEWS FACTORS WHICH MAY BE USED TO MAKE DECISIONS ABOUT DANGEROUSNESS IN CRIMINALS. DANGEROUSNESS IN AN UNPREDICTABLE AND UNTREATABLE TENDENCY TO INFLICT OR RISK SERIOUS, IRREVERSIBLE INJURY OR DESTRUCTION, OR TO INDUCE OTHERS TO DO SO. IMPORTANT FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED IN MAKING DECISIONS REGARDING DANGEROUSNESS FALL INTO FOUR CATEGORIES: (1) THE OFFENSE; (2) PAST BEHAVIOR; (3) PERSONAL DATA; AND (4) SOCIAL CIRCUMSTANCES. WITHIN THE OFFENSE, DETAILS OF THE BEHAVIOR, DEGREE OF VIOLENCE USED, QUALITY OF THE VIOLENCE, DISINHIBITING FACTORS (E.G., DEPRESSIVE DRUGS, PRESENCE OF COMPANIONS, FATIQUE), AND BEHAVIOR AFTER THE OFFENSE ARE IMPORTANT VARIABLES. PERSONAL DATA TO BE CONSIDERED INCLUDE SEX, AGE,

MARITAL STATUS, AND PERSONALITY TRAITS (E.G., DECEPTIVENESS, TRANSPARENCY, JEALOUSY). HISTORICAL DATA REGARDING SOCIAL CIRCUMSTANCES MAY INCLUDE DEPRIVATION, UNSATISFACTORY RELATIONS WITH PARENTS, CHILDHOOD BEATINGS, OR ALCOHOLIC PARENTS. THESE FACTORS MAY BE USEFUL INSOFAR AS THEY HELP TO ILLUMINATE THE INDIVIDUAL'S CAPACITY TO FEEL SYMPATHY AND TO LEARN BY EXPERIENCE. SINCE THE ACCURACY OF PREDICTION VARIES INVERSELY WITH TIME, THE MAINTENANCE OF PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS AND GOOD COMMUNICATION IS APPARENTLY AN ESSENTIAL REQUIREMENT IN THE MANAGEMENT OF POTENTIALLY DANGEROUS CRIMINALS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED.)

10. **ASSESSMENT AND PREDICTION OF DANGEROUS BEHAVIOUR FACTORS AFFECTING DECISION MAKING IN AN INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM. By R. ALLGOOD, B. T. BUTLER, D. BYERS, T. CHAPESKIE, M. COLLING, J. DACRE, and I. HARTMAN.** TORONTO FORENSIC SERVICE, 999 QUEEN STREET WEST, TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA M6J 1H4. 11 p. 1978. **NCJ-66798**

TRADITIONAL PROCEDURES FOR PREDICTING DANGEROUSNESS ARE CRITIQUED AND SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT OFFERED. TO DATE, EFFORTS TO PREDICT DANGEROUSNESS AMONG MENTALLY DISORDERED OFFENDERS HAVE BEEN HAMPERED BY MISPLACED RELIANCE ON THE USE OF THE SIMPLE DANGEROUS/NOT DANGEROUS CLASSIFICATIONS, INADEQUATE DEFINITIONS OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR, AND CONFOUNDING OF THE POSSIBLE CUES USEFUL IN THE PREDICTION OF VIOLENCE. DATA SHOW THAT BEHAVIORS CLINICIANS SOMETIMES CALL 'DANGEROUS' DEPEND ON THE QUALITY OF THE DATA-RECORDING SYSTEM USED. STUDIES BASED ON EXAMINATION OF PSYCHIATRISTS' LETTERS POST HOC MAY, FOR EXAMPLE, CONTRIBUTE TO THE PREVALENCE OF OVERPREDICTION. SIMPLE DANGEROUS NOT DANGEROUS DICHOTOMIES SHOULD BE AVOIDED. THE CLINICIAN SHOULD DEVELOP A RANGE OF POSSIBLE SCORES WITHIN WHICH TO EXPRESS AN OPINION. DATA HAVE SHOWN HOW THE USE OF A FOUR-STEP SCALE ALTERS THE PREDICTION PROBLEM, AND OTHER PRELIMINARY DATA TAKEN FROM PSYCHIATRIC INTERVIEWS HAVE ILLUSTRATED HOW ATTENTION TO DEFINING DIFFERENT TYPES OF DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR MAY ENABLE RESEARCHERS TO SEE PATTERNS AND CONFIGURATIONS NOT OTHERWISE APPARENT. DATA FROM THIS STUDY INDICATE THAT CLINICAL OPINION IS INFLUENCED BY BACKGROUND VARIABLES SUCH AS CURRENT CHARGE AND PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE. ALTHOUGH THERE MAY BE GOOD REASON TO BASE PREDICTIONS PARTLY ON SUCH FACTORS, UNDER IDEAL ASSESSMENT CONDITIONS, A PREDICTION EQUATION SHOULD BE DEVELOPED IN WHICH EACH ELEMENT (INCLUDING THE CRUCIALLY IMPORTANT INTERVIEW) IS EVALUATED SEPARATELY. GREATER EMPHASIS SHOULD BE GIVEN TO DEFINING, DESCRIBING, AND RECORDING WHAT OCCURS BETWEEN PATIENT AND PSYCHIATRIST DURING THE COURSE OF THE ASSESSMENT INTERVIEW. TABULAR DATA AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED—RCB)

Supplemental Notes: METFORS (METROPOLITAN TORONTO FORENSIC SERVICE) WORKING PAPER N 9 SHORTENED VERSION OF A PAPER PREPARED FOR A SYMPOSIUM 'CUES FOR VIOLENCE,' TORONTO, CANADA, FEBRUARY 1979.

Sponsoring Agencies: ONTARIO MINISTRY OF HEALTH; CANADA DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, OTTAWA, CANADA.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

11. **ASSOCIATION OF VIOLENT DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR WITH PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS—A REVIEW OF THE RESEARCH LITERATURE. By A. M. MESNIKOFF and C. G. LAUTERBACH.** FEDERAL LEGAL PUBLICATIONS, INC, 157 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10007. *JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY AND LAW,* V 3, N 4 (WINTER 1975), P 415-445. **NCJ-50721**

PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS IN CRIMINALS, VIOLENCE OF FORMER PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS, VIOLENCE ASSOCIATED WITH BRAIN DYSFUNCTION, AND PREDICTION OF VIOLENCE AMONG PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS ARE SUBJECTS REVIEWED. RESEARCH LITERATURE EXAMINING ASSOCIATIONS OF VIOLENT DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR WITH PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS WAS REVIEWED, WITH EMPHASIS ON RESEARCH PUBLISHED BETWEEN 1955 AND 1975, THE PERIOD IN WHICH MOST OF THE STUDIES PERTINENT TO PRESENT DAY PSYCHIATRIC POPULATIONS WERE REPORTED. THE FIRST GROUP OF INVESTIGATIONS REVIEWED DEALT WITH THE PRESENCE OF PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS AMONG CRIMINAL OFFENDERS. THIS REVIEW CONCLUDES THAT THE VARIED RATES OF PSYCHIATRIC PATHOLOGY REPORTED DEFY ANY MEANINGFUL COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS, WITH MOST OF THE STUDIES TREATING ALL FELONIES TOGETHER. IT IS NOTED THAT PROGRESS REGARDING THE RELATIONSHIP OF DIFFERENT PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS TO VIOLENCE COULD BE MADE BY CONDUCTING STUDIES IN WHICH VIOLENT CRIMES ARE SEPARATED FROM OTHER FELONIES, AND THE FORMER ARE RELATED TO DETAILED SOCIAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HISTORIES OF THE OFFENDERS. THE SECOND MAJOR GROUP OF STUDIES REVIEWED EXAMINED EX-PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS FOR VIOLENT BEHAVIOR. STUDIES ON THE RELATIVE INCIDENCE OF ARREST FOR VIOLENT CRIMES OF EX-MENTAL PATIENTS INDICATE RATES OF VIOLENCE GENERALLY BELOW THAT EXPECTED BY PROFESSIONALS, AND FAR LOWER THAN THAT GENERALLY BELIEVED BY THE PUBLIC. A THIRD GROUP OF STUDIES REVIEWED INVESTIGATED THE HYPOTHESIS OF CEREBRAL PATHOLOGY, PRINCIPALLY TEMPORAL LOBE EPILEPSY, AS A CRUCIAL ANTECEDENT TO SOME CASES OF SEVERE VIOLENCE. CASES SHOWING WHAT HAS BEEN TERMED A 'EPISODIC DYSCONTROL SYNDROME' REPORTEDLY RESPOND WELL TOWARD CONTROLLING THEIR VIOLENCE BY DILANTIN TREATMENT. A FOURTH CATEGORY OF STUDIES AIMED AT PREDICTING VIOLENCE IN PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS REVEALED LITTLE SUCCESS. SOME HOPE IS INDICATED IN THE PROCESS OF DEVELOPING OBJECTIVE DANGEROUSNESS SCORES FROM PAST HISTORY INFORMATION, ALONG WITH AGE AND OTHER CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PATIENT. ALSO, NEW PSYCHOMETRIC DEVICES, SUCH AS MEGARGEE'S OVERCONTROLLED AND UNDERCONTROLLED PERSONALITY SCALE, APPEAR PROMISING. (RCB)

12. **BATTERED WOMAN. By L. E. WALKER.** HARPER AND ROW, 10 EAST 53RD STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10022. 288 p. 1979. **NCJ-54451**

A CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGIST DESCRIBES WIFE ABUSE IN A THREE-PHASED CYCLE AND EXPLAINS THAT A 'LEARNED HELPLESSNESS' SYNDROME KEEPS WOMEN IN RELATIONSHIPS WITH BATTERING MEN. CASE STUDIES ARE USED FOR ILLUSTRATION. THERE ARE SEVERAL MYTHS OR COMMON BELIEFS ABOUT BATTERED WOMEN: THEY MAKE UP ONLY A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION, ARE MASOCHISTIC OR CRAZY, ARE USUALLY FROM THE LOWER CLASS OR A MINORITY, ARE UNEDUCATED OR UNSKILLED, AND DESERVE TO GET BEATEN. THERE ARE ALSO SEVERAL MYTHS ABOUT BATTERING MEN: THEY ARE ALCOHOLICS OR PSYCHOPATHS, ALSO BEAT THEIR CHILDREN, AND CAN BE CHANGED THROUGH THERAPY. THE BATTERED WOMEN IN THIS STUDY REPRESENT ALL AGES, RACES, EDUCATIONAL LEVELS, CULTURES, AND SOCIOECONOMIC GROUPS. THEY HAVE THESE COMMON CHARACTERISTICS: THEY EVIDENCE

LOW SELF-ESTEEM, ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE BATTERER'S ACTIONS, SUFFER FROM GUILT, PRESENT A PASSIVE FACE TO THE WORLD, HAVE SEVERE STRESS REACTION, AND BELIEVE THAT NO ONE WILL BE ABLE TO HELP THEM RESOLVE THEIR PREDICAMENT. THEIR HUSBANDS ARE EXCESSIVELY POSSESSIVE AND JEALOUS, TYPICALLY COME FROM VIOLENT HOMES, AND HAVE UNUSUAL RELATIONSHIPS WITH THEIR MOTHERS (OFTEN LOVE-HATE RELATIONSHIPS). WIFE BATTERING OCCURS IN THREE-PHASED CYCLES THAT INCLUDE A TENSION-BUILDING PHASE, THE EXPLOSION OR ACUTE BATTERING INCIDENT, AND THE CALM, LOVING RESPITE. BATTERERS USE VARIOUS COERCIVE TECHNIQUES ON THEIR VICTIMS INCLUDING PHYSICAL, SEXUAL, AND ECONOMIC ABUSE, SOCIAL BATTERING, AND DISRUPTION THROUGH FAMILY DISCORD. BATTERED WOMEN BECOME VICTIMS BECAUSE THEY ARE CONDITIONED THROUGHOUT LIFE TO THINK THEY HAVE NO CONTROL OVER THEIR LIVES, AND THIS BELIEF IMPAIRS THEIR ABILITY TO RESPOND AGGRESSIVELY TO BATTERING. THIS EARLY-RESPONSE REINFORCEMENT AND SUBSEQUENT PASSIVE BEHAVIOR IS CALLED 'LEARNED HELPLESSNESS.' SEVERAL NEW POSSIBILITIES EXIST FOR HELPING BATTERED WOMEN INCLUDING SAFE HOUSES, LEGAL AND MEDICAL ALTERNATIVES, PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC INTERVENTION, AND PROGRAMS TO HELP EXTINGUISH THE SEX-ROLE STEREOTYPE THAT FACILITATES WIFE ABUSE. AN INDEX IS PROVIDED. (DAG)

Availability: HARPER AND ROW, 10 EAST 53RD STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10022.

13. **BATTERED WOMEN—A PSYCHOSOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. M. ROY, Ed.** VAN NOSTRAND REINHOLD, 135 WEST 50TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10020. 352 p. 1977. **NCJ-45266**

ASPECTS OF THE PROBLEM OF BATTERED WIVES ARE EXAMINED IN THIS COLLECTION OF ARTICLES; HISTORICAL, PRESENT DAY, AND FUTURE IMPLICATIONS ARE INCLUDED. A HISTORICAL OVERVIEW SHOWS THAT WIFEBEATING HAS ONLY RECENTLY COME TO BE REGARDED AS A CRIME; RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL TRADITIONS WHICH HAVE PERPETUATED VIOLENCE IN MARRIAGE ARE NOTED. A RESEARCH PROJECT PROBING A CROSS-SECTION OF 150 BATTERED WOMEN CORROBORATES THE PREMISE THAT WIFEBEATING IS A SOCIAL PROBLEM GENENERATED AND COMPOUNDED BY MANY FACTORS. THE SOCIAL ASPECTS OF THE ISSUE ARE COVERED IN ARTICLES ON THE SOCIAL DYNAMICS OF MARITAL VIOLENCE, ON THE DIFFERENT LEVELS OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE BETWEEN SPOUSES, AND ON THE SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECT OF WIFEBEATING. ADDITIONAL ARTICLES INVESTIGATE THE NEUROLOGICAL, PSYCHIATRIC, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS INVOLVED. A SECTION ON THE LAW AND LAW ENFORCEMENT EXAMINES THE TREATMENT OF WIFEBEATING IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, LEGAL SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEM, TRAINING KEYS DESIGNED BY THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE, THE POLICE RESPONSE TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, AND APPROACHES TO FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION. THE SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE ON THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF WIFEBEATING, MEDIATION AND THE COMMUNITY DISPUTE CENTER, A STUDY OF 23 VIOLENT MATRIMONIAL CASES, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OVER THE GENERATIONS WITHIN A FAMILY, LEGISLATIVE NEEDS AND SOLUTIONS, AND A MODEL FOR SERVICES BASED ON NEW YORK CITY'S ABUSED WOMEN'S AID IN CRISIS (AWAIC) PROGRAM ARE INCLUDED IN THE CHAPTER ON FUTURE TRENDS AND PREVENTION. APPENDIXES PRESENT THE AWAIC 1976-1977 PROGRESS REPORT, NEW YORK CITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS AND LEGISLATION REGARDING WIFEBEATING, AND INFORMATON ON A 1975 NEW YORK CITY CONFERENCE ENTITLED 'THE ABUSED AND BATTERED WOMAN IN CRISIS -A MULTI-FACETED APPROACH.' AN INDEX IS PROVIDED. FOR SEPARATE ARTICLES, SEE NCJ 13282, 17606, 38659, AND 45267-45279.

Availability: LITTON EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHING INC, 7625 EMPIRE DRIVE, FLORENCE, KY 41042.

14. **BATTERED WOMEN AND LEARNED HELPLESSNESS. By L. E. WALKER.** VISAGE PRESS, INC, 108A SOUTH COLUMBUS STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314. *VICTIMOLOGY*, V 2, N 3-4 (1977-1978), P 525-534. **NCJ-46187**

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL RATIONALE OF LEARNED HELPLESSNESS IS USED TO EXPLAIN WHY THE BATTERED WOMAN BECOMES A VICTIM AND HOW THE PROCESS OF VICTIMIZATION FURTHER ENTRAPS HER, RESULTING IN PSYCHOLOGICAL PARALYSIS EVIDENCE SHOWS THAT POWERFUL SOCIAL FACTORS HAVE CREATED AN ATMOSPHERE IN WHICH SOCIETY TOLERATES AND PERHAPS ENCOURAGES VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN. THE MAGNITUDE OF THIS PROBLEM IS SHOWN BY THE FACT THAT 28 PERCENT OF THE WOMEN IN A RANDOM SAMPLE HAVE BEEN INVOLVED IN PHYSICAL VIOLENCE. THIS PHENOMENON SHOULD BE EVALUATED IN AN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL-SOCIAL PERSPECTIVE. LEARNED HELPLESSNESS IS A SOCIAL-LEARNING THEORY THAT CAN BE APPLIED AS A PSYCHOLOGICAL RATIONALE FOR WHY SOME WOMEN REMAIN IN A BATTERING SITUATION AND WHAT HAPPENS TO THEM PSYCHOLOGICALLY. THE LEARNED HELPLESSNESS THEORY HAS THREE BASIC COMPONENTS: (1) INFORMATION ABOUT WHAT SHOULD HAPPEN (I.E., THE CONTINGENCY); (2) COGNITIVE REPRESENTATION ABOUT THE CONTINGENCY (I.E., LEARNING, EXPECTATION, BELIEF, PERCEPTION); AND (3) BEHAVIOR. ACCORDING TO THIS THEORY, ABUSED WOMEN HAVE LEARNED THAT THEIR VOLUNTARY RESPONSES REALLY DO NOT MAKE MUCH DIFFERENCE IN WHAT HAPPENED TO THEM, AND IT IS THEREFORE VERY DIFFICULT FOR THEM TO ALTER THEIR COGNITIVE PRINCIPLES TO BELIEVE THAT THEIR COMPETENT ACTIONS CAN CHANGE THEIR LIFE SITUATION. INTERVIEWS HAVE SHOWN THAT BATTERED WOMEN DO NOT LIKE BEING BEATEN; THEY ARE NOT MASOCHISTIC; AND THEY WILL NOT LEAVE THEIR HUSBANDS BECAUSE OF ECONOMICS, DEPENDENCY, CHILDREN, FEARS, AND LACK OF ALTERNATIVES. THERE IS A CYCLE ASSOCIATED WITH BATTERING, CONSISTING OF A TENSION-BUILDING PHASE, THE EXPLOSION OF ACUTE BATTERING INCIDENTS, AND A LOVING RESPITE. BATTERED WOMEN FREQUENTLY RETREAT FROM ASSISTANCE BECAUSE THEY WANT TO PROTECT THEIR HUSBANDS AND THEMSELVES. THE DEVELOPMENT OF REFUGES FOR BATTERED WOMEN HAS HELPED THEM OVERCOME THE PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS CONNECTED WITH BATTERING, BUT MORE MUST BE DONE TO RID THSE WOMEN OF LEARNED HELPLESSNESS. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (BAC)

Availability: COLORADO WOMEN'S COLLEGE MONTVIEW AND QUEBEC STREETS C/O LENORE E WALKER, DENVER, CO 80220.

15. **BIOLOGICAL AND BEHAVIORAL CORRELATES OF CRIMINAL PSYCHOPATHY (FROM TODAY'S PROBLEMS IN CLINICAL CRIMINOLOGY—RESEARCH ON DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT, 1979, BY L BELIVEAU ET AL—SEE NCJ-65021). By R. D. HARE.** UNIVERSITE DE MONTREAL CENTRE INTERNATIONAL DE CRIMINOLOGIE COMPAREE, SOCIAL SCIENCES BUILDING, P O BOX 6128, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA H3C 3J7; UNIVERSITE DE GENES CENTRE INTERNATIONAL DE CRIMINOLOGIE CLINIQUE, GENES, ITALY; INSTITUT PHILIPPE PINEL DE MONTREAL, 12, 333 BOULEVARD, MONTREAL, QUEBEC 478, CANADA. 45 p. 1979. **NCJ-65023**

BIOLOGICAL AND BEHAVIORAL CORRELATES OF CRIMINAL PSYCHOPATHY ARE EXPLORED, WITH ATTENTION TO DIAGNOSIS AND RESEARCH. REVISED BY M. PAUL. CLINICIANS AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENTISTS IN NORTH AMERICA AND PARTS OF EUROPE ARE IN AGREEMENT ON THE DISORDER'S CLINICAL AND BEHAVIORAL FEATURES. THESE IN-

CLUDE EARLY SIGNS OF STEALING, FIGHTING, TRUANCY, RESISTING AUTHORITY; AGGRESSIVE SEXUAL BEHAVIOR; ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE; AND MARKEDLY IMPAIRED CAPACITY TO SUSTAIN LASTING, CLOSE, WARM, AND RESPONSIBLE RELATIONSHIPS WITH FAMILY, FRIENDS, OR SEXUAL PARTNERS. METHODS FOR DIAGNOSIS INCLUDE GLOBAL ASSESSMENTS AND THE DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA PROPOSED FOR THE NEW DIAGNOSTIC AND STATISTICAL MANUAL (DSM-3) OF THE AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION. BECAUSE DSM-3 DIAGNOSIS OF ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITY DISORDER (APD) CAN BE MADE STRINGENT OR LIBERAL SIMPLY BY MANIPULATING THE NUMBER OF BEHAVIORS REQUIRED TO SATISFY EACH CONDITION, GENERAL USE OF THESE CRITERIA WOULD MAKE APD DIAGNOSIS ALMOST MEANINGLESS WHERE CRIMINALS ARE CONCERNED. FOR EXAMPLE, ONE STUDY SHOWED THAT 59 OF 75 INMATES CLASSIFIED BY THESE CRITERIA WOULD RECEIVE AN APD DIAGNOSIS. A MORE REALISTIC ESTIMATE, BASED ON 15 YEARS OF RESEARCH IN CANADIAN PENAL INSTITUTIONS, IS THAT 25 TO 30 PERCENT OF WHITE PRISON INMATES IN CANADA ARE PSYCHOPATHS IN THE STRICT SENSE. UNPUBLISHED DATA INDICATE QUITE CLEARLY THAT THE SUBSEQUENT CRIMINAL HISTORY OF CAREFULLY DEFINED GROUPS OF PSYCHOPATHIC CRIMINALS IS CONSIDERABLY WORSE THAT THAT OF NONPSYCHOPATHIC CRIMINALS. UNLIKE NONPSYCHOPATHIC CRIMINALS, PSYCHOPATHS WHO WERE FIRST CONVICTED IN ADULT COURT AT AN EARLY AGE WERE SUBSEQUENTLY MORE LIKELY TO ESCAPE AND TO BE CONVICTED OF VIOLENT CRIMES THAN WERE OLDER PSYCHOPATHS. STUDIES OF TWO BIOLOGICAL CORRELATES OF PSYCHOPATHY (ELECTROCORTICAL ACTIVITY AND AUTONOMIC ACTIVITY) INDICATE THAT THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BIOLOGICAL VARIABLES AND CRIMINAL HISTORY DATA DIFFER FOR PSYCHOPATHS AND NONPSYCHOPATHS. ALTHOUGH THESE ANALYSES ARE PRELIMINARY, THEY SUGGEST THAT PREDICTIONS OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR VARIABLES ARE BETTER WHEN BIOLOGICAL DATA AND ASSESSMENTS OF PSYCHOPATHY ARE USED IN COMBINATION THAN WHEN EITHER IS USED ALONE. TABLES AND A REFERENCE LIST ARE INCLUDED. (CFW)

16. **BLOOD HISTAMINE AND OTHER BLOOD COMPONENTS RELATED TO PERSONALITY TRAITS AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR IN JAIL INMATES. By C. GROESBECK and B. D'ASARO.** MORRIS COUNTY OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF, COUNTY COURTHOUSE, MORRISTOWN, NJ 07960. 20 p. 1973.
NCJ-12971

RESULTS OF BLOOD TESTING OF MORRIS COUNTY, NEW JERSEY, JAIL INMATES FOR POSSIBLE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN SPERMINE, SPERMIDINE, AND HISTAMINE LEVELS AND GRANDIOSITY. A MAJORITY OF THE THIRTY INMATES TESTED FELL IN A LOW HISTAMINE CATEGORY, AS HAD BEEN PREDICTED BY THE TEST STAFF. RESULTS SHOWED THAT GRANDIOSE IDEAS (OMNIPOTENCE), PREDICTED TO BE FOUND IN INMATES HAVING LOW HISTAMINE, WERE MOST FREQUENT IN INMATES HAVING EITHER ABNORMALLY LOW OR ABNORMALLY HIGH BLOOD HISTAMINE LEVELS. IN OTHER TESTING, LOW SPERMIDINE LEVELS WERE FREQUENTLY FOUND IN INMATES CHARGED WITH VIOLENT CRIMES AND IN THOSE EXHIBITING HIGH EXTRAVERSION TRAITS. RELATIONSHIPS OF THESE VARIOUS COMPONENTS TO CATEGORY OF CRIME AND PERSONALITY TEST SCORES ARE PRESENTED IN CHART FORMAT.

Sponsoring Agency: NEW JERSEY STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING AGENCY, 3535 QUAKER BRIDGE ROAD, TRENTON, NJ 08625.

17. **BRAIN DYSFUNCTION IN AGGRESSIVE CRIMINALS. By R. R. MONROE.** HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173. 238 p. 1978.
NCJ-53119

NINETY-THREE RECIDIVIST AGGRESSORS CONFINED TO MARYLAND'S PATUXENT INSTITUTION WERE STUDIED TO TEST THE VALIDITY OF A TWO-DIMENSIONAL METHOD FOR CLASSIFYING CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. THE SYUDY WAS DIVIDED INTO FOUR ASPECTS: THE PRELIMINARY DATA COLLECTION, PERIODS OF EITHER DRUG OR PLACEBO THERAPY, AND A FOLLOWUP EVALUATION. DRUG-ACTIVATED ALPHA CHLORALOSE ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAMS WERE USED AS AN OBJECTIVE MEASURE OF EPILEPTOID AND/OR MATURATIONAL INSTABILITY OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM OF THE 93 SUBJECTS. ADDITIONALLY, SELF-REPORTING SCALES WERE DEVISED TO ESTABLISH MEANS OF DISCONTROL BY SYSTMATICALLY SCORING BEHAVIOR. UTILIZING THESE TWO DIMENSIONS, THE SUBJECTS WERE ASSIGNED TO FOUR GROUPS: GROUP 1--HIGH THETA-HIGH DISCONTROL, GROUP 2--LOW THETA-HIGH DISCONTROL, GROUP 3--HIGH THETA-LOW DISCONTROL, AND GROUP 4--LOW THETA-LOW DISCONTROL. IT WAS FOUND THAT THE CRITERION VARIABLES WERE SUFFICIENTLY POWERFUL TO SEPARATE UNIQUE CLINICAL ENTITIES, ALTHOUGH ROUTINE PSYCHOMETRIC AND PSYCHIATRIC DATA ALONE WERE INSUFFICIENT TO DEFINE THESE GROUPS ADEQUATELY. THE DATE YIELDED BY THE TWO-DIMENSIONAL APPROACH STRONGLY SUGGEST THAT IF A PERSON FOR WHATEVER REASON IS DESTINED TO BECOME 'PSYCHOPATHIC,' THE PATHOLOGY IS MORE SEVERE IF AN UNDERLYING CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM INVOLVEMENT (GROUP 1 AND GROUP 3 VERSUS GROUP 4) IS SUPERIMPOSED AND EVEN SOMEWHAT MORE SEVERE IF THERE IS A SUPERIMPOSED NEUROTIC PROCESS (GROUP 2 VERSUS GROUP 4). IT ALSO SEEMS CLEAR THAT GROUP 2, AS PREDICTED, DOES REPRESENT A MORE NEUROTIC PROCESS; I.E., AN OVERCONTROLLED INDIVIDUAL DENYING BOTH GUILT AND MEMORY FOR HIS AGGRESSIVE ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR. ALTHOUGH THERE WAS SOME EVIDENCE THAT THE ANTICONVULSANT DRUG PRIMIDONE HAS POSITIVE CLINICAL EFFECTS, THE FINAL TEST OF THE VALIDITY OF THIS TWO-DIMENSIONAL CLASSIFICATION WILL DEPEND ON STUDIES OF AGGRESSORS ONCE THEY ARE RETURNED TO THE STREETS. THE DEFINITION, DESCRIPTION, AND MEASUREMENT OF EPISODIC DISCONTROL ARE DISCUSSED, ALONG WITH PROBLEMS AND ISSUES IN PRISON RESEARCH, NEUROLOGIC ABNORMALITIES IN PRISON SUBJECTS, AND THE DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAM ACTIVATION AND THE SELF-RATING SCALE OF DISCONTROL. A LITERATURE REVIEW, REFERENCES, AND TABULAR AND GRAPHIC DATA ARE ALSO PROVIDED. SEE ALSO NCJ 53129 AND 53120-53124 FOR AMPLIFICATIONS OF SELECTED SECTIONS OF THE STUDY. (KBL)

Availability: HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173.

18. **CAN VIOLENCE BE PREDICTED. By E. A. WENK and J. O. ROBISON.** NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, CONTINENTAL PLAZA, 411 HACKENSACK AVENUE, HACKENSACK, NJ 07601. *CRIME AND DELINQUENCY,* V 18, N 4 (OCTOBER 1972), P 393-402. **NCJ-07678**

STUDY OF BACKGROUND OF 4,146 WARDS OF CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY WITH AIM OF DEVELOPING SUFFICIENT INFORMATION FOR PREDICTION OF VIOLENCE. BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON EACH SUBJECT INCLUDES DETAILED HISTORIES, CURRENT MEASURES OF MENTAL AND EMOTIONAL FUNCTIONING, AND PROFESSIONAL PROGNOSES. USING THIS INFORMATION, THE STUDY ATTEMPTED TO DETERMINE WHETHER IT WAS POSSIBLE TO CONSTRUCT A DEVICE FOR ASSESSING POTENTIAL VIOLENCE WITH SUFFICIENT ACCURACY FOR PROGRAM DECISIONS. IT WAS FELT THAT AT PRESENT THERE IS LITTLE PROSPECT FOR A PREDICTION INSTRUMENT THAT WOULD WARRANT IMPLEMENTATION IN ACTUAL PREVENTIVE OR CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS.

19. **CHARACTERISTICS OF ASSAULTS AND ASSAULTERS IN A MAXIMUM SECURITY PSYCHIATRIC UNIT. By V. L. QUINSEY and G. W. VARNEY.** UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY, OTTAWA, ONTARIO K1Y 1E5, CANADA. *CRIME ET/AND JUSTICE,* V 5, N 3 (NOVEMBER 1977), P 212-220. **NCJ-49998**

A COMPLETE RECORD OF ALL ASSAULTS MADE ON STAFF OR ON PATIENTS WAS OBTAINED FOR 1 YEAR AT THE MAXIMUM SECURIY DIVISION OF A CANADIAN MENTAL HEALTH CENTER TO STUDY ASSAULT CAUSES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF ASSAULTERS. DURING THE PERIOD MAY 1, 1974, TO MAY 1, 1975, THERE WERE 198 ASSAULTS AMONG 142 MEN CONFINED TO THE MAXIMUM SECURITY DIVISION OF THE PENETANGUISHENE MENTAL HEALTH CENTER, ONTARIO, CANADA. FREQUENCY OF ASSAULTS DID NOT VARY SIGNIFICANTLY OVER THE MONTHS OR OVER THE DAYS OF THE WEEK, BUT MOST ASSAULTS OCCURRED DURING THE WAKING HOURS. STAFF COULD PROVIDE NO MOTIVE IN 62.5 PERCENT OF THE CASES, BUT ONLY 8.3 PERCENT OF THE ASSAULTERS SAID THAT THEY HAD NO REASON FOR COMMITTING THE ASSAULT. TEASING BY ANOTHER PATIENT WAS REGARDED AS A CAUSE OF ASSAULT BY 11.5 PERCENT OF THE STAFF AND WAS STATED AS A REASON BY 26.8 PERCENT OF THE ASSAULTERS. A REFUSED REQUEST WAS REGARDED BY 1.6 PERCENT OF STAFF AS A CAUSE OF ASSAULT BUT WAS STATED AS A REASON BY 10.2 PERCENT OF THE ASSAULTERS. PROVOCATION BY STAFF MEMBER WAS CONSIDERED A CAUSE BY ONLY 1 PERCENT OF THE STAFF BUT WAS STATED AS A REASON BY 22.9 PERCENT OF THE ASSAULTERS. OTHER FACTORS VIEWED AS CAUSES OF ASSAULTS BY BOTH STAFF AND ASSAULTERS WERE OBJECTIONS TO RULES, HOMOSEXUAL APPROACHES, AND HALLUCINATIONS. IT WAS FOUND THAT 18 OF 142 PATIENTS ACCOUNTED FOR 61 PERCENT OF THE ASSAULTS. THE ASSAULTERS TENDED TO BE MEN WHO HAD BEEN MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS IN PSYCHIATRIC FACILITIES, AS OPPOSED TO THOSE REFERRED BY THE COURTS OR CORRECTIONS SYSTEM. THEY WERE SIGNIFICANTLY MORE LIKELY TO HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO OTHER PSYCHIATRIC FACILITIES, WERE SIGNIFICANTLY LESS LIKELY TO HAVE HAD A CRIMINAL HISTORY, WERE LESS LIKELY TO BE REFERRED FOR INCOMPETENCY TO STAND TRIAL, WERE SIGNIFICANTLY YOUNGER AT TIME OF ADMISSION (26.39 YEARS, AS OPPOSED TO 31.59 YEARS FOR THE NONASSAULTERS), AND HAD POORER PREHOSPITAL ADJUSTMENT. VICTIMS WERE STAFF MEMBERS IN 66 PERCENT OF CASES. LOCKING UP THE ASSAULTER DID NOT DETER FURTHER ASSAULT BUT DID PROVIDE SAFETY FOR OTHERS ON THE WARD. THE PROBLEM OF TREATMENT FOR THE ASSAULTER IS DISCUSSED. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (GLR)

Supplemental Notes: AN ABSTRACT IS INCUDED IN FRENCH.

20. **CHARACTERISTICS OF SELF-REPORTED VIOLENT OFFENDERS VERSUS COURT IDENTIFIED VIOLENT OFFENDERS. By F. MANN, C. J. FRIEDMAN, and A. S. FRIEDMAN.** ACADEMIC PRESS LTD, 24-28 OVAL ROAD, LONDON NW1, ENGLAND. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY AND PENOLOGY,* V 4, N 1 (FEBRUARY 1976), P 69-87. **NCJ-32722**

THIS STUDY COMPARED CHARACTERISTICS OF SELF-REPORTED AND COURT IDENTIFIED VIOLENT OFFENDERS TO DETERMINE IF THESE GROUPS ARE SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENT AND IF CERTAIN FACTORS SEEM TO PREDISPOSE ONE GROUP TO APPREHENSION. SUBJECTS FOR THIS STUDY WERE 536 BOYS BETWEEN 15 AND 18 YEARS OF AGE. SUBJECTS WERE RECRUITED FROM THREE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES, A COMMUNITY-BASED JOB TRAINING PROGRAM, AND A LOCAL INNER CITY PUBLIC SCHOOL. COMPARISONS OF THE SELF-REPORTED AND COURT IDENTIFIED VIOLENT OFFENDERS WERE BASED UPON EXTENSIVE TESTS AND QUESTIONNAIRES YIELDING PSYCHOLOGICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, DEMOGRAPHIC, FAMILY BACKGROUND AND INTERACTION, AND LEGAL DATA. THE DATA WERE ANALYZED USING A MULTIPLE REGRESSION ANALYSIS. THE FINDINGS OF THE STUDY REVEALED SEVERAL COMMONALITIES AMONG YOUTHS WHO WERE ARRESTED FOR COMMITTING A VIOLENT ACT AND THOSE WHO ADMITTED DOING SO BUT WERE NEVER CAUGHT. FOR BOTH GROUPS, THE MOST POWERFUL 'PREDICTORS' OF THEIR VIOLENCE WERE FAMILY-RELATED MEASURES SUCH AS LACK OF INVOLVEMENT IN CONSTRUCTIVE FAMILY FUNCTIONS, PARENTAL DEFIANCE, OR DISRUPTIVE FAMILY BEHAVIOR. SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE GROUPS WERE ALSO FOUND. APPREHENDED YOUTHS WERE CHARACTERIZED BY MORE ALIENATION FROM FAMILY, FUTURE FUTILITY, LOWER INTELLIGENCE, POORER PLANNING ABILITY, AND PROBLEMS WITH AUTHORITY THAN THE SELF-REPORT GROUP. IMPLICATIONS OF THESE FINDINGS ARE DISCUSSED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

21. **CHILD ABUSE. By G. M. ANDERSON.** JESUITS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. *AMERICA,* V 136, N 21 (MAY, 1977), P 478-482. **NCJ-52458**

THE SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS WHICH CAUSE, SUPPORT, AND SPREAD THE EPIDEMIC OF CHILD ABUSE ARE EXAMINED WITH REFERENCE TO PROGRAMS FOR PREVENTION AND REHABILITATION. RECENT CONCERN FOR THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE CHALLENGES THE LONG-STANDING PUBLIC ATTITUDE OF NONINTERFERENCE WITHIN FAMILIES, WHICH HAD BEEN REINFORCED BY THE PUBLIC'S ACCEPTANCE OF PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT AS A NECESSARY ELEMENT OF CHILD RAISING. THE DEGREE AND THE EXTENT OF VIOLENCE WHICH HAS BEEN PERPETRATED ON CHILDREN HAS RESULTED IN OVER TWO THOUSAND FATALITIES EACH YEAR, AND OVER A MILLION CHILDREN SUFFERING PERMANENT INJURY. ADOLESCENTS AS WELL AS VERY YOUNG CHILDREN ARE VICTIMIZED. THE MAGNITUDE OF THE ABUSE PROBLEM WARRANTS ITS BEING REFERRED TO AS AN EPIDEMIC, WITH THIS DESCRIPTION APPLYING ALSO TO THE APPARENT TRANSMITTAL OF THE PROPENSITY TO VIOLENCE FROM PARENTS TO THEIR OFFSPRING. ALTHOUGH MANDATORY REPORTING OF SUSPECTED ABUSE HAS LIKELY MADE THE INCREASE IN ABUSE APPEAR TO BE MORE RAPID THAN IT REALLY IS, THE KNOWN INCREASE IN CHILD DEATHS IS BELIEVED TO INDICATE THE EXISTENCE OF AN ACTUAL INCREASE IN ABUSE. ABUSIVE PARENTS ARE RARELY PSYCHOTIC; RATHER, THEY THEMSELVES HAVE BEEN VICTIMS OF ABUSE AND NEVER ACQUIRED OR EXPERIENCED A DIFFERENT METHOD OF 'PARENTING.' WHILE ABUSE IS FELT BY THE CHILDREN OF ALL CLASSES OF SOCIETY, THE CONDITIONS OF POVERTY PRODUCE STRESSES THAT ADD TO THE DANGER OF MALTREATMENT. WITH A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE CAUSES OF ABUSE, THE EMPHASIS OF CHILD-PROTECTION PROGRAMS MAY BE PLACED ON PREVENTION, SUCH AS PROGRAMS WHICH ASSIST YOUNG MOTHERS, AND REHABILITATION THROUGH PARENT AIDES. ADDITIONAL PROJECTS INCLUDE THE PROVISION FOR THE TEMPORARY FOSTER CARE OF CHILDREN, WITHOUT THE EXTENDED REMOVAL OF THE CHILDREN WHICH IS BELIEVED TO CAUSE ADDITIONAL PROBLEMS. FURTHER DISCUSSION CONCERNS THE RESEARCH CONDUCTED INTO THE NATURE OF CHILD ABUSE. (TWK)

22. **CHILD ABUSE AS PSYCHOPATHOLOGY—A SOCIOLOGICAL CRITIQUE AND REFORMULATION. By R. J. GELLES.** AMERICAN ORTHOPSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION, 1775 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, NY 10019. *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ORTHOPSYCHIATRY,* V 43, N 4 (JULY 1973), P 611-621. **NCJ-32162**

THIS PAPER CRITICALLY EXAMINES THE PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL THEORY OF CHILD ABUSE AND FINDS A NUMBER OF DEFICIENCIES WITH THE MODEL; A BROADER, SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL MODEL OF CHILD ABUSE IS THEN

PROPOSED. THE AUTHOR THAT THE PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL MODEL OF CHILD ABUSE IS TOO NARROW. HE STATES THAT IT POSITS A SINGLE CAUSAL VARIABLE (A PRESUMED MENTAL ABBERATION OR DISEASE) TO ACCOUNT FOR CHILD ABUSE, WHILE IT IGNORES OTHER VARIABLES THAT MAY BE EQUALLY OR MORE IMPORTANT CAUSAL FACTORS. SECONDLY, HE ARGUES THAT PSYCHOPATHOLOGY THEORY IS INCONSISTENT IN STATING THAT ABUSE IS CAUSED BY A PATHOLOGY, WHILE MANY OF THE RESEARCH REPORTS STATE ALL ABUSERS ARE NOT PSYCHOPATHS. FINALLY, THE AUTHOR CONTENDS THAT CLOSE EXAMINATION OF THE LITERATURE ON CHILD ABUSE SHOWS THAT IT IS NOT BASED ON RESEARCH THAT MEETS EVEN THE MINIMAL STANDARDS OF EVIDENCE IN SOCIAL SCIENCE. THIS PAPER PROVIDES A MORE DIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE GENERATIVE SOURCES OF CHILD ABUSE. THE ANALYSIS GOES BEYOND THE UNI-CAUSAL APPROACH OF THE PSYCHOPATHOLOGY MODEL; IT ANALYZES SOCIOCULTURAL FEATURES OF THE ABUSER SUCH AS SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS, SEX, EMPLOYMENT STATUS, AND PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE WITH VIOLENCE, AND IT RELATES THESE TO SUCH FACTORS AS THE AGE, TEMPERAMENT, AND SIB-ORDER OF THE ABUSED CHILD. IN ADDITION, THE SOCIAL CONTEXT OF CHILD ABUSE IS EXAMINED. THE PAPER CONCLUDES WITH A BROADER, SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL MODEL OF CHILD ABUSE AND DISCUSSES THE IMPLICATIONS OF THIS APPROACH FOR STRATEGIES OF INTERVENTION IN CHILD ABUSE. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Supplemental Notes: REPRINT.

23. **CHILD ABUSE—FAMILY VIOLENCE—AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY.** HERNER AND COMPANY, 2100 M STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20037. 41 p. 1978. **NCJ-49763**

CITATIONS, ABSTRACTS, AND RESEARCH PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS ARE PROVIDED, INDICATING THE MANY ASPECTS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE AND CHILD ABUSE BEING STUDIED. THIS INFORMATION WAS SELECTED FROM THE DATA BASES OF THE FOLLOWING ORGANIZATIONS: THE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, THE AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER, THE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, THE NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE FOR MENTAL HEALTH INFORMATION, AND SOCIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS, INC. ABSTRACTS FROM A BIBLIOGRAPHY PRODUCED BY THE CENTER FOR ADVANCED STUDIES IN HUMAN SERVICES, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, WERE ALSO USED. THE MATERIALS COVER THE ENTIRE SPECTRUM OF INTRAFAMILY VIOLENCE, INCLUDING WIFE-BEATING, SPOUSE ABUSE AND NEGLECT, CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, INCEST, AND VIOLENCE AND PREGNANCY. THE MATERIALS DATE FROM 1971 TO 1978. PUBLICATION DATA (I.E., TITLE, AUTHORSHIP, SOURCE, AVAILABILITY, AND PRICE) ARE PROVIDED, ALONG WITH STANDARD ANNOTATIONS. AN EXCERPT IS APPENDED OF TESTIMONY BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT BEFORE THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES' COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

24. **CHILD ABUSE (FROM RAGE, HATE, ASSAULT AND OTHER FORMS OF VIOLENCE, 1976, BY D J MADDEN AND J R LION—SEE NCJ-38825). By R. M. SARLES.** HALSTED PRESS, 605 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10016; SPECTRUM PUBLICATIONS, INC, 75-31 192ND STREET, FLUSHING, NY 11366. 16 p. 1976. **NCJ-38826**

A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON CHILD ABUSE EXAMINES ITS DEFINITION, DIAGNOSIS, HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES, ETIOLOGY, OUTCOME, AND TREATMENT. MANY AUTHORS FEEL THAT THE TRADITIONAL VIEW OF THE 'BATTERED CHILD' AS ONE WHO RECEIVES NONACCIDENTAL PHYSICAL INJURY DUE TO ACTS OR OMISSIONS ON THE PART OF PARENTS OR GUARDIANS SHOULD BE EXPANDED TO INCLUDE EMOTIONAL AND NUTRITIONAL DEPREVATION, NEGLECT, AND BOTH PHYSICAL AND SEXUAL ABUSE. THIS 'MALTREATMENT SYNDROME ACKNOWLEDGES THAT ABUSE NEED NOT BE WILLFUL AND THAT CHILD ABUSE REPRESENTS PUNISHMENT-ABUSE, ACCIDENT-ABUSE, AND NEGLECT-ABUSE. CLINICAL SIGNS WHICH MAY LEAD TO A DIAGNOSIS OF CHILD ABUSE INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING: (1) PARENTS' HISTORY OF THE EVENT AT VARIANCE WITH THE CLINICAL FINDING; (2) RELUCTANCE OF PARENTS TO DIVULGE INFORMATION; (3) CHILD BROUGHT TO PHYSICIAN WITH COMPLAINTS OTHER THAN THE ABUSE; (4) PARENTS' INAPPROPRIATE REACTION TO THE SEVERITY OF THE INJURY, EITHER APATHETIC OR OVERRESPONSIVE; (5) INCONSISTENT SOCIAL HISTORIES; (6) PARENTS' AGGRESSIVE OR ABUSIVE BEHAVIOR WHEN QUESTIONED ABOUT PROBLEMS CONCERNING THE CHILD; (7) DATE OF INJURY PRIOR TO EXAMINATION; (8) MULTIPLE VISITS TO VARIOUS MEDICAL FACILITIES; AND (9) FAMILY DISCORD, FINANCIAL STRESS, ALCOHOLISM, PSYCHOSIS, ETC. HISTORICALLY, CHILD ABUSE HAS RANGED FROM INFANTICIDE TO CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN SCHOOLS AND HOMES FOR DISCIPLINARY PURPOSES AND OUTRIGHT SLAVERY. IT WAS NOT UNTIL THE LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY THAT CHILD PROTECTION ASSOCIATIONS AND LEGISLATION BEGAN TO APPEAR. CONTEMPORARY PSYCHOLOGISTS HAVE IDENTIFIED THREE FACTORS WHICH MUST BE PRESENT IN ORDER FOR AN ADULT TO MALTREAT AND ABUSE A CHILD: THE POTENTIAL FOR ABUSE; A CRISIS OR SERIES OF CRISES; AND A SPECIAL CHILD. THE ETIOLOGY OF CHILD ABUSE, HOWEVER, CANNOT BE LIMITED TO A PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL MODEL, A SOCIOECONOMIC MODEL, OR A CULTURAL MODEL. LONG-TERM SEQUELAE OF ABUSE UPON CHILDREN INCLUDE NEUROLOGICAL IMPAIRMENT, MENTAL RETARDATION, AND LANGUAGE RETARDATION, AS WELL AS A HIGHER INCIDENCE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. TREATMENT IN THE PAST CENTERED AROUND CRIMINAL PROSECUTION AND INCARCERATION OF THE ABUSING PARENT; MODERN METHODS INVOLVE INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP THERAPY, MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAMS OF COUNSELORS, PARENT'S AIDES OR FOSTER GRANDPARENTS, HOMEMAKER SERVICES, AND PARENT ANONYMOUS. INHERENT TO THE GOAL OF AIDING PARENTS IN MAINTAINING THEIR PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITIES AND ENSURING A SAFE ENVIRONMENT FOR THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR CHILDREN ARE THE NEED FOR EDUCATION IN PARENTING; COMMUNITY EDUCATION ABOUT ABUSE AND NEGLECT; A CHANGE IN ATTITUDES ABOUT WORKING MOTHERS; AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF DAYCARE CENTERS, NURSERIES, AND COMMUNITY CRISIS INTERVENTION CENTERS. A LIST OF REFERENCES IS PROVIDED. (DAS)

25. **CHILD ABUSER (FROM VIOLENCE—PERSPECTIVES ON MURDER AND AGGRESSION, 1978, BY IRWIN L KUTASH ET AL—SEE NCJ-55020). By B. F. STEELE.** JOSSEY-BASS, INC, 433 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94104. 16 p. 1978. **NCJ-55028**

AN OVERVIEW OF PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS IN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IS PRESENTED. THE MALFUNCTIONING CARETAKING BEHAVIOR THAT LEADS TO CHILD MALTREATMENT CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD BY CLASSIFYING THE KIND, SEVERITY, AND FREQUENCY OF INJURIES TO CHILDREN. IT IS NECESSARY TO CONSIDER THE MOTIVATION OF THE ABUSING CARETAKER, THE SPECIFIC MEANINGS OF THE ABUSED CHILD AND THE CHILD'S BEHAVIOR FOR THE CARETAKER, THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE IMMEDIATE INTERACTION BETWEEN CARETAKER AND CHILD, AND THE CARETAKER'S TOTAL LIFE SITUATION, PAST AND PRES-

ENT. ABUSIVE BEHAVIOR IS NOT AN ISOLATED, RANDOM PHENOMENON, AND IT CAN BE UNDERSTOOD COMPREHENSIVELY ONLY WHEN VIEWED AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE ABUSER'S LIFE EXPERIENCE. STUDIES AND SURVEYS INDICATING UNIQUE PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL, SOCIAL, AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF ABUSERS HAVE CONTAINED SOME BIASED IMPLICATIONS. NO TWO ABUSERS ARE EXACTLY ALIKE. THEIR ONLY COMMON FEATURE IS THAT THEY MALTREAT CHILDREN. IN MOST OTHER SPHERES, THEIR LIVES MAY NOT DIFFER SIGNIFICANTLY FROM THOSE OF PEOPLE WHO DO NOT MALTREAT CHILDREN. NO SINGLE CHARACTERISTIC CLEARLY DIFFERENTIATES THE ABUSER FROM THE NONABUSER. RATHER, SEVERAL ELEMENTS INTERACT TO PRODUCE A PSYCHOLOGICAL SET THAT MAKES THE CARETAKER PRONE TO BECOMING ABUSIVE OR NEGLECTFUL WHEN UNDER STRESS. THESE ELEMENTS INCLUDE THE CARETAKER'S OWN EXPERIENCES AS A CHILD, A TENDENCY TO BELIEVE THAT CHILDREN ARE THE PROPERTY OF PARENTS, FAILURE TO SEE THE CHILD REALISTICALLY, AND STRONG BELIEF IN THE CORRECTIVE AND EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT. CHILD ABUSERS TEND TO REFLECT THEIR EARLY YEARS OF EMOTIONAL DEPRIVATION AND THEIR INABILITY TO FIND PLEASURE IN LIFE AS ADULTS IN THE WAY THEY TREAT THEIR CHILDREN. WITHIN THIS PSYCHOLOGICAL CONSTELLATION, OTHER FACTORS, OFTEN SOCIOECONOMICALLY LINKED, PRECIPITATE SPECIFIC INSTANCES OF ABUSE. THE CHILD ABUSER IS IN THE POSSIBLY UNIQUE POSITION OF BEING A PRIMARY TRANSMITTER OF VIOLENCE WITHIN THE CULTURE. REPEATING THE PATTERN OF THEIR OWN UPBRINGING, ABUSIVE CARETAKERS CREATE BY THEIR STYLE OF CHILD REARING THE NEXT GENERATION OF ABUSIVE AND NEGLECTFUL PARENTS. THE CHILD ABUSER OFFERS AN IMPORTANT EXAMPLE FOR THE UNDERSTANDING OF VIOLENCE. (LKM)

26. **CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE—ULTIMATE IN MALTREATMENT SYNDROME. By M. L. BLUMBERG.** NEW YORK STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY, 420 LAKEVILLE ROAD, LAKE SUCCESS, NY 11040. *NEW YORK STATE JOURNAL OF MEDICINE*, V 78, N 4 (MARCH 1978), P 612-616. **NCJ-58608**
PHYSICAL, EMOTIONAL, AND SOCIAL CONCEPTS EMBODIED IN THE DEFINITION OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE ARE CONSIDERED, AND CHARACTERISTICS OF SEXUAL OFFENDERS AND THE MANAGEMENT OF SEXUAL ABUSE ARE DESCRIBED. CONSEQUENCES OF SEXUALLY ABUSING CHILDREN ARE MORE OFTEN PSYCHOLOGICAL THAN PHYSICAL. SINCE SEXUAL INVOLVEMENT OF CHILDREN BY ADULTS IS NOT OFTEN A VIOLENT ACT, IN CONTRAST TO THE CRIMINAL RAPE OF ADOLESCENTS OR ADULT WOMEN, ONLY A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF THE TRUE NUMBER OF SEXUAL ABUSE CASES RECEIVES ATTENTION. FACTORS AFFECTING THE REPORTING OF SEXUAL ABUSE ARE PERSONAL EMBARRASSMENT, LACK OF MEDICAL CORROBORATION, AND RELUCTANCE OF MANY TO BECOME INVOLVED. THE MAJORITY OF SEXUAL VICTIMS ARE GIRLS, ALTHOUGH BOYS ARE OFTEN OBJECTS OF ABUSE. INCEST IS A PHENOMENON OF CONVENIENCE AS MUCH AS ANY OTHER MOTIVATION FOR THOSE WHO WOULD SEEK CHILD PARTNERS. BROTHER-SISTER INCEST IS PROBABLY THE MOST COMMON FORM OF INCEST IN UPPER-CLASS AND MIDDLE-CLASS FAMILIES. FATHER-DAUGHTER INCEST IS NEXT IN FREQUENCY IN LOWER-CLASS HOMES. MOTHER-SON, FATHER-SON, AND MOTHER-DAUGHTER RELATIONS ARE LESS FREQUENT OCCURRENCES. SEX DRIVE AND THE DESIRE FOR GRATIFICATION ARE NOT PRIMARY MOTIVATIONS FOR CHILD MOLESTATION. STUDIES INDICATE THAT INCESTUOUS PARENTS WERE OFTEN SEXUALLY MALTREATED DURING CHILDHOOD. ADULTS WHO SEXUALLY MISUSE CHILDREN ARE CHARACTERIZED AS HAVING NORMAL INTELLIGENCE WITH NO PSYCHOTIC OR EXHIBITING OVERT PSYCHOPATHOLOGY. THESE ADULTS USUALLY HAVE A PASSIVE-AGGRESSIVE PERSONALITY DISORDER WITH FEELINGS OF INFERIORITY. THEY HAVE STRONG DEPENDENCY NEEDS AND ARE OFTEN INEFFECTIVE IN THEIR JOBS. AS A RULE, PEDOPHILES ARE MORE PASSIVE THAN RAPISTS. THE MOST DEPRAVED FORM OF SEXUAL ABUSE OCCURS WHEN CHILDREN ARE SUBJECTED TO ACTS OF INTERCOURSE, SODOMY, OR PEEP SHOWS AND FILM MAKING. YOUNG CHILDREN, IN REACTING TO SEXUAL ABUSE, ARE OFTEN UNABLE TO MAKE DECISIONS ABOUT THEIR ACTIONS. OLDER CHILDREN MAY FEEL FLATTERED AND EXCITED BY THE STIMULATION AND, THEREFORE, MAY BECOME WILLING PARTICIPANTS. MANY TIMES, CHILDREN ARE BRIBED WITH CANDY, TOYS, MONEY, OR OTHER MATERIAL GOODS, AND SOME FEAR PUNISHMENT IF THEY DO NOT COOPERATE OR IF THEIR ACTIVITIES ARE REVEALED. LONG-TERM MEDICAL CARE, WITH PSYCHIATRIC FOLLOWUP WHEN INDICATED, ARE NECESSARY IN THE MANAGEMENT OF TRAUMATIZED CHILDREN AND PARENTS INVOLVED IN SEXUAL ABUSE. GENERAL EDUCATION OF THE PUBLIC ABOUT SEXUAL ABUSE IS ALSO ESSENTIAL. PSYCHOLOGICAL REACTIONS AND MEDICAL AND EMOTIONAL CONSEQUENCES OF SEXUAL ABUSE ARE DISCUSSED. REFERENCES ARE CITED. (DEP)

27. **CHILD VICTIMS (FROM SEXUAL ASSAULT—A LITERATURE ANALYSIS, 1977, BY STANLEY L BRODSKY ET AL—SEE NCJ-47151). By S. H. KLEMMACK.** UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY CENTER FOR CORRECTIONAL PSYCHOLOGY, BOX 2968, UNIVERSITY, AL 35486. 11 p. 1977. **NCJ-47156**
LITERATURE ON CHILD VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT AND THEIR TREATMENT IS REVIEWED. THE LITERATURE ON CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT IS AS EXTENSIVE AS THAT ON VICTIMS IN GENERAL, BUT NEITHER IS EXTENSIVE RELATIVE TO THE LITERATURE ON OTHER ASPECTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT. IN PART BECAUSE OF THE DISCOMFORT INVOLVED IN CONSIDERING ISSUES OF SEXUALITY AND VIOLENCE WHEN CHILDREN ARE INVOLVED, TOO OFTEN THE FOCUS HAS BEEN ON THE COMPLICITY OF THE CHILD RATHER THAN ON THE TRAUMA OF THE EVENT AND THE IRRESPONSIBILITY OF THE OFFENDER. MANY ARTICLES AND BOOKS ARE DEVOTED TO COUNTERING MYTHS ABOUT CHILD ASSAULT. MOST RESEARCHERS AGREE THAT THE INCIDENCE OF SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN IS SEVERELY UNDERESTIMATED. A FEW STUDIES HAVE BEEN BASED ON SYSTEMATIC OBSERVATIONS OF CHILDREN AS VICTIMS. MOST OTHER INVESTIGATIONS ARE CASE REPORTS FOCUSING ON CAUSATIVE FACTORS, PARTICULARLY FAMILY STRUCTURE OR VICTIM CHARACTERISTICS, OR ON PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS. TWO CONCERNS STAND OUT: THE EFFECTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT AS A CHILD ON ADULT PSYCHOLOGICAL FUNCTIONING; AND THE CHILD AS A WILLING PARTICIPANT, IF NOT THE INSTIGATOR, OF SEXUAL CONTACTS. STUDIES ALSO HAVE BEEN DEVOTED TO INCEST AND TO THE ROLE OF THE FAMILY IN CONTRIBUTING TO ASSAULT. COMPARED TO THE NUMBER OF ARTICLES CONCERNED WITH THE OFFENSE OF CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT, THE VICTIM'S ROLE AND PERSONALITY, AND ADULT FUNCTIONING, RELATIVELY LITTLE HAS BEEN WRITTEN ABOUT THE IMMEDIATE POSTASSAULT NEEDS OF THE CHILD VICTIM. (LKM)
Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

28. **CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES AS CAUSES OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR ISSUE NO 15—CANADA. (DELINQUANCE IMPUTABLE AUX EXPERIENCES DE L'ENFANCE FASCICULE NO 15—CANADA.)** PRINTING AND PUBLISHING SUPPLY AND SERVICES CANADA, OTTAWA K1A 0S9, CANADA. 35 p. 1978. (In *English* and *French*) **NCJ-48779**
A NEUROPSYCHOLOGIST AND RESEARCHER DISCUSSES HIS WORK ON HUMAN VIOLENCE AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO DEPRIVATION OF PHYSICAL AFFECTION EARLY IN LIFE. THE DISCUSSION IS IN THE FORM OF TESTIMONY PRESENTED

BEFORE A COMMITTEE OF THE CANADIAN SENATE. THE WITNESS DISCUSSES HIS STUDIES OF THE EFFECTS OF EARLY EXPERIENCES ON BRAIN DEVELOPMENT AND BEHAVIOR, INCLUDING CROSS-CULTURAL STUDIES INDICATING A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEPRIVATION OF PHYSICAL AFFECTION AND NURTURANCE IN THE PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIP AND PHYSICAL VIOLENCE. THESE STUDIES LED TO THE CONCLUSION THAT FAILURE OF NURTURANCE IN HUMAN RELATIONSHIPS, BEGINNING WITH THE PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIP, IS THE PRINCIPAL FACTOR IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ALIENATION, PSYCHOPATHY, VIOLENCE, AND AGGRESSION. THE BULK OF THE TESTIMONY CONSISTS OF THE WITNESS' COMMENTS ACCOMPANYING FILM AND SLIDE PRESENTATIONS IN WHICH THE FINDINGS OF EXPERIMENTAL (ANIMAL) AND CROSS-CULTURAL STUDIES ON THE ORIGINS OF HUMAN VIOLENCE ARE ILLUSTRATED. THE WITNESS ALSO RESPONDS TO QUESTIONS POSED BY COMMITTEE MEMBERS.—IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH. (LKM)

Supplemental Notes: PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE OF CANADA, APRIL 11, 1978.

Availability: PRINTING AND PUBLISHING SUPPLY AND SERVICES CANADA, OTTAWA K1A 0S9, CANADA.

29. **CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES AS CAUSES OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIORISSUE NO 5—CANADA. (DELINQUANCE IMPUTABLE AUX EXPERIENCES DE L'ENFANCE FASCICULE NO 5—CANADA.)** PRINTING AND PUBLISHING SUPPLY AND SERVICES CANADA, OTTAWA K1A 0S9, CANADA. 41 p. 1978. (In *English* and *French*) **NCJ-48769**

A PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKER AND A CHILD PSYCHIATRIST DISCUSS EVIDENCE REGARDING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF EARLY CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR IN LATER YEARS. THE COMMENTS, PRESENTED BEFORE A COMMITTEE OF THE CANADIAN SENATE, INCLUDE THE WITNESSES' PREPARED STATEMENTS AND ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS POSED BY SENATORS. THE SOCIAL WORKER REFERS TO POPULATION-BASED STUDIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM THAT IDENTIFIED STRESS FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS IN CHILDREN. THESE FACTORS INCLUDED SEVERE MARITAL DISCORD BETWEEN PARENTS. LOW SOCIAL STATUS, OVERCROWDING OF LARGE FAMILY SIZE, CRIMINALITTY OF THE FATHER, AND PSYCHIATRIC DISORDER OF THE MOTHER OR HER ADMISSION INTO THE CARE OF A LOCAL AUTHORITY. THE IMPORTANCE OF INTERACTIONAL EFFECTS IN THE CUMULATION OF STRESSES IS EMPHASIZED. STUDIES SUGGESTING THAT ENVIRONMENTAL STRESS AND TRAUMA ARE MOST DAMAGING TO CHILDREN WHO ARE GENETICALLY VULNERABLE ARE CITED. PROTECTIVE FACTORS—POSSIBLE EXPLANATIONS FOR THE NORMAL OR ABOVE-NORMAL DEVELOPMENT OF SOME CHILDREN DESPITE SEVERE SOCIAL AND APPARENT GENETIC DISADVANTAGE -ARE DISCUSSED. THE CHILD PSYCIATRIST TOUCHES ON BIOLOGICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTRIBUTORS TO PSYCHOPATHOLOGY IN CHILDREN, CITING SPECIFIC RESEARCH STUDIES IN EACH AREA. HE STRESSES THE MULTIPLICITY OF FACTORS IN THE ETIOLOGY OF DELINQUENCY AND CRIMINALITY. BOTH WITNESSES RESPOND TO QUESTIONS REFLECTING THE COMMITTEE'S MANDATE TO RECOMMEND REMEDIAL AND PREVENTIVE MEASURES AIMED AT REDUCING CRIME AND VIOLENCE IN SOCIETY.—IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH. (LKM)

Supplemental Notes: PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE OF CANADA, FEBRUARY 2, 1978.

Availability: BOEING COMPUTER SERVICES, 7598 COLSHIRE DRIVE, MCLEAN, VA 22101.

30. **CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES AS CAUSES OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR ISSUE NO 1—FIRST PROCEEDING—CANADA. (DELINQUANCE IMPUTABLE AUX EXPERIENCES DE L'ENFANCE FASCICULE NO 1—PREMIER FASCICULE—CANADA.)** PRINTING AND PUBLISHING SUPPLY AND SERVICES CANADA, OTTAWA K1A 0S9, CANADA. 157 p. 1977. (In *English* and *French*) **NCJ-48764**

BRAIN DYSFUNCTION AS A CAUSAL FACTOR IN PERSISTENT CRIMINAL DEVIANCY IS DISCUSSED IN TESTIMONY PRESENTED BEFORE A COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE OF CANADA. EMPIRICAL STUDIES ARE CITED IN WHICH OVER 90 PERCENT OF THE HABITUAL CRIMINALS STUDIED WERE FOUND TO HAVE BRAIN DYSFUNCTION. THIS FINDING, BASED ON NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS. FOR EXAMPLE, DEFINITE NEUROLOGICAL ABNORMALITIES WERE FOUND IN 72 PERCENT OF THE SUBJECTS IN A POPULATION OF VIOLENT-AGGRESSIVE PERSONS. ON THE BASIS OF SUCH FINDINGS, A NEUROSOCOLOGICAL APPROACH TO EXPLAINING THE NATURE AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE INTERACTION BETWEEN THE BIOLOGICAL INTEGRITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL'S CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM AND THE INDIVIDUAL'S SOCIOECONOMIC MILIEU IS PROPOSED. GENETIC, BIRTH-RELATED, AND OTHER FACTORS (E.G., MALNUTRITION BEFORE AND AFTER BIRTH) IN BRAIN DAMAGE ARE DISCUSSED, WITH A VIEW TOWARD THEIR SIGNIFICANCE IN THE GENESIS OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR, PARTICULARLY AMONG MALES. CASE STUDIES ILLUSTRATING THE CONSEQUENCES OF BRAIN DAMAGE ARE CITED. IMPLICATIONS ARE DISCUSSED RELATIVE TO PREDICTION OF RECIDIVISM, PREVENTION AND TREATMENT FOR INDIVIDUAL OFFENDERS (AS OPPOSED TO POPULATION AT LARGE), AND DISCRIMINATION BETWEEN LOW-RISK AND HIGH-RISK OFFENDERS. APPENDED MATERIALS INCLUDE TESTIMONY BY TWO WITNESSES ON LEARNING DISABILITIES AND THEIR ASSOCIATION WITH JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.—IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH (LKM)

Supplemental Notes: FIRST PROCEEDING ON THE INQUIRY INTO SUCH EXPERIENCES IN PRENATAL LIFE AND EARLY CHILDHOOD AS MAY CAUSE PERSONALITY DISORDERS OR CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR IN LATER LIFE, SENATE OF CANADA, JUNE 30, 1977.

Availability: PRINTING AND PUBLISHING SUPPLY AND SERVICES CANADA, OTTAWA K1A 0S9, CANADA.

31. **CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES AS CAUSES OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR ISSUE NO 18—CANADA. (DELINQUANCE IMPUTABLE AUX EXPERIENCES DE L'ENFANCE FASCICULE NO 18—CANADA.)** 37 p. 1978. (In *English* and *French*) **NCJ-49651**

A PSYCHIATRIST TESTIFIES ON PRENATAL EXPERIENCES RESEARCH, THE NERVOUS SYSTEM IN UNBORN CHILDREN, AND THE EFFECTS OF FEELINGS OF BEING UNWANTED IN THE BEHAVIOR PATTERNS OF SMALL CHILDREN. THE UNBORN CHILD AND THE BORN CHILD YOUNGER THAN 2 YEARS OLD HAVE HUMAN FEELINGS AND ARE VERY SENSITIVE TO THE FACT THAT THEY ARE WANTED OR UNWANTED. IT IS MAINTAINED THAT THESE FEELINGS ARE SIGNIFICANT IN LATER VIOLENT AND NONVIOLENT BEHAVIOR PATTERNS. THE HUMAN EMBRYO AT A VERY EARLY STAGE BEGINS TO DEVELOP AND HAS THE CAPACITY TO MONITOR SOUNDS AND SIGHTS AND RESPOND TO A VARIETY OF STIMULI. AT 28 WEEKS, EMBRYO BRAIN LIFE BEGINS AND THE UNBORN CHILD HAS THE CAPACITY WITHIN ITS CEREBRAL CORTEX TO BEGIN DEVELOPING CONSCIOUSNESS AND SELF-AWARENESS. IT IS LOGICAL TO CONCLUDE THAT MEMORIES RETAINED BY THE BRAIN IN THE FETUS CAN EXERT LONG-TERM EFFECTS ON THE EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDIVIDUAL. THE PAIN AND FEAR PRODUCED BY THE BIRTH EXPERIENCE ARE DESCRIBED IN RELATION TO EARLY CHILDHOOD FEELINGS, AND THE PREGNANT MOTHERS' USE OF MEDICATION IS CONSIDERED IN RELATION TO EFFECTS ON THE CHILD. ABORTION AND FAMILY-SIZE ARE DISCUSSED WITH REGARD TO FEELINGS

OF BEING UNWANTED AMONG CHILDREN. THE VALIDITY OF EARLY CHILDHOOD RECOLLECTIONS INDUCED THROUGH HYPNOSIS IS ARGUED. (DAG)

Supplemental Notes: PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE OF CANADA, JUNE 27, 1978.

Availability: PRINTING AND PUBLISHING SUPPLY AND SERVICES CANADA, OTTAWA K1A 0S9, CANADA; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

32. **CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES AS CAUSES OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR ISSUE NO 19—CANADA. (DELINQUANCE IMPUTABLE AUX EXPERIENCES DE L'ENFANCE FASCICULE NO 19—CANADA.)** PRINTING AND PUBLISHING SUPPLY AND SERVICES CANADA, OTTAWA K1A 0S9, CANADA. 41 p. 1978. (In *English* and *French*) **NCJ-49652**

A MEDICAL DOCTOR AND EXPERT IN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT TESTIFIES ON HISTORICAL VIEWS OF CHILD ABUSE, CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT RESEARCH, AND FACTORS WHICH INDICATE THAT A CHILD IS ABUSED OR THAT PARENTS ARE POTENTIAL ABUSERS. THERE WAS LITTLE MENTION OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT AND THE EFFECTS OF THIS KIND OF TREATMENT IN A CHILD'S LATER BEHAVIOR UNTIL THE WRITINGS OF HOGARTH, DICKENS, AND JACOB RIIS IN THE 1700 AND 1800'S. IN 1966 AND 1967, THE FIRST U.S. STUDIES WHICH CONSIDERED THE EARLY CHILDHOOD OF PERSONS WHO HAD BEEN LATER CONVICTED OF VIOLENT CRIME WERE CONDUCTED. A 1967 STUDY FOUND THAT FIVE FACTORS APPARENT IN THE PERSONAL HISTORIES OF A SAMPLE OF MURDERERS, INCLUDE SEVERE EMOTIONAL DEPRIVATION IN CHILDHOOD, PARENTAL SEDUCTION, EXPOSURE TO BRUTALITY AND EXTREME VIOLENCE IN THE HOME, AND EARLY INCLINATIONS TO FIRESETTING AND CRUELTY TO ANIMALS. IT IS MAINTAINED THAT SOME CHILDREN REACT DIFFERENTLY TO CHILD ABUSE BECAUSE CHILDREN HAVE DIFFERENT TEMPERAMENTS AND COPING SKILLS, AND THEY HAVE DIFFERENT ENVIRONMENTS AND CONTACTS OUTSIDE THE HOME. THE BASIC DYNAMIC IN PHYSICAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN IS ROLE REVERSAL, WHICH IS THE INTERCHANGING OF TRADITIONAL ROLE BEHAVIORS BETWEEN THE PARENT AND THE CHILD. PARENTS IN THESE ROLE REVERSAL CASES USUALLY WANT THEIR CHILDREN BUT PLACE UNREALISTIC EXPECTATIONS ON THE CHILD; THEY OFTEN HAVE HAD ABUSING PARENTS. UNWANTED CHILDREN ARE ALSO SUBJECT TO NEGLECT. JUVENILE DELINQUENTS HAVE CHARACTERISTICS SIMILAR TO ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN. THEY USUALLY LACK COMMON SENSE OR A DEVELOPED SENSE OF HUMOR, AND GENERALLY ARE NOT ABLE TO APPRECIATE MORAL BOUNDARIES OR RULES LEARNED FROM PARENT MODELS. RESEARCH IS CITED WHICH INDICATES THAT VIOLENT ADULT BEHAVIOR IS PREDICTABLY LINKED TO CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT AND THAT CHILD ABUSE RISK IS APPARENT AND CAN BE CONTROLLED THROUGH USE OF VISITS BY A HEALTH NURSE OR SOCIAL WORKERS OR OTHER CRISIS INTERVENTION PROGRAMS. EFFECTS OF TELEVISION, CHILDHOOD PETS, AND ADOPTION SITUATIONS ON LATER BEHAVIOR ARE ALSO CONSIDERED. (DAG)

Supplemental Notes: PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE OF CANADA, JULY 4, 1978.

Availability: PRINTING AND PUBLISHING SUPPLY AND SERVICES CANADA, OTTAWA K1A 0S9, CANADA; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

33. **CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES AS CAUSES OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR ISSUE NO 6—CANADA. (DELINQUANCE IMPUTABLE AUX EXPERIENCES DE L'ENFANCE FASCICULE NO 6—CANADA.)** PRINTING AND PUBLISHING SUPPLY AND SERVICES CANADA, OTTAWA K1A 0S9, CANADA. 37 p. 1978. (In *English* and *French*) **NCJ-48770**

RESEARCH FINDINGS RELEVANT TO THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES AND VIOLENT BEHAVIOR IN ADULT LIFE ARE SUMMARIZED IN TESTIMONY BEFORE A COMMITTEE OF THE CANADIAN SENATE. THE WITNESS, A SOCIAL WORK PROFESSOR AND RESEARCHER WITH SPECIAL INTERESTS IN CRIMINAL VIOLENCE, CHILD ABUSE, AND SEX OFFENSES, REVIEWS HIS CAREER, DESCRIBES HIS RESEARCH FINDINGS OVER A 10-MONTH PERIOD, AND RESPONDS TO QUESTIONS POSED BY COMMITTEE MEMBERS. THE MOST IMPORTANT RESEARCH FINDING IS SAID TO BE THAT VIOLENT CRIME, INCLUDING HOMICIDE, IS NOT A UNITARY PHENOMENON; I.E., THERE ARE NO SINGLE CAUSES OR SIMPLE SOLUTIONS. A TYPOLOGY BASED ON STUDIES OF 300 VIOLENT AND DANGEROUS OFFENDERS IS OUTLINED. THE FOUR TYPES IDENTIFIFIED ARE CHRONIC ANTISOCIAL OFFENDERS, THOSE WHOSE VIOLENCE IS ACCOMPANIED BY ACUTE PSYCHOTIC EPISODES, OFFENDERS WHO ARE INTERMITTENTLY OR SITUATIONALLY VIOLENT, AND OFFENDERS (PRIMARILY WOMEN) WHO HAVE KILLED OR INJURED THEIR CHILDREN OR SPOUSES IN A STATE OF DEPRESSION. THE RESEARCH FINDINGS INDICATE THAT THE TENDENCY TOWARD VIOLENCE USUALLY IS INTERMITTENT AND PERIODIC AND IS RARELY A PERSISTENT FEATURE OF A PERSON'S CHARACTER. ABUSE OF ALCOHOL WAS ASSOCIATED WITH 50 TO 60 PERCENT OF THE VIOLENT CRIMES STUDIED. THE LARGE MAJORITY OF VIOLENT OFFENDERS WERE YOUNG MEN. OVER HALF OF THE OFFENDERS STUDIED HAD BEEN SEVERELY ABUSED OR NEGLECTED AS CHILDREN. MOST HAD BEEN SHUFFLED BETWEEN FOSTER HOMES. TYPICALLY, THE VIOLENT OFFENDER WAS UNWANTED AT BIRTH, HAD FREQUENT PLACEMENTS IN INFANCY, AND THEN GRADUATED FROM MINOR OFFENSES TO MAJOR CRIMES AND THROUGH THE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM FROM PROBATION TO THE PENITENTIARY. IN HIS RESPONSES TO SENATORS' QUESTIONS, THE WITNESS SUGGESTS THAT THE COMMITTEE CALL AS WITNESSES SOME OF THE CRIMINALS WHOSE ORIGINS ARE BEING DISCUSSED.—IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH. (LKM)

Supplemental Notes: PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE OF CANADA, FEBRUARY 7, 1978.

Availability: PRINTING AND PUBLISHING SUPPLY AND SERVICES CANADA, OTTAWA K1A 0S9, CANADA.

34. **CHILDHOOD PUNISHMENT EXPERIENCE AND ADULT VIOLENCE. By H. S. ERLANGER.** PERGAMON PRESS, INC, MAXWELL HOUSE, FAIRVIEW PARK, ELMSFORD, NY 10523. *CHILDREN AND YOUTH SERVICES REVIEW,* N 1 (SPRING 1979), P75-86. **NCJ-61676**

SECONDARY ANALYSIS OF DATA FROM A 1968 NATIONAL SURVEY WAS USED TO EXAMINE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHILDHOOD PUNISHMENT EXPERIENCES AND ADULT VIOLENCE. THE SURVEY WAS CONDUCTED BY THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE CAUSES AND PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE. A TOTAL OF 1,176 ADULTS OVER AGE 18, IN 100 CLUSTERS THROUGHOUT THE U.S., WERE INTERVIEWED. DATA SHOWED THAT ABOUT 22 PERCENT OF THOSE WHO WERE SPANKED FREQUENTLY AS A CHILD HAD BEEN AGGRESSIVE FOUR OR MORE TIMES, COMPARED WITH ABOUT 12 PERCENT OF THOSE WHO WERE NOT SPANKED FREQUENTLY. THE ZERO-ORDER CORRELATION, HOWEVER, WAS ONLY ABOUT 0.11, AND AGGRESSORS COULD NOT BE STEREOTYPED AS HAVING BEEN SPANKED. ANALYSIS OF TWO TYPES OF ADULT AGGRESSION ALSO SHOWED LOW CORRELATION WITH CHILDHOOD PUNISHMENT. NEVERTHELESS, THE LOW CORRELATIONS MAY RESULT FROM THE FACT THAT OVER 60 PERCENT OF THE SURVEY RESPONDENTS REPORTED BEING SPANKED 'SOMETIMES,' RATHER THAN 'FREQUENTLY' OF 'NEVER.' EXAMINATION OF UNSTANDARDIZED REGRESSION COEFFICIENTS DID INDICATE THAT VARIATION IN SPANKING EXPERIENCE WAS FAIRLY STRONGLY RELATED TO ADULT AGGRESSION. THEREFORE, CHILDHOOD PUNISHMENT EXPERIENCE MAY BE QUITE RELEVANT TO ADULT AGGRESSION, BUT A VARIABLE USING A SIMPLE DISTINCTION BETWEEN CORPORAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL

PUNISHMENT IS UNLIKELY TO BE A POWERFUL PREDICTOR. FUTURE RESEARCH SHOULD FOCUS ON DIFFERENT COMBINATIONS OF PUNISHMENT PRACTICES, SITUATIONS IN WHICH THEY ARE USED, EXTREME EXPERIENCES SUCH AS FREQUENT USE OF STRAP OR STICK RATHER THAN AN OPEN HAND, AND THE RELATIONSHIP OF CHILDHOOD AGGRESSION TO CHILDHOOD PUNISHMENT. TABLES, FOOTNOTES, AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE INCLUDED. (CFW)

Sponsoring Agencies: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20852; UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, MADISON INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH ON POVERTY, MADISON, WI 53706.

35. **CHILDREN WHO KILL. By P. WILSON.** 191 p. 1973. **NCJ-32560**

STUDY OF OVER 50 CASE HISTORIES IN ENGLAND TO SHOW THE UNDERLYING PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL CAUSES BEHIND CHILD VIOLENCE. EXPLAINED IS THE LEGAL POSITION OF THE ACCUSED CHILD MURDERER UNDER ENGLISH LAW AND THE CHANGING LEGAL AND SOCIAL ATTITUDES TOWARDS THESE CHILDREN OVER THE LAST TWO CENTURIES.

Availability: MICHAEL JOSEPH LTD, 52 BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON WC1, ENGLAND.

36. **CITIZENS WHO COMMIT MURDER. By W. S. WILLE.** 196 p. 1974. **NCJ-17809**

PSYCHIATRIC CASE FILES AND INTERVIEW RESULTS FOR 200 MURDERERS WERE COMPARED TO DEDUCE COMMON FACTORS AND TO GAIN INSIGHT INTO THE MENTALITY OF MURDERERS. ALTHOUGH THE MAJORITY OF THIS BOOK DESCRIBES THE MORE PSYCHIATRICALLY ABNORMAL CASES, THE PRELIMINARY CHAPTERS CLASSIFY THESE 200 MURDERERS BY NINETEEN DEMOGRAPHIC AND PSYCHIATRIC FACTORS. THESE INCLUDE HISTORY OF VIOLENT CHILD REARING, HISTORY OF DAMAGING EARLY ENVIRONMENT, RELATIONSHIP OF PERPETRATOR TO VICTIM, INTERACTION BETWEEN PERPETRATOR AND VICTIM, METHOD OF HOMICIDE, PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSIS PRIOR TO, AT TIME OF, AND SUBSEQUENT TO THE MURDER, PREMEDITATION, AND CLASSIFICATION OF SUPEREGO. THESE FACTORS ARE WEIGHTED ONLY BY SIMPLE PERCENTAGES AND ARE NOT INTER-CORRELATED.

Availability: WARREN H GREEN, INC, 10 SOUTH BRENTWOOD BOULEVARD, ST LOUIS, MO 63105.

37. **CLASSIFICATION OF VIOLENCE—A STUDY OF THIRTY PATIENTS. By D. A. GRANT.** BUTTERWORTHS PTY LTD, 586 PACIFIC HIGHWAY, CHATSWOOD, AUSTRALIA 2067. *AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL OF FORENSIC SCIENCES,* V 2, N 2, (DECEMBER 1978), P 85-98. **NCJ-58129**

AN AUSTRALIAN STUDY CORRELATING FEATURES OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR WITH PATIENT HISTORY IN 30 CASES SHOWED 3 RELATED ONLY TO PROVOCATION, 5 TO ALCOHOL, AND 22 TO PSYCHOSOCIAL AND ORGANIC PROBLEMS. A STATISTICAL STUDY OF THE ETIOLOGY OF VIOLENCE IN 30 SUBJECTS, ALL NONPSYCHOTIC AND RANGING FROM 13 TO 45 YEARS OF AGE, WAS CONDUCTED TO SEE IF THEY COULD BE DIVIDED INTO GROUPS FOR PURPOSES OF THERAPY OR OTHER PREVENTION. SEVERITY OF THREE PSYCHOSOCIAL AND ORGANIC MORBIDITY CATEGORIES, RATED ON A SCALE OF FOUR POINTS, WAS CROSS-CORRELATED WITH 14 DOCUMENTABLE CHARACTERISTICS ASSOCIATED WITH THE VIOLENCE. THE MANN-WHITNEY U TEST WAS USED TO DETERMINE STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE AT P LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO 0.05. THE GROUPING SHOWED THAT THREE OF THE PATIENTS HAD VIOLENT EPISODES ON ONLY ONE OR TWO OCCASIONS, HAD SIGNIFICANTLY LOW PSYCHOSOCIAL AND ORGANIC MORBIDITY SCORES, AND WERE SIGNIFICANTLY INFLUENCED ONLY BY SEVERE PROVOCATION. FIVE OF THE PATIENTS BECAME VIOLENT ONLY UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL. FOUR OF THESE HAD SIGNIFICANTLY LOW ORGANIC MORBIDITY, AND ONE HAD PATHOLOGICAL INTOXICATION AND AN ORGANIC MORBIDITY SIMILAR TO THOSE OUTSIDE THE ALCOHOL GROUP, PLUS A FOCAL ABNORMALITY OF THE EEG. THREE WERE ALWAYS INTOXICATED AT THE TIME OF VIOLENCE. CONSIDERING THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL ON THE OTHER GROUPS, IT APPEARS THAT ALCOHOL IN COMBINATION WITH PSYCHOSOCIAL MORBIDITY BEHAVES AS IF IT WERE AN ORGANIC MORBIDITY FACTOR. IN THE LARGEST GROUP OF 22 PATIENTS, 4 HAD HIGH PSYCHOSOCIAL MORBIDITY SCORES AND LOW ORGANIC MORBIDITY SCORES, 8 HAD THE OPPOSITE COMBINATION, AND 10 HAD SCORES SIGNIFICANTLY WEIGHTED TO BOTH SCALES. EPILEPTIC AURAS, REDUCED CONSCIOUSNESS DURING THE EPISODE, SLEEP OR CONFUSION AFTER THE EPISODE, AND POSSIBLY LACK OF WARNING ANGER WERE SIGNIFICANTLY RELATED TO ORGANIC MORBIDITY. SEVERE VIOLENCE, EPISODES LASTING OVER 30 MINUTES, AND GUILT AFTERWARDS WERE SIGNIFICANTLY ASSOCIATED WITH PSYCHOSOCIAL MORBIDITY. STATISTICAL TABLES AND REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED--TWB)

Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED AT THE 2ND AUSTRALASIAN PACIFIC FORENSIC SCIENCES CONGRESS ON AGGRESSION, SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, JULY 20-23, 1978.

38. **CLASSIFYING CRIMINAL OFFENDERS—A NEW SYSTEM BASED ON THE MMPI (MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY). By E. I. MEGAREE, M. J. BOHN JR, J. MEYER JR, and F. SINK.** SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS, CA 90212. 288 p. 1979. **NCJ-62460**

A CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM, BASED UPON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY (MMPI), IS AIMED AT FACILITATING THE SAFETY, HUMANE TREATMENT, AND REHABILITATION OF INMATES. THE MMPI, USED TO ASSESS INMATES' PERSONALITIES, DIFFERENTIATES 10 TYPES OF OFFENDERS. OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS AND GUIDELINES FOR PROFILE CLASSIFICATION PRESENTED FOR EACH TYPE ENABLE THOSE FAMILIAR WITH THE MMPI TO CLASSIFY OFFENDERS' PROFILES EASILY AND RAPIDLY. A COMPUTER PROGRAM CAN ALSO BE MADE AVAILABLE TO CLASSIFY MOST OF THE PROFILES ENCOUNTERED, WITH CLINICAL JUDGMENTS RESERVED ONLY FOR THE MORE DIFFICULT CASES. DURING THE 8 YEARS OF RESEARCH TO DEVELOP AND VALIDATE THE SYSTEM THUS FAR, THE 10 GROUPS HAVE BEEN FOUND TO DIFFER SIGNIFICANTLY ON A BROAD ARRAY OF BACKGROUND FACTORS, SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES, PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS, ATTITUDES, AND BEHAVIOR PATTERNS. PROGNOSTIC VALUE IS ALSO SHOWN IN THAT THE 10 TYPES OF OFFENDERS DIFFERED MARKEDLY IN THEIR SUBSEQUENT PATTERNS OF BEHAVIOR AND ADJUSTMENT IN PRISON, IN THEIR PROPENSITY FOR VIOLENCE, AND IN THEIR RESPONSE TO INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMS. A FOLLOWUP STUDY CONDUCTED SEVERAL YEARS AFTER THEIR INCARCERATION REVEALED MARKED DIFFERENCES IN EVENTUAL RECIDIVISM. ALTHOUGH THE TYPOLOGY WAS DERIVED AND TESTED USING YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS IN A FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, STUDIES INDICATE THE TYPOLOGY CAN BE APPLIED TO OTHER GROUPS IN OTHER SETTINGS. DESCRIPTIONS OF THE 10 TYPES OF OFFENDERS ARE ACCOMPANIED BY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND TREATMENT OF EACH OF THE GROUPS, INCLUDING THE OPTIMAL PLACEMENT, THE MOST APPROPRIATE CHANGE AGENT, AND THE BEST STRATEGY FOR INDUCING POSITIVE CHANGE. THE RECOMMENDATIONS HAVE YET TO BE TESTED EMPIRICALLY. TABULAR AND GRAPHIC DATA ARE PROVIDED, ALONG

WITH REFERENCES AND NAME AND SUBJECT INDEXES. (RCB)

Supplemental Notes: SAGE LIBRARY OF SOCIAL RESEARCH.

Sponsoring Agencies: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INST OF MENTAL HEALTH CENTER FOR STUDIES OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, WASHINGTON, DC 20203; US BUREAU OF PRISONS, 320 FIRST STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20534; US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS, CA 90212.

39. **CLINICAL PREDICTION OF DANGEROUSNESS. By M. L. COHEN, A. N. GROTH, and R. SIEGEL.** NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, CONTINENTAL PLAZA, 411 HACKENSACK AVENUE, HACKENSACK, NJ 07601. *CRIME AND DELINQUENCY,* V 24, N 1 (JANUARY 1978), P 28-39. **NCJ-52157**

DATA PRESENTED IN THIS ARTICLE ON THE SUCCESS OF TREATMENT INDICATE THE PROFOUND EFFECT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL REHABILITATION ON THE MAJORITY OF DANGEROUS SEXUAL OFFENDERS. THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE ENACTED A STATUTE IN 1958 THAT LED TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT CENTER FOR SEXUALLY DANGEROUS PERSONS. THE STATUTE PROVIDES FOR THE INDEFINITE CIVIL COMMITMENT OF PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN CONVICTED OF ANY ONE OF A NUMBER OF SEXUAL OFFENSES. CIVIL COMMITMENT IS IMPOSED IN LIEU OF OR IN ADDITION TO A CRIMINAL SENTENCE AND ON OFFENDERS WHOSE MISCONDUCT IN SEXUAL MATTERS INDICATES A GENERAL INABILITY TO CONTROL SEXUAL IMPULSES AND WHO ARE LIKELY TO INFLICT INJURY ON THE OBJECT OF THEIR DESIRE. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STATUTE INVOLVED THE EVALUATION OF OVER 1,000 SEXUAL OFFENDERS AND THE TREATMENT OF APPROXIMATELY 300 OF THESE OFFENDERS. A DANGEROUS PERSON IS DEFINED AS ONE HAVING A HIGH PROBABILITY OF INFLICTING SERIOUS BODILY INJURY ON ANOTHER. COURTS MAINTAIN THAT PAST MISCONDUCT ALONE IS NOT A SUFFICIENT BASIS FOR THE LABELING AN OFFENDER DANGEROUS AND DOES NOT JUSTIFY INDEFINITE INCARCERATION. COURTS HAVE ALSO HELD THAT A PSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDER ALONE IS NOT SUFFICIENT FOR COMMITMENT, EVEN THOUGH A PSYCHOLOGICALLY DISORDERED INDIVIDUAL MAY BE IN NEED OF TREATMENT. ONLY IF SEXUAL OFFENDERS ARE JUDGED LIKELY TO REPEAT THEIR CRIME, WITH A SUBSTANTIAL RISK OF HARM TO VICTIMS, IS INDEFINITE COMMITMENT PERMISSIBLE AS A FORM OF PREVENTIVE DETENTION. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT ABOUT 15 PERCENT OF DANGEROUS SEXUAL OFFENDERS ARE NOT RESPONSIVE TO ANY AVAILABLE TREATMENT PROCEDURES AND THAT TREATMENT HAS A MODEST EFFECT FOR ABOUT 20 TO 25 PERCENT. FOR THE REMAINING OFFENDERS, A TOTAL TREATMENT EFFORT INVOLVING INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY, SOCIALIZATION EXPERIENCES, OCCUPATIONAL AND RECREATIONAL THERAPY, PRERELEASE PLANNING, AND POSTRELEASE TREATMENT AND SUPPORTIVE CARE HAS A PROFOUND EFFECT ON THEIR LIVES AND ON SUCCESSFUL SOCIETAL ADAPTATION. CLINICAL EVALUATION PROCEDURES FOR PREDICTING DANGEROUSNESS ARE DESCRIBED, AND CLINICAL PREDICTION STUDIES ARE REVIEWED. CLINICAL CRITERIA FOR DIAGNOSING DANGEROUSNESS AND THE ROLE OF THE CLINICIAN IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM ARE EXAMINED. (DEP)

Supplemental Notes: BASED ON PAPERS PRESENTED TO THE AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION (1974) AND THE AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION (1975).

40. **COMPARISON OF CONFUSED INTROPUNITIVE AND CONFUSED EXTRAPUNITIVE MALE JUVENILE DELINQUENTS—AN ACTUARIAL STUDY OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GROUPS FORMED ON THE BASIS OF MMPI CODE TYPES. By S. GOULD.** 173 p. 1978. **NCJ-56587**

TO IMPROVE UPON PREVIOUS PERSONALITY RESEARCH, TWO SEPARATE STUDIES WERE CARRIED OUT ON 120 BOYS IN THE LINCOLN HALL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, LINCOLNDALE, N.Y. TWO DEFINITE AND OPPOSITE DELINQUENT PERSONALITIES EMERGED. THE MMPI (MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY) YIELDS A PERSONALITY PROFILE MADE UP OF FOUR VALIDITY AND TEN CLINICAL SCALES. EACH SCALE HAS A NAME AND NUMBER USED WIDELY IN CLINICAL AND RESEARCH LITERATURE. THIS STUDY REFINES WORK DONE WITH JUVENILES IN THE 8-4 AND THE 8-(1,2,7) PERSONALITY GROUPS. REPORTS FROM TEACHERS AND THERAPISTS, BEHAVIOR RATING SCALES, CASE HISTORIES, FAMILY HISTORIES, AND ADDITIONAL PERSONALITY TESTS WERE USED TO IDENTIFY THE CHARACTERISTICS ASSOCIATED WITH EACH GROUP. AS FOUND BY OTHERS, BOYS IN THE 8-4 GROUP HAD A HOSTILE ORIENTATION TOWARD OTHERS, ENGAGED IN ACTIVE VIOLENT BEHAVIOR, AND HAD BEEN REJECTED BY THEIR FAMILIES. THEY HAD GENERALLY HIGHER INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENTS AND DID BETTER IN SCHOOL. THEY WERE MORE LIKELY TO BECOME INVOLVED IN CRIMES OF VIOLENCE. THE BOYS IN THE 8-(1,2,7) GROUP WERE INTROVERTED AND CONFUSED, LASHED OUT AT OTHERS FROM FEELINGS OF INFERIORITY, AND WERE INVOLVED IN DRUG ABUSE, RUNNING AWAY, AND DELINQUENT ACTS INITIATED BY OTHERS. PREVIOUS RESEARCHERS HAVE FOUND SEVERELY DISTURBED FAMILIES, WHILE THIS STUDY FOUND AFFECTIONATE MOTHERS AS HEADS OF THE HOUSEHOLDS THE BOYS SEEM TO DRIFT INTO DELINQUENCY DO TO THE LACK OF A MALE AUTHORITY FIGURE IN THE HOME. THE TREATMENT PROGNOSIS FOR EACH GROUP IS GOOD. BUT THERAPY APPROACHES ARE QUITE DIFFERENT. THE STUDY INSTRUMENTS, THEIR STATISTICAL ANALYSIS, AND REFERENCES ARE APPENDED. (GLR)

Supplemental Notes: SPECIAL PRICES FOR ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS FORDHAM UNIVERSITY—DOCTORAL DISSERTATION.

Availability: UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR, MI 48106. Stock Order No. 7814890. (Microfiche)

41. **COMPARISON OF SELECTED PERSONALITY AND HISTORY VARIABLES IN HIGHLY VIOLENT, MILDLY VIOLENT, AND NON-VIOLENT FEMALE OFFENDERS. By S. J. FREDERIKSEN.** 237 p. 1975. **NCJ-49433**

THE PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS AND DEVELOPMENTAL EXPERIENCES OF WOMEN WHO COMMIT ACTS OF PHYSICAL AGGRESSION AGAINST OTHER ADULTS ARE EXPLORED IN A STUDY OF 170 FEMALE OFFENDERS CHARGED IN HENNEPIN COUNTY, MINN. STUDY SUBJECTS INCLUDED 48 WOMEN CHARGED WITH MURDER, MANSLAUGHTER, AGGRAVATED ASSAULT, OR AGGRAVATED ROBBERY (HIGH ASSAULT GROUP); 56 CHARGED WITH SIMPLE ASSAULT (MILD ASSAULT GROUP); AND 66 CHARGED WITH AGGRAVATED FORGERY (NONASSAULTIVE COMPARISON GROUP). SUBJECTS WERE ASKED TO COMPLETE A 371-ITEM PERSONAL HISTORY QUESTIONNAIRE AND A MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY (MMPI). A SCALE MEASURING THE OVERCONTROLLED-HOSTILE (O-H) PERSONALITY TYPE SUCCESSFULLY DIFFERENTIATED THE HIGHLY ASSAULTIVE SUBJECTS FROM THE MILDLY ASSAULTIVE AND NONASSAULTIVE SUBJECTS, AND THE MILDLY ASSAULTIVE GROUP FROM THE NONASSAULTIVE GROUP. THE O-H SCALE MAY BE A MEASURE OF GENERAL ASSAULTIVE TENDENCIES IN WOMEN AND MAY IDENTIFY THE O-H PERSONALITY PATTERN OF DEALING WITH STRESS, WHICH IS CHARACTERIZED BY GENERAL COMPLIANCE, CONFORMITY, AND TOLERANCE PUNCTUATED WITH EPISODIC ASSAULTIVE OUTBURSTS. IN CONTRAST TO FINDINGS FROM STUDIES OF ASSAULTIVE MEN, AN ELEVATED SCORE ON THE MMPI HYSTERIA SCALE WAS NOT SIGNIFICANTLY CHARACTERISTIC OF VIOLENT OR ASSAULTIVE WOMEN. ALL OF THE SUBJECTS REPORTED NOTABLE EXPE-

RIENCES AS VICTIMS OF BOTH PHYSICAL AND SEXUAL ASSAULTS. HIGHLY ASSAULTIVE WOMEN WERE MORE OFTEN THE VICTIMS OF PRIOR PHYSICAL ASSAULT OR ABUSE, AS WERE HIGH O-H-SCORING WOMEN. MILDLY ASSAULTIVE WOMEN REPORTED REPEATED INSTANCES OF RAPE OR SEXUAL MOLESTATION, AS DID LOW O-H-SCORING WOMEN. NON-ASSAULTIVE WOMEN OFFENDERS ALSO REPORTED EXPERIENCES WITH VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT, BUT THEIR EXPERIENCES WERE NOT AS FREQUENT AS THOSE OF THE OTHER GROUPS. STUDY INSTRUMENTS, SUPPORTING DATA, AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED--LKM)

Supplemental Notes: UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA—DOCTORAL THESIS.

Availability: UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR, MI 48106. Stock Order No. 75-27,151.

42. **CONJUGAL CRIME—UNDERSTANDING AND CHANGING THE WIFEBEATING PATTERN. By T. DAVIDSON.** 282 p. 1978. **NCJ-46147**

A HISTORY OF ATTITUDES AND LEGISLATION CONCERNING WIFEBEATING, THE PSYCHOLOGICAL PATTERNS OF THE WIFE AND THE WIFE-BEATER, EFFECTS UPON THE CHILDREN, AND GUIDELINES FOR DEALING WITH THE PROBLEM ARE DISCUSSED. A HISTORY OF SOCIALLY SANCTIONED VIEWS OF THE SANCTITY OF THE FAMILY AND THE HUSBAND-WIFE RELATIONSHIP IS TRACED TO REVEAL A LONG-STANDING RELUCTANCE TO DEAL WITH WIFE-BEATING AS A SOCIAL PROBLEM REQUIRING LEGISLATION AND CONCERTED COMMUNITY ACTION. USING DATA FROM CASE STUDIES, INTERVIEWS WITH THERAPISTS AND OTHER PROFESSIONALS IN CONTACT WITH THE PROBLEM, AND ESTABLISHED RESEARCH FINDINGS, IN ADDITION TO PERSONAL EXPERIENCE FROM THE AUTHOR'S FAMILY BACKGROUND, THE PSYCHOLOGICAL STATES AND BEHAVIOR OF THE WIFE-BEATER ARE DETAILED, AS ARE THOSE OF THE BEATEN WIFE. INSTITUTIONAL, LEGAL, AND SOCIAL FACTORS KEEPING A BEATEN WIFE IN THE MARRIAGE ARE DELINEATED. THE EFFECTS OF VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY UPON CHILDREN ARE ALSO CONSIDERED. THE EXISTENCE OF WIFE-BEATING AS A SERIOUS PROBLEM IN MIDDLE-CLASS, 'RESPECTABLE' FAMILIES IS PARTICULARLY NOTED. HAVING GROWN UP IN A FAMILY WHERE HER FATHER REGULARLY BEAT HER MOTHER AND THREATENED THE CHILDREN, THE AUTHOR GIVES PERSONAL TESTIMONY TO THE TRAUMA OF LIVING IN FEAR AND FRUSTRATION, WITH NO RESORT TO ANY SOURCE OF OUTSIDE INTERVENTION TO CHANGE A DESTRUCTIVE FAMILY ENVIRONMENT. A CHAPTER IS DEVOTED TO THE DELINEATION OF GUIDELINES TO SECURE HELP FOR BATTERED WIVES, WIFE-BEATERS, AND CHILDREN, TOGETHER WITH GUIDELINES FOR FRIENDS AND FAMILY, COUNSELORS, AND CLERGY IN PROVIDING HELP FOR THE ABUSED AND THE ABUSER. A HOPEFUL FUTURE IS PORTRAYED AS NEW LEGISLATION AND COMMUNITY SUPPORT PROGRAMS ARE CITED. THE APPENDIXES INCLUDE A DIRECTORY OF MORE THAN 50 SHELTERS FOR BATTERED WIVES AND THEIR CHILDREN, INCLUDING HOTLINE TELEPHONE NUMBERS; RECOMMENDED PUBLICATIONS AND USEFUL ADDRESSES; AND LEGAL PROCEDURES TO TAKE IMMEDIATELY AFTER OR DURING WIFEBEATING. AN INDEX IS ALSO INCLUDED. (RCB)

Availability: HAWTHORNE BOOKS ELSEVIER DUTTON PUBLISHING CO, 2 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10016.

43. **CONTEMPORARY VIOLENCE—A MULTIDISCIPLINARY EXAMINATION. C. G. WILBER, Ed.** 170 p. 1975. **NCJ-29429**

SELECTION OF ESSAYS ON VIOLENT BEHAVIOR EXAMINED FROM THE PERSPECTIVES OF A BIOLOGIST, A GENETICIST, AN ANTHROPOLOGIST, A PSYCHOLOGIST, AND A SOCIOLOGIST. THE COMPLEXITY OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR IS DEMONSTRATED BY FIVE DIFFERENT INTERPRETATIONS. ALTHOUGH THE IMPRESSION THAT HUMAN VIOLENCE MAY NOT BE COMPLETELY UNDERSTOOD MAY BE TAKEN, THE EDITOR CONTENDS THAT VIOLENCE CAN BE CONTROLLED TO A LEVEL ACCEPTABLE TO SOCIETY. CONTROL DEPENDS ON THE UNDERSTANDING THAT VIOLENCE SHOULD NOT BE REMEDIED BY VIOLENT REACTIONS BUT RATHER BY PATIENT, LOW KEY RESPONSES. THE EDITOR FURTHER STATES THIS CONCEPT IS IMPORTANT TO POLICE ADMINISTRATORS WHO IN THE PAST HAVE FAVORED ACTION ORIENTED RESPONSES.

Availability: CHARLES C THOMAS, 301-327 EAST LAWRENCE AVENUE, SPRINGFIELD, IL 62717.

44. **CORRECTIONAL PSYCHOLOGY—THEMES AND PROBLEMS IN CORRECTING THE OFFENDER. By R. J. WICKS.** 253 p. 1974. **NCJ-13453**

OFFENDER REHABILITATION AND THE TOTAL CORRECTIONAL SETTING, BOTH IN THE PENAL INSTITUTION AND IN THE COMMUNITY. THIS BOOK IS DESIGNED TO PROVIDE AN OVERVIEW OF THE METHODS AND PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN TREATING THE OFFENDER. THE BOOK OPENS WITH A SECTION ON INMATE CLASSIFICATION, WHICH LEADS INTO A DISCUSSION OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF THERAPY CURRENTLY IN USE. CASE STUDIES AND REPORTS ON EACH THERAPY INDICATE HOW EFFECTIVE IT SEEMS TO BE IN THE FIELD. SPECIAL PROBLEMS AND NEW APPROACHES IN CORRECTIONS ARE THEN EXAMINED—PRISON VIOLENCE AND SEXUALITY, CONFLICTS BETWEEN CUSTODIAL AND TREATMENT STAFFS, EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS FOR OFFENDERS, PROGRAMS INVOLVING PARAPROFESSIONALS, AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS. THE LAST CHAPTER PROBES THE FUTURE OF CORRECTIONAL PSYCHOLOGY. AT THE END OF EACH CHAPTER THERE IS AN ANNOTATED LIST OF CORE REFERENCES. A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BOOKS, ARTICLES, AND REPORTS DEALING WITH THE VARIOUS ASPECTS OF CORRECTIONAL PSYCHOLOGY IS INCLUDED. THIS VOLUME WILL PROVIDE THE STUDENT AND OTHER INTERESTED WITH A BASIC INTRODUCTION TO THE MOST CURRENT THEMES AND PROBLEMS IN CORRECTING THE OFFENDER. IT IS DESIGNED TO SERVE AS A TEXT IN SUCH COURSES AS CORRECTIONAL PSYCHOLOGY, INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT OF THE OFFENDER, AND CORRECTIONAL COUNSELING. (SNI ABSTRACT)

Availability: HARPER AND ROW, 10 EAST 53RD STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10022.

45. **CRIME AND VIOLENCE AMONG MENTAL PATIENTS RECONSIDERED IN VIEW OF THE NEW LEGAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE STATE AND THE MENTALLY ILL. By L. SOSOWSKY.** AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION, 1700 18TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20009. *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY,* V 135, N 1 (JANUARY 1978), P 33-42. **NCJ-44594**

CRIME RATES OF A GROUP OF MENTAL PATIENTS ARE COMPARED WITH THOSE OF THE LOCAL POPULATION, CONCLUSIONS ARE DRAWN, AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY ARE MADE BASED UPON THE RESULTS AND LEGAL CONCERNS. IN RESPONSE TO CONTEMPORARY LEGAL CONCERN OVER THE CIVIL RIGHTS OF THE MENTALLY ILL, MANY STATES HAVE PASSED LEGISLATION LIMITING INVOLUNTARY CIVIL CONFINEMENT TO THOSE MENTALLY ILL PERSONS WHO ARE DANGEROUS TO THEMSELVES OR TO OTHERS, THUS RELAXING TRADITIONAL RESTRAINTS ON THE MENTALLY ILL. HISTORICALLY, THE MENTALLY ILL HAVE BEEN ASSUMED TO BE MORE VIOLENT THAN THE GENERAL PUBLIC; THIS PRESUMPTION HAS BEEN WIDELY QUESTIONED IN THE LAST TWO DECADES. IN THIS STUDY, THE ARREST RATES OF 301 MENTAL HOSPITAL PATIENTS WERE COMPARED WITH THOSE OF THE LOCAL COUNTY POPULATION. IT WAS FOUND THAT PERSONS ADMITTED TO THE HOSPITAL FROM THE LOCAL COUNTY WERE ARRESTED AP-

PROXIMATELY NINE TIMES MORE OFTEN THAN COUNTY RESIDENTS. THIS FINDING THAT THE MENTALLY ILL ARE MORE PRONE TO CRIMINAL ACTIVITY THAN INDIVIDUALS IN THE PUBLIC AT LARGE DISAGREES WITH THE RESULTS OF EARLIER STUDIES. THE DISCREPANCY COULD BE EXPLAINED IN SEVERAL WAYS: (1) NEW TREATMENT CONCEPTS AND TECHNOLOGIES HAVE ALTERED HOSPITAL UTILIZATION, THEREFORE THE ADMISSION SAMPLE USED IN THIS STUDY WAS PROBABLY DEMOGRAPHICALLY DIFFERENT FROM THOSE IN EARLIER STUDIES; (2) DUE TO LEGAL REFORM, MORE MENTALLY ILL PERSONS WERE IN THE COMMUNITY THAN BEFORE, SO THERE WAS MORE MANIFEST CRIMINAL ACTIVITY AMONG HOSPITAL INMATES; AND (3) INCREASED DIVERSION OF ARRESTED PERSONS FROM THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM TO MENTAL HOSPITALS COULD ACCOUNT FOR AN APPARENT RISE IN CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR AMONG MENTAL HOSPITAL PATIENTS. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT, AMONG STATES WHICH HAVE RELAXED RESTRAINTS ON THE MENTALLY ILL, RESEARCH BE CONDUCTED TO MORE COMPLETELY IDENTIFY FACTORS WHICH EXPLAIN THE INCREASE IN CRIME RATES AMONG THE MENTALLY ILL OVER THE YEARS. THE EMERGING NEW LEGAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE STATE AND THE MENTALLY ILL, WHICH GUARANTEES THEM EQUAL TREATMENT UNDER THE LAW AND ASSURES A VOLUNTARY TREATMENT SITUATION WHEN POSSIBLE, MAY INCUR A HERETOFORE UNASSESSED SOCIAL COST—MORE CRIME AND VIOLENCE IN THE COMMUNITY. SUPPORTING DATA ARE PRESENTED.

46. **CRIME IN OUR CHANGING SOCIETY. By D. GLASER.** HOLT, RINEHART AND WINSTON, 383 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10017. 569 p. 1978. **NCJ-50315**

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIETAL TRENDS AND CHANGES IN THE NATURE OF CRIME AND CRIMINAL LAW IS EXPLORED. THE BOOK OPENS WITH AN OVERVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF CRIME DEFINITION, EVOLUTION, AND MEASUREMENT, AND OF THE QUESTION 'DOES CRIME PAY?' IT IS CONTENDED THAT A DISTINCTION BETWEEN PREDATORY AND NONPREDATORY OFFENSES PERMITS MORE VALID STATEMENTS ON THESE SUBJECTS THAN DOES REFERENCE TO CRIME AS A WHOLE. THE DISCUSSION THEN TURNS TO GENERAL THEORIES OF CRIME CAUSATION (PSYCHOANALYTIC STUDIES OF DELINQUENCY, PERSONALITY RESEARCH AND TYPOLOGIES OF DELINQUENCY, DRIFTS IN THE REINFORCEMENT AND DETERRENCE OF CRIME, LABELING, ETC.) AND BIOLOGICAL FACTORS IN CRIME (INTELLIGENCE, BRAIN DISORDERS, CHROMOSOMAL ABNORMALITIES, PHYSIQUE, PSYCHOPATHY AND AROUSAL, ANCESTRY, HORMONES). SPECIFIC OFFENSE PATTERNS—ADOLESCENT DELINQUENCY, VIOLENT OFFENSES, SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND CRIME, SEX CRIMES, 'AVOCATIONAL' CRIME (THEFT AND FRAUD BY SHOPPERS, EMPLOYEE CRIMES, CRIMES BY OSTENSIBLY LEGITIMATE ORGANIZATIONS), CRIME AS PROFESSION OR BUSINESS—ARE ANALYZED. THE CLOSING CHAPTER OFFERS CONCLUSIONS REGARDING THE FUTURE OF CRIME. ONE CONCLUSION IS THAT THE CRIMES THAT MOST DISTURB PEOPLE—MURDERS, MUGGINGS, BREAK-INS, PURSE SNATCHINGS, ETC.—CAN BE DIMINISHED BY REDUCING AGE SEGREGATION, GUARANTEEING EMPLOYMENT, AUGMENTING MOTIVATION IN EDUCATION, AND ELIMINATING DISCRIMINATION AGAINST MINORITIES. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THESE GOALS CAN BE ACHIEVED WITHIN THE EXISTING POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SYSTEM AND THAT SOCIETY IS MOVING TOWARD THEM. A 50-PAGE LIST OF REFERENCES AND NAME AND SUBJECT INDEXES ARE INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED--LKM)

Availability: HOLT, RINEHART AND WINSTON, 383 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10017.

47. **CRIME OF PASSION—MURDER AND THE MURDERER. By D. LESTER and G. LESTER.** 316 p. 1975. **NCJ-18643**

SOCIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY OF MURDERERS AND THEIR VICTIMS WHICH INCLUDES MANY CASE STUDIES OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF MURDERS, INCLUDING SUICIDE. THE AUTHORS CONTEND THAT THE REALITY OF MURDER DENIES THAT PEOPLE USUALLY KILL FOR GAIN OR THAT THEY CARRY OUT THEIR DESIGNS IN COLD BLOOD. IT IS THE TRIVIAL QUARREL OR INCIDENT THAT TRIGGERS THE ACT OF FINAL AGGRESSION. ACCORDING TO THIS THOROUGHLY RESEARCHED STUDY, KILLING IS AN IMPULSIVE RESPONSE TO EMOTIONAL SITUATIONS THAT OFTEN INVOLVE SUCH THINGS AS THE MURDERER'S ABILITY TO OBTAIN LOVE OR A DEFENSE AGAINST HOSTILITY. THERE ARE CASE HISTORIES OF THE TEXAS TOWER KILLER, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AND MANY LESS KNOWN FIGURES. PERSONAL EVENTS IN INDIVIDUALS' LIVES, CONDITIONS IN THE LARGER SOCIETY, AND CULTURAL PERSPECTIVES ARE COMBINED TO SUGGEST WHY PARENTS MURDER THEIR CHILDREN, WHY CHILDREN, TOO, KILL, AND WHY HUSBAND-WIFE MURDERS HAPPEN. INSTITUTIONALIZED KILLING (SUCH AS WAR, POPULATION CONTROL, RELIGIOUS RITES, PUNISHMENT AND LAW ENFORCEMENT, AND EVEN A FORM OF ENTERTAINMENT) IS DISCUSSED AS A REFLECTION ON A CULTURE'S ATTITUDE TOWARD VIOLENCE. SIGNIFICANT THEORIES OF VIOLENCE ARE PRESENTED AND SAFE WAYS OF EXPRESSING AGGRESSION ARE SUGGESTED. THE AUTHORS BELIEVE THAT MURDER CAN BE PREVENTED, AND THEY DISCUSS METHODS OF PREVENTION. WRITTEN FOR THE UNDERGRADUATE AND THE CONCERNED LAYMAN, YET SUMMARIZING INFORMATION VALUABLE TO THE RESEARCHER, CRIME OF PASSION IS A MAJOR REFERENCE ON MURDER. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

Availability: NELSON-HALL PUBLICATIONS, 111 NORTH CANAL STREET, CHICAGO, IL 60606.

48. **CRIMINAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OLDER PRISONER. By F. E. TELLER and R. J. HOWELL.** UTAH DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS, 104 STATE CAPITOL, SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84114. 23 p. 1979. **NCJ-64265**

CRIMINAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS WERE COMPARED FOR OLDER AND YOUNGER MALE INMATES; COMPARISONS WERE ALSO MADE BETWEEN FIRST OFFENDERS AND RECIDIVISTS FOR BOTH AGE GROUPS. THE STUDY WAS UNDERTAKEN TO EXPAND AND CLARIFY PREVIOUS RESEARCH REGARDING OLDER INMATES (OVER AGE 50) AND THUS DRAW IMPLICATIONS FOR THE REHABILITATION OF THE OLDER INMATE. RECORDS SHOWING DEMOGRAPHIC, PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND CRIMINAL VARIABLES WERE EXAMINED FOR 92 OLDER INMATES AT THE UTAH STATE PRISON, 37 PERCENT OF WHOM WERE FIRST OFFENDERS AND 63 PERCENT OF WHOM WERE RECIDIVISTS. THE SAMPLE OF PRISONERS UNDER THE AGE OF 50 CONSISTED OF 539 MEN; 64 PERCENT WERE FIRST OFFENDERS AND 36 PERCENT WERE RECIDIVISTS. IT WAS FOUND THAT THE OLDER INMATES HAD COMMITTED MORE CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS BUT FEWER PROPERTY CRIMES. THEY WERE OLDER AT FIRST ARREST AND WERE LESS OFTEN DRUG USERS. THE OLDER PRISONERS ALSO EXPERIENCED LESS PSYCHIC PAIN AND DEPRESSION AND WERE LESS SOCIALLY DEVIANT, IMPULSIVE, AND HOSTILE. THE OLDER FIRST OFFENDERS WERE FOUND TO HAVE ENGAGED MORE OFTEN IN CRIMES OF VIOLENCE, WERE LESS INVOLVED IN A CRIMINAL WAY OF LIFE, AND WERE THE BEST ADJUSTED OF ALL THE INMATE GROUPS. THE MULTIPLY-INCARCERATED OLDER INMATES MORE CLOSELY RESEMBLED THE YOUNGER INMATES IN THEIR CRIMINAL WAY OF LIFE AND ADJUSTMENT PATTERNS. THERAPY PROGRAMS AIMED AT REDUCING THE TENSIONS OF PRISON LIFE AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMS MAY BE MOST BENEFICIAL FOR THE OLDER RECIDIVISTS. THESE PROGRAMS ARE NEEDED BY THE OLDER FIRST OFFENDERS WHO ARE LESS CRIMINALLY INCLINED. REFERENCES AND

TABLES ARE INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED--MHP)

49. **CRIMINAL HOMICIDE AND THE DEATH PENALTY IN CANADA TIME FOR RE-ASSESSMENT AND NEW DIRECTIONS—TOWARD A TYPOLOGY OF HOMICIDE. By W. A. MORRISON.** CANADIAN CRIMINOLOGY AND CORRECTIONS ASSOCIATION, 55 PARKDALE, OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA K1Y 1E5. *CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY AND CORRECTIONS,* V 15, N 4 (OCTOBER 1973), P 367-396. **NCJ-12170**

EXAMINATION OF THE KNOWLEDGE OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT AS A CONSEQUENCE OF MURDER IN RELATION TO A PROPOSED HOMICIDE OFFENDER TYPOLOGY. ELEVEN TYPES OF HOMICIDE OFFENDERS ARE LISTED AND THEN PLACED INTO FOUR MAJOR CATEGORIES—MENTALLY ILL HOMICIDE OFFENDERS, DELIBERATE ANTI-SOCIAL LIFE STYLE HOMICIDE OFFENDERS, 'SQUARE JOHN' HOMICIDE OFFENDERS (PERSONAL OR ACCIDENTAL ONE-TIME OFFENDERS), AND SUBCULTURAL ASSAULTER HOMICIDE OFFENDERS. THE AUTHOR STATES THAT PUNISHMENT, TREATMENT, OR REHABILITATION IS DIFFERENT FOR EACH TYPE OF OFFENDER, AND IF UNIFORMITY OF SENTENCING IS TO BE MAINTAINED, THE STATUTES MUST BE ADJUSTED TO TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION THE VARIOUS TYPES OF HOMICIDE OFFENDERS. CAPITAL PUNISHMENT, USED APPROPRIATELY FOR THE FELONY HOMICIDE OFFENDER, THE PROFESSIONAL HIRED ASSASSIN, AND THE POLITICAL ASSASSIN, SHOULD DEMONSTRATE THAT SOCIETY WILL NOT TOLERATE THEIR ACTIONS OR LIFE STYLES. HOWEVER, FOR THE OTHER HOMICIDE OFFENDER TYPES, OTHER METHODS OF PUNISHMENT, TREATMENT, REHABILITATION, AND PREVENTION SHOULD BE USED.

50. **CRIMINALLY INSANE—A COMMUNITY FOLLOW-UP OF MENTALLY ILL OFFENDERS. By T. P. THORNBERRY and J. E. JACOBY.** UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, 5801 SOUTH ELLIS, CHICAGO, IL 60637. 304 p. 1979. **NCJ-58126**

A LARGE-SCALE FOLLOWUP STUDY TO DETERMINE THE 'DANGEROUSNESS' OF 586 INMATES OF FARVIEW STATE HOSPITAL (PA.) FOR THE CRIMINALLY INSANE, RELEASED INTO THE COMMUNITY OR TRANSFERRED TO CIVIL HOSPITALS, IS GIVEN. IN 1971, THE OUTCOME OF THE DIXON CASE (DIXON AND SIX OTHER PLAINTIFFS FILED SUIT ALLEGING THE UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF THEIR COMMITMENTS TO AN INSTITUTION FOR THE CRIMINALLY INSANE) LED TO THE RELEASE AND TRANSFER OF THE FARVIEW INMATES; THIS PROVIDED A CHANCE TO OBSERVE THE BEHAVIOR OF THESE SUPPOSEDLY DANGEROUS PERSONS OVER AN EXTENDED PERIOD. THROUGH EXHAUSTIVE EXAMINATION OF HOSPITAL AND POLICE RECORDS AND INTERVIEWS WITH HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATORS AND THE SUBJECTS THEMSELVES, THE AUTHORS ASSESSED THE PROCESSES BY WHICH THE PATIENTS HAD BEEN RETAINED IN CONFINEMENT, THE IMPACT OF THEIR RELEASE UPON THEIR COMMUNITIES, AND THEIR ABILITY TO ADJUST TO THE FREEDOM OF COMMUNITY LIFE. THE SUBJECTS WERE FOLLOWED FROM 1972 TO 1975. THE STUDY DEMONSTRATED THAT THE PATIENTS DID NOT DISPLAY A SIGNIFICANT LEVEL OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR DURING CONFINEMENT, NOR DID THEY POSE A MAJOR SOCIAL THREAT AFTER RELEASE. IN FACT, THEIR SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT TO COMMUNITY LIFE IS COMPARABLE TO THAT OF NONCRIMINAL MENTAL PATIENTS. AFTER 4 YEARS, ONLY 14 PERCENT OF THE SAMPLE HAD BEEN ARRESTED OR READMITTED TO THE HOSPITAL FOR A VIOLENT ACT; A RATE THAT IS HIGH WHEN COMPARED TO THAT OF THE POPULATION AT LARGE, BUT LOW WHEN COMPARED WITH THE EXPECTATIONS ENGENDERED BY THE LABEL 'CRIMINALLY INSANE.' THE FACT THAT THESE SUBJECTS HAD BEEN CONFINED TO MAXIMUM SECURITY HOSPITALS FOR AN AVERAGE OF 14 YEARS IS PROBABLY DUE TO THE INACCURACY OF THE PROCESS OF 'POLITICAL PREDICTION' IN WHICH CLINICIANS AVOID ANY POTENTIAL RISKS TO THE COMMUNITY, THE REPUTATION OF THEIR HOSPITALS, AND THEIR CAREERS BY CONSISTENTLY OVERPREDICTING DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR. THE SURVEY INSTRUMENT, A BIBLIOGRAPHY AND INDEX, AND STUDY DATA ARE PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED--DAG)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS, WASHINGTON, DC 20234.

Availability: UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS, 5801 S ELLIS AVENUE, CHICAGO, IL 60637.

51. **CRITERION OF DYSCONTROL—A SELF-RATING SCALE (FROM BRAIN DYSFUNCTION IN AGGRESSIVE CRIMINALS, 1978, BY RUSSELL R MONROE—SEE NCJ-53119). By R. R. MONROE.** HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173. 12 p. 1978. **NCJ-53123**

IT IS ARGUED THAT DATA CULLED FROM A STUDY OF 93 INMATES AT MARYLAND'S PATUXENT INSTITUTION ARE SUPPORTIVE OF THE MONROE DYSCONTROL SCALE AS AN ADEQUATE MEASURE OF THE CORRELATES OF VIOLENT ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR. A PRODUCT-MOMENT CORRELATION WAS PERFORMED ON THE MONROE DYSCONTROL SCALE WITH 250 VARIABLES CONSISTING OF BOTH GLOBAL AND SPECIFIC RATINGS, NEUROLOGIC EXAMINATIONS, MENTAL STATUS MATERIAL (CURRENT AND PAST PSYCHOPATHOLOGY SCALES, ABBREVIATED CAPPS), CHARACTERISTICS OF DYSCONTROL BEHAVIOR (CAPPS ADDENDA), AND PSYCHIATRIC HISTORY (PAST CAPPS). THE CORRELATIONS SEEM TO CONFIRM THAT THE DYSCONTROL SCALE REFLECTED EPILEPTOID IMPULSIVE ACTION BECAUSE A POSITIVE RELATION EXISTED WITH PRIMARY DYSCONTROL (I.E., PRIMITIVE AGGRESSIVE ACTS), WITH THE GLOBAL ESTIMATION OF AN EPILEPTOID MECHANISM BY THE PSYCHIATRIST, AND WITH SUSPICION OF POSSIBLE EPILEPSY BY THE NEUROLOGIST. ALSO, A NUMBER OF SYMPTOMS SUCH AS SOMATIC CONCERNS AND PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGIC REACTIONS, AS WELL AS PRODROMAL RESTLESSNESS, HYPOCHONDRIASIS, AND INSOMNIA ALL SUGGEST A POSSIBLE PREICTAL OR ICTAL AUTONOMIC INSTABILITY. IN ADDITION, INDIVIDUALS WHO RATED HIGH ON THE SCALE ALSO RATED HIGH IN ANXIETY, DEPRESSION, BELLIGERENCE-NEGATIVISM, AGITATION-EXCITEMENT, AND AMNESIA-FUGUE-DISSOCIATIVE STATES. WHILE THERE WAS NO CORRELATION BETWEEN THE SCALE AND ACTIVATION RATINGS, THERE WAS A CORRELATION BETWEEN THE SCALE AND MACHINE-ANALYZED ALPHA CHLORALOSE-ACTIVATED THETA FREQUENCY COUNTS DURING THE 5-MINUTES PERIODS, PRE-, DURING, AND POSTHYPERVENTILATION. REFERENCES AND TABULAR AND GRAPHIC DATA ARE PROVIDED. (KBL)

52. **CROSS-VALIDATION OF MMPI (MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY) SCALES OF AGGRESSION ON MALE CRIMINAL CRITERION GROUPS. By T. E. DEIKER.** AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, 1200 17TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20036. *JOURNAL OF CONSULTING AND CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY,* V 42, N 2 (1974), P 196-202. **NCJ-64935**

SEVERAL PERSONALITY AND AGGRESSION TESTS WERE CROSS-VALIDATED FOR 168 MALE CRIMINALS ASSIGNED TO FOUR AGGRESSIVE CRITERION GROUPS. IN 1966, MEGARGEE POINTED OUT THAT THE EFFECT OF CONTROL ON OVERT AGGRESSION IS NOT ONLY OF THEORETICAL INTEREST, BUT WOULD ALSO DETERMINE MANAGEMENT AND REHABILITATION EFFORTS FOR AGGRESSIVE INDIVIDUALS. IN ADDITION TO ORGANIZING AND REPEATING EXPERIMENTAL SCALES OF HOSTILITY AND CONTROL OF MORE CLEARLY DEFINED CRITERION GROUPS, THIS STUDY EXAMINE MEGARGEE'S CONCLUSION IN THE LIGHT OF POSSIBLE RESPONSE-BIAS EFFECTS INFLUENCING THE REVERSALS. THE TESTS CROSS-VALIDATED WERE THE 13 BASIC MINNE-

SOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY (MMPI) SCALES, 21 EXPERIMENTAL SCALES OF HOSTILITY AND CONTROL, AND 4 RESPONSE-BIAS SCALES. THE FOUR CRIMINAL GROUPS STUDIED WERE BASED ON OPERATIONAL CRITERIA--CONTROL CRIMINALS WITH VARIOUS CRIMES OF PROPERTY, THREAT CRIMINALS WITH CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS NOT RESULTING IN INJURY, BATTERY CRIMINALS WITH CRIMES OF VIOLENCE, AND HOMICIDE CRIMINALS. ALL BUT ONE OF THE 17 HOSTILITY SCALES SHOWING GROUP DIFFERENCES CONFIRMED MEGARGEE'S PREDICTION OF LOWER SCORES ON HOSTILITY MEASURES AND HIGHER SCORES ON CONTROL FOR AGGRESSIVE INDIVIDUALS. THE SCALE, HOSTILITY CONTROL, DID SHOW AGGRESSIVE CRIMINALS AS HAVING LESS CONTROL THAT NONVIOLENT CRIMINALS. RESULTS WOULD APPEAR TO ARGUE STRONGLY FOR MEGARGEE'S PREDICTIONS. HOWEVER, ANOTHER INTERPRETATION IN TERMS OF A NAYSAYING RESPONSE STYLE IN THE AGGRESSIVE GROUPS ACCOUNTED FOR ALL GROUP DIFFERENCES. BALANCING OF ITEM SCORING ON EXPERIMENTAL MMPI SCALES WAS SUGGESTED UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THE ISSUE OF ACQUIESCENCE RESPONSE STYLE ON TRUE AND FALSE TESTS IS RESOLVED. REFERENCES ARE GIVEN. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED--MJW)

53. **CRYSTAL-BALLING DEATH? By R. W. GORDON.** BAYLOR UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW, WACO, TX 76703. *BAYLOR LAW REVIEW,* V 30, N 1 (WINTER 1978), P 35-64. **NCJ-51466**

THE DOMINANT INFLUENCE OF PSYCHIATRISTS DURING TEXAS CAPITAL MURDER SENTENCING HEARINGS IS CRITICIZED, PARTICULARLY IN THE USE OF PSYCHIATRY TO PREDICT FUTURE DANGEROUSNESS. IN ADVOCATING THE LIMITATION OF PSYCHIATRIC TESTIMONY DURING THE PUNISHMENT STAGE OF TEXAS CAPITAL MURDER CASES, THE TEXAS DEATH PENALTY AND ITS APPLICATION ARE ANALYZED. THE TEXAS STATUTE IS UNIQUE IN ITS RELIANCE ON SEVERAL DOCTRINES WHICH CAN MAKE A LIFE-OR-DEATH DIFFERENCE FOR THE DEFENDANT. ONE SUCH AREA IS THE APPARENT ASSUMPTION THAT PSYCHIATRISTS ARE QUALIFIED TO DETERMINE, 'WHETHER THERE IS A PROBABILITY THAT THE DEFENDANT WOULD COMMIT CRIMINAL ACTS OF VIOLENCE THAT WOULD CONSTITUTE A CONTINUING THREAT TO SOCIETY.' JURIES WHICH MUST DECIDE WHETHER TO APPLY THE DEATH PENALTY OR IMPOSE LIFE IMPRISONMENT USUALLY FOLLOW THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE 'EXPERTS' CONCERNING FUTURE DANGEROUSNESS OF DEFENDANTS. UNFORTUNATELY, JUDGES AND LEGISLATORS SEEM UNAWARE OF THE PROFESSIONAL LITERATURE QUESTIONING THE VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY OF PSYCHIATRIC EVALUATIONS OF PREDICTIONS. AN OVERVIEW OF TEXAS LAW INDICATES THE LEGISLATURE CONSIDERS PSYCHIATRIC TESTIMONY TO BE RELEVANT TO SENTENCING, BUT THAT A MINORITY OF JUDGES QUESTION THE PROBATIVE VALUE OF SUCH TESTIMONY. REPORTED STUDIES REVEAL THAT RESEARCH TEAMS HAVE NOT BEEN ABLE TO RELY ON PSYCHIATRISTS' JUDGMENTS, EVEN IN DIAGNOSING ONGOING SCHIZOPHRENIA, MUCH LESS FUTURE DISORDERS. THE USE OF PSYCHIATRY IS HIGHLY QUESTIONABLE WHEN THE OUTCOME IS A HUMAN LIFE. NEVERTHELESS, THE U.S. SUPREME COURT, IN UPHOLDING THE TEXAS STATUTE IN JUREK V. TEXAS (1976), STATED THAT THE FINDING OF FUTURE DANGEROUSNESS WAS ESSENTIAL IN THE JURY'S DETERMINATION OF THE PROPER SENTENCE. FOOTNOTES ARE PROVIDED. (TWK)

54. **DANGEROUSNESS AMONG INCOMPETENT FELONY DEFENDENTS—A TENTATIVE ASSESSMENT OF PREDICTIVE VALIDITY (FROM OFFENDERS AND CORRECTIONS, 1978, BY DENIS SZABO AND SUSAN KATZNELSON—SEE NCJ-51581). By H. J. STEADMAN and J. J. COCOZZA.** PRAEGER PUBLISHERS C/O CBS INC, 521 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10017; AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY, 1314 KINNEAR ROAD, COLUMBUS, OH 43212. 14 p. 1978. **NCJ-51589**

THIS STUDY EXAMINES THE RATIONALE BEHIND NEW YORK'S CRIMINAL PROCEDURE LAW, WHICH ORDERS PSYCHIATRIC STUDY OF ALL DEFENDANTS FOUND INCOMPETENT TO STAND TRIAL, AND TESTS THE PREDICITIVE VALIDITY OF SUCH EXAMINATIONS. FOLLOWING AN OVERVIEW OF THE USE OF PSYCHIATRIC EVALUATION IN CRIMINAL CASES, THE NEW YORK LAW IS DESCRIBED. IT MANDATES THAT ALL FELONY DEFENDANTS FOUND INCOMPETENT TO STAND TRIAL MUST BE EVALUATED BY A PSYCHIATRIST AND A DETERMINATION OF 'DANGEROUSNESS' MADE. THIS 3-YEAR STUDY FOLLOWS 257 MEN SO EVALUATED. THE INITIAL DATA WERE EXAMINED TO ISOLATE THOSE FACTORS WHICH LED THE PSYCHIATRISTS TO DETERMINE THAT THE DEFENDANT MIGHT OR MIGHT NOT BE DANGEROUS. AGE, RACE, EDUCATION, AND MARITAL STATE WERE NOT SIGNIFICANT. A HISTORY OF ALCOHOLISM SEEMED SLIGHTLY ASSOCIATED WITH A DETERMINATION OF 'DANGEROUS,' BUT THIS WAS NOT SIGNIFICANT. THE ONLY OVERRIDING FACTOR WAS THE CRIME COMMITTED. THERE WAS A SIGNIFICANT ASSOCIATION BETWEEN A VIOLENT CRIME DIRECTED AGAINST ANOTHER PERSON AND A 'DANGEROUS' LABEL. PAST CRIMINAL HISTORY WAS SLIGHTLY SIGNIFICANT AS WAS A HISTORY OF PREVIOUS PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALIZATION. JUST AS THERE WAS LITTLE TO DISTINGUISH THE DANGEROUS FROM THE NONDANGEROUS BASED ON BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS, THERE WAS ALSO LITTLE TO DISTINGUISH THE TWO GROUPS WHEN ONE EXAMINES THEIR OUTCOMES. BOTH GROUPS WERE EQUALLY LIKELY TO BE ASSAULTIVE WHILE HOSPITALIZED, REARRESTED, OR REARRESTED FOR VIOLENT OFFENSES. ONE GROUP SCORED HIGHER ON ONE MEASURE. THE OTHER ON ANOTHER, FOR AN OVERALL PATTERN THAT ESSENTIALLY SHOWS LITTLE DIFFERENCE. TABLES PRESENT THESE COMPARISONS AND SUMMARIZE THE STUDY DATA. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE PSYCHIATRIC EVALUATIONS WERE NO MORE PREDICTIVE THAN A CHANCE DETERMINATION WOULD HAVE BEEN. THE INCREASING USE OF PSYCHIATRIC EVALUATION IN COURT PROCEEDINGS IS QUESTIONED. REFERENCES ARE APPENDED. (GLR)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INST OF MENTAL HEALTH CENTER FOR STUDIES OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, WASHINGTON, DC 20203.

55. **DANGEROUSNESS OF THE CRIMINALLY INSANE. By J. E. JACOBY.** 239 p. 1976. **NCJ-44408**

PREDICTING DANGEROUSNESS IN MENTALLY ILL OFFENDERS, THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VIOLENT BEHAVIOR IN DIFFERENT SETTINGS, AND DEVELOPING A BETTER PREDICTION INSTRUMENT ARE ADDRESSED IN THIS DISSERTATION. THE RESEARCH WAS BASED ON THE CASE OF 586 MENTALLY ILL OFFENDERS WHO WERE TRANSFERRED BETWEEN JULY 1969 AND APRIL 1971 FROM FARVIEW STATE HOSPITAL, PENNSYLVANIA'S ONLY MAXIMUM SECURITY MENTAL HOSPITAL, TO CIVIL MENTAL HOSPITALS AS A RESULT OF A SUCCESSFUL CLASS ACTION SUIT (DIXON VS. ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1971). THE 'DIXON PATIENTS' CLAIMED THAT THEY WERE BEING HELD UNCONSTITUTIONALLY AFTER THE EXPIRATION OF THEIR ORIGINAL CRIMINAL COMMITMENTS BECAUSE THEY WERE CONSIDERED DANGEROUS. THE VALIDITY OF PREDICTION OF DANGEROUSNESS WAS ANALYZED FROM DATA ON THE DIXON PATIENTS OBTAINED FROM PENNSYLVANIA STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS AND POLICE RECORDS. IN TERMS OF WHETHER IT IS POSSIBLE TO PREDICT THE LEVEL OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR OF INDIVIDUALS IN ONE ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING FROM THEIR LEVEL OF VIOLENCE IN PRECEDING SETTINGS, THE RESULTS SHOW THAT THERE WAS LITTLE PREDICTIVE VALIDITY FOR BEHAVIORAL VARIABLES WHETHER THE SETTING OF INTEREST WAS THE SECURITY HOSPITAL, THE CIVIL MENTAL HOSPITAL, OR THE COM-

MUNITY. THE VARIABLE OF AGE REMAINS THE SINGLE MOST EFFICIENT PREDICTOR OF VIOLENCE BOTH INSIDE AND OUTSIDE INSTITUTIONS; YOUNG MEN ARE MORE VIOLENT THAN OLDER MEN. THE PREDICTION DEVICE DEVELOPED IN THE RESEARCH PRODUCED NEGATIVE RESULTS IN PREDICTING VIOLENCE, AS DO OTHER METHODS OF PREDICTION CITED IN THE LITERATURE REVIEW; THE AUTHOR STRESSES THAT EXTREME CAUTION SHOULD BE EXERCISED BEFORE SUPPORTING ANY POLICY WHICH WOULD JUSTIFY CONTINUED APPLICATION OF THE LABEL 'DANGEROUS,' AS THE CONSEQUENCES -PROLONGED MAXIMUM SECURITY CONFINEMENT—ARE SEVERE. IT IS NOT ENOUGH TO RESEARCH MORE ACCURATE METHODS OF PREDICTING VIOLENCE, AS THE PERFECTION OF SUCH TECHNIQUES WOULD NEVER BY ITSELF JUSTIFY A SOCIAL POLICY OF PREVENTIVE CONFINEMENT. AN INDEX, BIBLIOGRAPHY, SUPPORTING STATISTICS, AND RELATED FORMS ARE INCLUDED.

Supplemental Notes: UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA—DOCTORAL DISSERTATION.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20852.

Availability: UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR, MI 48106.

56. **DECIDING ON DANGEROUSNESS—PREDICTIONS OF VIOLENCE AS SOCIAL CONTROL. By S. J. PFOHL.** CRIME AND SOCIAL JUSTICE. *CRIME AND SOCIAL JUSTICE,* V 11 (SPRING-SUMMER 1979), P 28-40. **NCJ-60095**

PSYCHIATRIC ASSESSMENT OF THE CONCEPT OF DANGEROUSNESS AND PSYCHIATRIC AND BEHAVIORAL MODELS FOR PREDICTING VIOLENCE ARE DISCUSSED, WITH REFERENCE TO EXPERIENCES IN OHIO AND ALABAMA. DIAGNOSTIC AND RECLASSIFICATION WORK REGARDING DANGEROUSNESS ARE COURT-MANDATED IN OHIO AND ALABAMA. THE STUDY OF PSYCHIATRIC ASSESSMENT WORK IN OHIO INVOLVED THE USE OF 7 RESEARCHERS WHO OBSERVED THE WORK OF 12 MULTIDISCIPLINARY REVIEW TEAMS ORDERED BY A FEDERAL COURT TO RE-EVALUATE THE STATUS OF PATIENTS AT THE STATE'S MAXIMUM SECURITY HOSPITAL FOR THE CRIMINALLY INSANE. INTERVIEWS WITH PSYCHIATRIC PROFESSIONALS INDICATED THAT STANDARDS FOR RECOGNIZING DANGEROUSNESS FALL INTO TWO GENERAL CATEGORIES: (1) SIMPLY DANGEROUS, PERSONS WHOSE MENTAL DISTURBANCES ARE BELIEVED TO PREVENT THEM FROM FOLLOWING RULES OF SOCIETY; AND (2) PSYCHOPATHICALLY DANGEROUS, PERSONS WHO DO NOT APPEAR TO HAVE INTERNALIZED SOCIETY'S RULES. THE PSYCHIATRIC ASSESSMENT PROCESS TYPICALLY INVOLVES THREE PHASES (PREINTERVIEW, INTERVIEW, AND POSTINTERVIEW). WHILE JUSTIFICATORY AND RECONCILIATORY LOGIC HELP TO DEFINE THE GENERAL FORM OF FINAL DECISIONMAKING ABOUT DANGEROUSNESS, THE SUBSTANCE OF DECISIONS IS ALSO AFFECTED BY THE WAY IN WHICH PSYCHIATRIC TEAM MEMBERS NEGOTIATE STATUS AND POWER, ANTICIPATE CONSEQUENCES OF CERTAIN DIAGNOSES, AND REDUCE COMPLEX SOCIAL REALITIES TO INDIVIDUALISTIC CLINICAL REALITIES. BEHAVIORAL STANDARDS EMPLOYED IN ALABAMA EMERGED AS PART OF A LAWSUIT ADVANCED BY THE NATIONAL PRISON PROJECT, THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION, AND OTHER REFORM-ORIENTED CITIZEN GROUPS. THE BEHAVIORAL MODEL REQUIRES THAT COMPELLING EVIDENCE OF VIOLENT ACTION BE DOCUMENTED BEFORE AN INMATE IS CATEGORIZED AS DANGEROUS AND CLASSIFIED FOR MAXIMUM SECURITY. THE PRISON CLASSIFICATION PROJECT (PCP) IS THE PRIMARY CATEGORIZATION AGENT FOR THE STATE'S APPROXIMATELY 2,500 INMATES. AS INSTITUTED BY THE PCP, THE CATEGORIZATION PROCESS INVOLVES THE USE OF THREE-PERSON BOARDS THAT CONSIDER LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL RECORDS, CONDUCT INTERVIEWS, AND MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS. THE ALABAMA APPROACH IS LESS DISCRETIONARY THAN THE PSYCHIATRIC MODEL IN OHIO BUT DOES NOT ENTIRELY ELIMINATE THE DISCRETION OF ASSESSMENT AGENTS. THE VIABILITY OF USING PSYCHIATRIC AND BEHAVIORAL MODELS TO EVALUATE AND PREDICT DANGEROUSNESS IS EXAMINED. EXCERPTS FROM ASSESSMENT INTERVIEWS AND FOOTNOTES ARE INCLUDED. (DEP)

57. **DESCRIPTIVE AND DEVELOPMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CHRONICALLY OVERCONTROLLED HOSTILE PRISONERS. By HAVEN H J.** FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY, TALLAHASSEE, FL 32306. *FCI RESEARCH REPORTS,* V 3, N 3 (1971) COMPLETE ISSUE. **NCJ-32167**

STUDY OF THE VAILIDTY OF THE THEORY DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN THE OVERCONTROLLED AND UNDERCONTROLLED PERSONALITY TYPES, THE DESCRIPTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF THESE TYPES, AND THE DEVELOPMENTAL BACKGROUND OF EACH. TWO GROUPS OF INCARCERATED YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS WERE CHOSEN TO MEET CRITERIA FOR CHRONICALLY OVERCONTROLLED HOSTILE TYPES AND UNDERCONTROLLED AGGRESSIVE TYPES AS MEASURED BY THE MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY'S OVERCONTROLLED HOSTILITY SCALE. IT WAS HYPOTHESIZED THAT OVERCONTROLLED SUBJECT WOULD SCORE HIGHER ON ALL SCALES EXCEPT AGGRESSIVENESS, AUTHORITY CONFLICT AND POOR SOCIALIZATION. ON THESE LAST THREE SCALES, IT WAS PREDICTED THAT OVERCONTROLLED SUBJECTS WOULD SCORE LOWER. IN ADDITION, IT WAS PREDICTED THAT OVERCONTROLLED SUBJECTS WOULD HAVE MORE FAVORABLE ATTITUDE-TOWARD-PARENT SCALES THAN WOULD UNDERCONTROLLED SUBJECTS. THE RESULTS OF ALL 10 OF THE INTERVIEW SCALES WERE IN THE PREDICTED DIRECTION. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

Supplemental Notes: DOCTORAL DISSERTATION—FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INST OF MENTAL HEALTH CENTER FOR STUDIES OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, WASHINGTON, DC 20203.

58. **DIFFERENTIAL PROCESSING OF ABNORMAL SEX OFFENDERS: UTILIZATION OF CALIFORNIA'S MENTALLY DISORDERED SEX OFFENDER PROGRAM. By G. E. DIX.** WILLIAMS AND WILKINS COMPANY, 428 EAST PRESTON STREET, BALTIMORE, MD 21202. *JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINOLOGY,* V 67, N 2 (JUNE 1976), P 233-243. **NCJ-61238**

THIS STUDY EVALUATES THE CALIFORNIA MENTALLY DISORDERED SEX OFFENDER PROGRAM WHICH DEALS WITH VIOLENT OFFENDERS, AND ASSESSES THE VALIDITY OF METHODS TO PREDICT CONTINUED DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR. FOR THE STUDY, RECORDS OF RANDOM SAMPLES OF MENTALLY DISORDERED SEXUAL OFFENDERS (MDSO'S) WERE EXAMINED AND ANALYZED TO DETERMINE WHAT KINDS OF MDSO'S ARE BEING TREATED BY THE CALIFORNIA PROGRAM. RESULTS SUGGESTED THAT MAINLY CHILD MOLESTERS WHO PREY ON FEMALE VICTIMS BUT USE NEITHER PHYSICAL FORCE OR THREATS OF FORCE AND WHOSE ACTIVITY INVOLVES MAINLY TOUCHING ARE CLIENTS. THEY FREQUENTLY HAVE NO OR ONE PRIOR CONVICTION. MOST OFFENDERS COULD BE PSYCHOLOGICALLY CLASSIFIED AS PASSIVE AGGRESSIVE AND DANGEROUS, ALTHOUGH DANGEROUSNESS. LITTLE CLEAR EVIDENCE EXISTS CONCERNING THE BASES ON WHICH THE TENDENCY TO CONTINUE TO COMMIT DANGEROUS ACTS IS DETERMINED, AND NO CLEAR GUIDELINES ARE AVAILABLE TO CLINICAL PERSONNEL FOR PROVIDING USEFUL INFORMATION TO THE COURTS. FOR SENTENCING PURPOSES, PAST BEHAVIOR PATTERNS, PROGRESSION FROM LESS TO MORE SERIOUS CRIMES, AND THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PRESENT OF-

FENSE SEEM TO OFFER CLEARER GUIDELINES TO RECIDIVISM THAN DOES CLINICAL EVALUATION. TESTING, RESEARCH, AND FOLLOWUP ARE NEEDED TO DETERMINE THE ACCURACY OF THE PRESENT PREDICTIVE EFFORT. BECAUSE DOUBT EXISTS ABOUT THE ABILITY TO CHANGE BEHAVIOR THROUGH TREATMENT PROGRAMS, RESEARCH SHOULD ADDRESS NOT ONLY THE IDENTIFICATION OF HIGH RISK OFFENDERS, BUT ALSO THE IMPACT OF ALTERNATIVE PROCESSING. THE EVALUATION SHOWS THAT SOME TRADITIONAL CONCERNS FOR DIFFERENTIAL PROCESSING WERE UNFOUNDED: THE AVAILABILITY OF THE PROGRAM LESSENED THE HARSHNESS OF CRIMINAL CONVICTION UPON SEX OFFENDERS. HOWEVER, OTHER CONCERNS WERE VALID. UNCLEAR DEFINITIONS OF THE ABNORMALLY DANGEROUS SEX OFFENDER RESULTED IN INCONSISTENCY IN DEALING WITH OFFENDERS; ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROGRAM COULD NOT ADDRESS THE QUESTION OF THE PREDICTIBILITY OF CONTINUED DANGEROUS CONDUCT; AND CLINICIANS CAN OFFER NO CLEAR GUIDELINES TO THE COURT ON THE HIGH RISK OFFENDER. (RFC)

Sponsoring Agency: NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION, 1800 G STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20550.

59. **DRUG TREATMENT OF PERSONALITY DISORDERS AND DELINQUENTS (FROM PSYCHOPATH -A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF ANTISOCIAL DISORDERS AND BEHAVIORS, 1978, BY WILLIAM H REID—SEE NCJ-57510). By R. KELLNER.** BRUNNER/MAZEL, INC, 19 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK, NY 10003. 29 p. 1978. **NCJ-57518**

CLINICAL STUDIES OF THE USE OF PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS--TRANQUILIZERS, ANTICONVULSANTS, STIMULANTS, LITHIUM IN TREATING DELINQUENTS AND PATIENTS WITH PERSONALITY DISORDERS ARE SURVEYED. THERE HAVE BEEN RELATIVELY FEW CONTROLLED STUDIES OF DRUG EFFECTS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENTS AND PERSONS WITH PERSONALITY DISORDERS. ALTHOUGH SOME TRAITS AND TARGET SYMPTOMS IN PERSONALITY DISORDER AND DELINQUENCY CAN BE TREATED WITH PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS, NO SINGLE DRUG OR CLASS OF DRUGS SUITABLE FOR TREATING PEOPLE WHOSE BEHAVIORS ARE LABELED DEVIANT OR ANTISOCIAL HAS EMERGED. EVIDENCE IS ACCUMULATING THAT SOCIOPATHS CAN BENEFIT FROM DRUGS IF THEIR PREDOMINANT SYMPTOMS ARE UNCONTROLLABLE AGGRESSION, IMPULSIVENESS, OR LABILITY OF MOOD. SOCIOPATHIC BEHAVIOR NOT MARKED BY THESE SYMPTOMS DOES NOT APPEAR TO RESPOND TO DRUG TREATMENT. THE MOST PROMISING DEVELOPMENT HAS BEEN THE TREATMENT OF PERSONALITY DISORDERS WITH LITHIUM, WHICH HAS A BENEFICIAL EFFECT IN STABILIZING EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED PATIENTS AND IN REDUCING AGGRESSION IN VIOLENT OFFENDERS. THE EFFECTS OF MINOR TRANQUILZERS ON HOSTILITY SUGGEST A COMPLEX INTERACTION AMONG THE DRUGS, ANXIETY, DEPRESSION, AND HOSTILITY. CONTROLLED STUDIES ARE NEEDED TO DETERMINE THE EFFECTS OF MINOR TRANQUILIZERS ON HOSTILITY IN NEUROTIC AND PERSONALITY-DISORDERED PATIENTS. STUDIES ON THE EFFECTS OF MAJOR TRANQUILIZERS (NEUROLEPTICS) IN CONTROLLING HOSTILITY AND AGGRESSION IN NONPSYCHOTIC PATIENTS ARE INCONCLUSIVE. THERE IS NO EVIDENCE FROM CONTROLLED STUDIES THAT ANTICONVULSANT DRUGS ARE EFFECTIVE IN TREATING DELINQUENTS OR PERSONS WITH ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITIES. STIMULANTS HAVE BEEN SHOWN TO BE EFFECTIVE IN TREATING JUVENILE DELINQUENTS, BUT IT IS NOT KNOWN HOW LONG STIMULANT-INDUCED IMPROVEMENTS ARE SUSTAINED. THERE IS ALSO THE RISK THAT JUVENILES WOULD ABUSE STIMULANT MEDICATION WERE THEY TREATED ON AN OUTPATIENT BASIS. IN THE ONLY CONTROLLED STUDY OF STIMULANTS IN ADULTS, METHYLPHENIDATE WAS EFFECTIVE IN SOME ADULTS WHO WERE HYPERACTIVE IN CHILDHOOD AND WHO MAY HAVE HAD MINIMAL BRAIN DYSFUNCITON. A LIST OF REFERENCES IS INCLUDED. (LKM)

60. **EDUCATIONAL AID FOR THE CRIME PREVENTION OFFICER—SOME SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL STRATEGIES FOR DEALING WITH THE VIOLENT CRIMINAL. By W. B. HOWARD.** CALIFORNIA OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, 500 WELLS FARGO BANK BUILDING, 5TH STREET AND CAPITOL MALL, SACRAMENTO, CA 95814. *CRIME PREVENTION REVIEW,* V 5, N 4 (JULY 1978), P 25-34. **NCJ-49637**

STRATEGIES BASED ON KNOWLEDGE OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCESSES OF PERSONS WHO COMMIT CRIMES AGAINST STRANGERS AND TO BE USED BY POTENTIAL VICTIMS TO REDUCE THE LIKELIHOOD OF VICTIMIZATION OR VIOLENCE ARE DESCRIBED. IT IS HYPOTHESIZED THAT ONE OF FIVE PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCESSES MUST NECESSARILY PRECEDE THE COMMISSION OF A VIOLENT CRIME, AND THAT INTERFERENCE WITH ANY ONE OF THEM IS SUFFICIENT TO PREVENT OR MITIGATE VICTIMIZATION. THESE PROCESSES LEAD TO THE TEMPORARY DEACTIVATION OF THE NORMS OF LAWFUL BEHAVIOR INTROJECTED BY MOST PEOPLE, EVEN OFFENDERS, AT AN EARLY AGE. IT IS INDICATED THAT A VERY SMALL PERCENTAGE OF CRIMINALS ARE SOCIOPATHS TO THE EXTENT THAT MORAL SENSITIVITIES ARE TOTALLY ABSENT: THEREFORE, IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO OR IN THE COURSE OF THE COMMISSION OF A CRIME, AN OFFENDER NEUTRALIZES HIS MORAL SENSITIVITIES IN THE FOLLOWING WAYS: (1) THE DEINDIVIDUATION OF HIMSELF BY MOMENTARILY DISREGARDING NORMALLY OPERATIVE INHIBITIONS AGAINST CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR OR BY DENYING PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE BEHAVIORAL INFRACTIONS THAT OCCUR; (2) THE DEHUMANIZATION OF THE VICTIM IN THE OFFENDER'S MIND; (3) THE DENIAL OF THE DESTRUCTIVE CONSEQUENCES OF HIS BEHAVIOR TOWARD THE VICTIM; (4) THE EXISTENCE OF AMBIGUITY REGARDING THE VICTIM'S INTENTIONS AND HIS SUFFERING; AND (5) THE CONVICTION BY THE OFFENDER THAT THE BENEFITS OF HIS BEHAVIOR EXCEED THE COSTS. HIGH-RISK PERSONS, IDENTIFIED AS THOSE PHYSICALLY WEAKER THAN THE AVERAGE PERSON OR LESS CAUTIOUS IN PROTECTING THEIR PERSONAL WELFARE, ARE PROVIDED WITH INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW TO BEHAVE IN FIVE SEPARATE STAGES OF INTERACTION BETWEEN THE CRIMINAL AND HIS VICTIM. TECHNIQUES ARE DESCRIBED FOR AVOIDING DANGEROUS SITUATIONS; PROPER GENERAL COMPORTMENT; CONVERSATION; SHORT-CIRCUITING A VIOLENT ATTACK; AND FIGHTING BACK. WAYS IN WHICH THE CRIME PREVENTION OFFICER MAY PRESENT THIS INFORMATION TO THE PUBLIC, PARTICULARLY TO HIGH-RISK PERSONS, ARE BRIEFLY SUGGESTED. (RCB)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

61. **EFFECT OF PRISON CROWDING ON INMATE BEHAVIOR. By G. MCCAIN, V. C. COX, and P. B. PAULUS.** UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS, ARLINGTON. 167 p. 1980. **NCJ-67444**

DATA FROM OVER 1,400 PRISON INMATES TOGETHER WITH ARCHIVAL DATA WERE USED TO EVALUATE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF CROWDING AND VARIOUS HOUSING ARRANGEMENTS ON INMATES. INMATES FROM THE SIX FEDERAL CORRECTIONS INSTITUTIONS OF EL RENO, OKLA.; ATLANTA, GA.; DANBURY, CONN.; TEXARKANA, TEX.; LA TUNA, TEX.; AND FORT WORTH, TEX; WERE INCLUDED IN THE STUDY. MEASURES USED WERE ILLNESS COMPLAINT RATES, DISCIPLINARY INFRACTION RATES, BLOOD PRESSURE, PERCEPTION OF CROWDING, SLEEP, INMATE EVALUATIONS OF HOUSING, DEATH RATES (BOTH VIOLENT AND NONVIOLENT), SUICIDE RATES, PSYCHIATRIC COMMITMENT RATES, SELF-MUTILATION, AND SUICIDE ATTEMPT RATES. A QUESTIONNAIRE WAS ADMINISTERED TO INMATES AND BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED FROM THEM. STUDY FINDINGS SUPPORTED SEVERAL PRINCIPAL CONCLUSIONS. FIRST, HIGH DEGREES OF SUSTAINED CROWDING HAVE A WIDE VARIETY OF NEGATIVE PSYCHO-

LOGICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS, INCLUDING INCREASED ILLNESS COMPLAINT RATES, HIGHER DEATH AND SUICIDE RATES, AND HIGHER DISCIPLINARY INFRACTION RATES. SECOND, LARGE INSTITUTIONS PRODUCE MUCH MORE SEVERE NEGATIVE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS THAN DO SMALL INSTITUTIONS, AS EXPRESSED IN HIGHER DEATH, SUICIDE, AND PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT RATES. FINALLY, PARTITIONING OF OPEN DORMITORIES INTO PRIVACY CUBICLES HAS A STRONG POSITIVE EFFECT AS INDICATED BY THE REDUCTION OR ELIMINATION OF NEGATIVE EFFECTS TYPICALLY ASSOCIATED WITH OPEN DORMITORIES. THE FINDINGS ALSO INDICATE THAT THERE ARE SUBSTANTIAL INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN RESPONSES TO OVERCROWDING AS WELL AS DIFFERENCES AMONG RACIAL AND ETHNIC GROUPS. IT WAS ALSO FOUND THAT BOTH THE NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS IN HOUSING QUARTERS (SOCIAL DENSITY) AND SPACE PER PERSON (SPATIAL DENSITY) CONTRIBUTE TO CROWDING EFFECTS, WITH SOCIAL DENSITY TYPICALLY THE MOST INFLUENTIAL FACTOR. IT APPEARS THAT ONCE SPACE-PER-PERSON LEVELS OF 50 SQUARE FEET OR HIGHER ARE REACHED, THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE LIVING TOGETHER AND THE SPACE ARRANGEMENT (SINGLE BUNKING, CUBICLING, SEGMENTING INTO BAYS) MAY BE THE MAIN FACTORS DETERMINING THE REACTION TO THE HOUSING. RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING OPTIMUM HOUSING ARRANGEMENTS POLICIES ARE GIVEN AND FUTURE RESEARCH NEEDS ARE DISCUSSED. FIGURES, REFERENCES, AND AN APPENDIX OF DATA COLLECTION FORMS ARE PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED--PRG)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

62. **EGO AND THE INTEGRATION OF VIOLENCE IN HOMICIDAL YOUTH. By C. H. KING.** AMERICAN ORTHOPSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION, 1775 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, NY 10019. *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ORTHOPSYCHIATRY,* V 45, N 1 (JANUARY 1975), P 134-145. **NCJ-19280**

STUDY OF NINE YOUTHS WHO HAVE COMMITTED HOMICIDES WHICH EXPLORES WHAT THESE YOUTHS ARE LIKE AND WHAT MAKES THEM KILL, AND SUGGESTS GUIDES FOR POSSIBLE THERAPEUTIC TREATMENT APPROACHES. INCLUDED ARE AN EVALUATION OF THE COPING TOOLS THESE YOUTHS HAVE OR DO NOT HAVE AND A STUDY OF THE EFFECTS UPON THEIR BEHAVIOR AND ADJUSTMENT OF GAPS IN THEIR ABILITY TO COPE. EXAMINED ARE THE CRITICAL ROLE OF THE ABSENCE OF A SUCCESSFUL DEVELOPMENT OF COGNITIVE SKILLS AND THE EFFECT OF A MORE OR LESS ABSOLUTE RELIANCE ON FEELING TO INTERPRET THE WORLD. RESEARCHERS CONCLUDED THAT THE VIOLENCE IN THESE YOUTHS SEEMED RELATED TO A SERIOUS DIFFICULTY IN MASTERING READING, LANGUAGE SKILLS, SOCIAL SYMBOLS, COMPREHENSION GENERALLY, AND, POSSIBLY, A CONSEQUENT OVERRELIANCE UPON FEELING TO FATHOM THE WORLD. UNABLE TO COPE, THEY BECOME ALIENATED, REACTIVE, VIOLENT, AND HOMICIDAL. IN OTHER WORDS, THE HOMICIDAL ACT SERVED AS A WAY OF TRYING TO COPE. SUGGESTED TREATMENT PROCEDURES INCLUDE AN INTENSE RE-EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM DESIGNED TO EDUCATE THESE YOUTH TO MASTER SOCIAL INTERCOURSE AND SYMBOLS OF COMMUNICATION AND TO INTERRUPT VIOLENCE AS A MAJOR INTEGRATIVE FORCE, SUBSTITUTING AGENTS OF MATURITY. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

63. **EMPIRICAL STATUS OF THE SUBCULTURE OF VIOLENCE THEORY. By H. S. ERLANGER.** SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS. *SOCIAL PROBLEMS,* V 22, N 2 (DECEMBER 1974), P 280-292. **NCJ-25373**

THIS ARTICLE REVIEWS SOME OF THE LITERATURE DEALING WITH THE SUBCULTURE OF VIOLENCE THESIS AND PRESENTS NEW DATA ON PEER ESTEEM AND SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL CORRELATES OF FIGHTING AMONG MALES IN MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN. A RE-ANALYSIS OF SURVEY DATA COLLECTED FOR THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE CAUSES AND PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE IS ALSO PROVIDED. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT ALTHOUGH THE SUBCULTURE OF VIOLENCE THESIS HAS NOT BEEN DEFINITIVELY TESTED, THE WEIGHT OF THE EVIDENCE IS AGAINST IT. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agencies: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20852; US EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY, WASHINGTON, DC 20506.

64. **EMPIRICAL TESTING OF A TYPOLOGY OF ADULT CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. By J. J. MCKENNA JR.** 329 p. 1972. **NCJ-13773**

THE GIBBONS' CRIMINAL TYPOLOGY IS EMPIRICALLY TESTED AMONG A GROUP OF INMATES AT THE STATE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION AT GRATERFORD. THE OBJECTIVE OF THIS STUDY WAS THE SELECTION OF A SOCIOLOGICAL OR SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL TYPOLOGY OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR THAT ADEQUATELY MEETS SPECIFIED CRITERIA AND THE EMPIRICAL TESTING OF THE SELECTED TYPOLOGY. THE GIBBONS TYPOLOGY CONSISTS OF FIFTEEN OFFENDER TYPES. EIGHTY-SEVEN PERCENT OF THE RESIDENT INMATE POPULATION AT THE STATE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION AT GRATERFORD, PENNSYLVANIA WERE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO GIBBONS' CRIMINAL TYPOLOGY. THE OFFENDER TYPES REPRESENTED IN THE INMATE POPULATION WERE THE PROFESSIONAL THIEF, THE SEMIPROFESSIONAL PROPERTY CRIMINAL, THE ONE-TIME LOSER PROPERTY OFFENDER, THE JOYRIDER AUTOMOBILE THIEF, THE NATIVE CHECK FORGER, THE WHITE-COLLAR CRIMINAL, THE ONE TIME LOSER PERSONAL OFFENDER, THE PSYCHOPATHIC ASSAULTIST, THE VIOLENT SEX OFFENDER, THE RAPE NONVIOLENT SEX OFFENDER, THE STATUTORY RAPIST, AND THE NARCOTIC ADDICT. MOST OF THE INMATES FITTED INTO THE SEMIPROFESSIONAL PROPERTY CRIMINAL TYPE. OTHER OFFENDER CATEGORIES CONTAINING A HIGH PERCENTAGE OF THE INMATE POPULATION WERE THE ONE-TIME LOSER PERSONAL OFFENDER, THE PSYCHOPATHIC ASSAULTIST, AND THE VIOLENT SEX OFFENDER. FOR EACH TYPOLOGY THE DEFINITIONAL DIMENSIONS OF OFFENSE BEHAVIOR, INTERACTIONAL SETTING, SELF-CONCEPT, ATTITUDES, AND ROLE CAREER WERE TESTED BY DRAWING DATA CONCERNING THESE DIMENSIONS FROM THE CASE-FILES AND FROM INTERVIEWS OF A STRATIFIED SAMPLE DRAWN FROM THE INMATES IN THE OFFENDER TYPES. THE AUTHOR CONCLUDES THAT THE STUDY DEMONSTRATES THAT THE GIBBONS' CRIMINAL TYPOLOGY IS TESTABLE.

Supplemental Notes: DISSERTATION—UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME.

Availability: UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR, MI 48106.

65. **EMPLOYING PSYCHIATRIC PREDICTIONS OF DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR: POLICY VS. FACT (FROM DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR—A PROBLEM IN LAW AND MENTAL HEALTH, 1978, BY CALVIN J FREDERICK—SEE NCJ-54290). By H. J. STEADMAN.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INST OF MENTAL HEALTH CENTER FOR STUDIES OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, WASHINGTON, DC 20203. 14 p. 1978. **NCJ-54293**

THE PROBLEMS PSYCHIATRISTS FACE WHEN ATTEMPTING TO MAKE DETERMINATIONS OF 'DANGEROUSNESS' ARE REVIEWED. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT IF SOCIETY WISHES TO USE SUCH PREDICTIONS FOR SOCIAL CONTROL, PERSONS BE TRAINED TO DO THE TASK. TO DATE THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC FIELDS HAVE NOT CONCERNED THEMSELVES PRIMARILY WITH THE DETERMINATION OF DANGER-

OUSNESS IN INDIVIDUALS. WHAT LITERATURE IS AVAILABLE ON THE SUBJECT GENERALLY HAS FOCUSED ON THE FACTORS IN A PERSON'S LIFE ASSOCIATED WITH VIOLENT OR DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR. HOWEVER, THE INTERACTION BETWEEN PERSONAL FACTORS AND THE ENVIRONMENT OR SITUATION AS THEY RELATE TO DANGEROUSNESS HAS RECEIVED LITTLE ATTENTION. AS A RESULT, PSYCHIATRISTS ARE USUALLY UNABLE TO MAKE ACCURATE PREDICTIONS OF DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR. FOUR CASE STUDIES FROM ALBANY, N.Y., AND A SURVEY OF STUDIES IN THE LITERATURE CONFIRM THIS LACK OF RELIABLE FORECASTING. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE CONCEPTS OF MENTAL ILLNESS AND DANGEROUSNESS BECAME LINKED IN THE PUBLIC MIND EARLY IN THE 18TH CENTURY, AND THIS ASSOCIATION IS TRACED EVEN FURTHER BACK TO THE WITCH-HUNTING MANIA IN EUROPE DURING THE 15TH THROUGH THE 17TH CENTURIES. TRADITIONALLY, MENTAL HOSPITALS HAVE BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR THE INCARCERATION AND TREATMENT OF DANGEROUS OFFENDERS AND THE CRIMINALLY INSANE. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS ACCEPT THIS HISTORICAL RESPONSIBILITY BY CONDUCTING RESEARCH INTO FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR AND TRAINING PERSONS TO MAKE DETERMINATIONS OF DANGEROUSNESS. TABLES PRESENT REASONS FOR DETERMINATIONS OF DANGEROUSNESS AS FOUND IN COURT REPORTS, DATA ON PSYCHIATRIC FINDINGS BY CRIMINAL CHARGE CONTROLLING FOR DIAGNOSIS, AND A SIMILAR COMPARISON WHICH EXAMINES FINDINGS OF DANGEROUSNESS WHILE CONTROLLING FOR CRIMINAL CHARGE. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (GLR)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

66. **ENURESIS, FIRE SETTING, AND ANIMAL CRUELTY—A USEFUL DANGER SIGNAL IN PREDICTING VULNERABILITY OF ADOLESCENT MALES TO ASSAULTIVE BEHAVIOR. By D. E. WAX and V. G. HADDOX.** BEHAVIORAL PUBLICATIONS, 72 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10011. *CHILD PSYCHIATRY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT,* V 4, N 3 (SPRING 1974), P 151-156. **NCJ-15410**

THIS STUDY OF INSTITUTIONALIZED ASSAULTIVE ADOLESCENT MALES SELECTED FOR PSYCHIATRIC REFERRAL SHOWED A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PRESENCE OF THIS TRIAD OF BEHAVIORS IN CHILDHOOD AND FUTURE VIOLENT BEHAVIOR. OF A TOTAL OF 46 CASES REFERRED FOR PSYCHIATRIC REFERRAL IN A 12-MONTH PERIOD, SIX ADOLESCENTS (AGES 13 TO 20) HAD A DOCUMENTED HISTORY OF THIS TRIAD OF BEHAVIORS FROM EARLY CHILDHOOD TO AT LEAST THE ONSET OF PUBERTY. (LACK OF DOCUMENTATION OR DENIAL OF THESE BEHAVIORS CAUSED AT LEAST FOUR OTHER SUBJECTS TO BE EXCLUDED FROM THE STUDY.) OF THESE THREE SYMPTOMS, ENURESIS (BEDWETTING) WAS THE MOST PERSISTENT. A NUMBER OF OTHER INDICATIVE FACTORS INCLUDING THE TRIAD, WERE PRESENT IN EACH OF THE SIX CASES—ASSAULTIVE BEHAVIOR, SEXUAL DEVIATION, FAMILY DISORGANIZATION AND DEPRIVATION, AFFECTIVE DISORDERS, SIGNIFICANT DRUG USAGE, AND BORDERLINE PSYCHOSIS. ALL THE YOUTHS DEMONSTRATED ARRESTED (INFANTILE) PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT. THE AUTHORS SUGGEST THAT EVIDENCE OF ALL THREE SYMPTOMS OF THE TRIAD IN CHILDHOOD REQUIRES IMMEDIATE CONSULTATION AND THERAPEUTIC INTERVENTION.

67. **EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDIES OF WOMEN PRISONERS, 1 MEDICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC VARIABLES RELATED TO VIOLENT BEHAVIOR. By C. E. CLIMENT and A. ROLLINS.** AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION, 1700 18TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20009. *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY,* V 130, N 9 (SEPTEMBER 1973), P 985-990. **NCJ-12059**

FINDINGS OF STUDY AT WOMEN'S PRISON INDICATE THAT SEVERAL VARIABLES ARE HIGHLY RELATED TO VIOLENCE, BUT NO SINGLE VARIABLE IS OF MAJOR IMPORTANCE. NINETY-FIVE WOMEN PRISON VOLUNTEERS PARTICIPATED IN AN INVESTIGATION OF MEDICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC CORRELATES OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR. VIOLENCE WAS MEASURED IN FIVE INDEPENDENT WAYS. CONCURRENCE OF ALL FIVE MEASURES WAS THE CRITERION FOR ESTABLISHING A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VIOLENCE AND A GIVEN VARIABLE. THE VARIABLES MOST HIGHLY ASSOCIATED WITH VIOLENCE WERE MATERNAL LOSS BEFORE AGE TEN, SEVERE PARENTAL PUNISHMENT, NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS IN RELATIVES, THE DISCONTROL SYNDROME (A SERIES OF DISORDERED ACTS THAT INTERRUPT AN INDIVIDUAL'S TYPICAL LIFE-STYLE AND THAT APPEAR BOTH OUT OF CHARACTER FOR THE INDIVIDUAL AND INAPPROPRIATE TO THE SITUATION) AND EASY ACCESS TO WEAPONS. THESE RESULTS UNDERSCORE THE NEED FOR A MULTI-DISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO THE STUDY OF VIOLENCE RATHER THAN FOR INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN ISOLATED DISCIPLINES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

68. **EVALUATION OF DANGEROUSNESS—PROBLEMS FOR PSYCHIATRY (FROM DANGEROUS OFFENDER—PREDICTION AND ASSESSMENT PROCEEDINGS OF A SEMINAR, 1977—SEE NCJ-49606). By W. E. LUCAS.** SYDNEY UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY, 173-175 PHILLIP STREET, NSW 2000, SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA. 7 p. 1977. **NCJ-49609**

WHILE ACKNOWLEDGING THE LIMITATIONS IN DEFINING AND PREDICTING DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR, A CLINICAL APPROACH TO WHAT IS CONSIDERED AN INESCAPABLE TASK IS DISCUSSED. THE UNSCIENTIFIC CHARACTER OF ASSESSING AND PREDICTING DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR IS NOTED, BUT THIS IS NOT CONSIDERED CAUSE TO ABANDON A CLINICAL APPROACH TO AN AREA OF CONSIDERATION THAT IS BELIEVED WILL CONTINUE AS A FOCAL POINT FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE DECISIONS. EIGHT AREAS FOR EXAMINATION, PROPOSED BY PSYCHIATRIST J.M. MCDONALD, ARE LISTED AS IMPORTANT WHEN DELVING INTO AN INDIVIDUAL'S POTENTIAL FOR DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR. THEY ARE: DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR IN THE PAST; AGE, SEX, AND RACE (CULTURAL FACTORS); PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSIS; DYNAMIC DIAGNOSIS; RECENT STRESS; VICTIM BEHAVIOR; RESOURCES; AND PROSPECTS FOR TREATMENT. OTHER MORE SPECIFIC AREAS FOR INVESTIGATION MENTIONED BY THE AUTHOR ARE: ABUSE OF ALCOHOL; OWNERSHIP AND USE OF WEAPONS; AGGRESSIVE FANTASY LIFE AND THE DEGREE TO WHICH IT MAY HAVE BEEN ACTED OUT; PATTERNS OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE AND THE CLIENT'S ATTITUDE TOWARD IT. IT IS INDICATED THAT GREAT CARE MUST BE TAKEN TO OBTAIN AS MUCH INDEPENDENT INFORMATION ON THE INDIVIDUAL AS POSSIBLE BY WAY OF DOCUMENTATION, DISCUSSIONS WITH THE MEMBERS OF APPROPRIATE AGENCIES, AND INTERVIEWS WITH RELATIVES. SOME BROAD GROUPINGS OF PATIENTS WITH PARTICULAR HISTORIES ARE GIVEN WHERE SIGNIFICANT RISKS ARE INVOLVED. FRANK CONVERSATION WITH THE CLIENT ABOUT HIS OR HER PAST BEHAVIOR AND ATTITUDE TOWARD IT ARE CONSIDERED PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT. EXPOSING THE OFFENDER TO A VARIETY OF CIRCUMSTANCES IN AN INSTITUTION OR IN A CLOSELY SUPERVISED COMMUNITY CONTEXT IS SUGGESTED AS A WAY OF OBSERVING BEHAVIOR IN A PARTICULAR SETTING TO DETERMINE THE RISK LEVEL OF RELEASING HIM TO BE ON HIS OWN. (RCB)

69. **EVIDENCE TO THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY.** ROYAL COLLEGE OF PSYCHIATRISTS, CHANDOS HOUSE, 2 QUEEN ANNE STREET, LONDON W.1, ENGLAND. 24 p. 1976. **NCJ-49815**

TESTIMONY IS GIVEN CONCERNING THE INCIDENCE OF CHILD BATTERINC, DIFFICULTIES IN ASCERTAINMENT, WHAT HAPPENS TO SURVIVING BATTERED CHILDREN, AND SUGGESTIONS FOR PREVENTION. TWO CATEGORIES OF BAT-

TERED CHILDREN ARE DEFINED: (1) SEVERE RISK-MONTHLY REVIEW, INCLUDES FAMILIES WHERE PARENTS ARE KNOWN TO HAVE INJURED A CHILD OR WHERE SEVERE INJURY HAS OCCURRED IN THE PAST, FAMILIES STRONGLY SUSPECTED OF INFLICTING INJURY, AND FAMILIES WITH THE GENERALLY RECOGNIZED HEAVY WEIGHTING OF PREDISPOSING SOCIAL FACTORS; AND (2) LOW RISK-QUARTERLY REVIEW, INCLUDES CHILDREN UNDER 3 YEARS OF AGE WITH A BONE FRACTURE FROM ANY CAUSE, CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR BRUISED MORE THAN COULD REASONABLY BE EXPECTED AT THIS AGE, AND FAMILIES WHERE SUSPICION OF INJURY OR PREDISPOSING FACTORS ARE NOT SUFFICIENTLY STRONG FOR THE SEVERE RISK GROUP CLASSIFICATION. ALTHOUGH VIOLENCE IS EASY TO RECOGNIZE AND DRAMATIC IN ITS EFFECTS, IT IS NOT NECESSARILY MORE DANGEROUS OR DAMAGING THAN CONTINUAL AND EXTENSIVE AGGRESSION. TO BE CLASSIFIED AS SEVERE, ABUSE CASES ARE OFTEN REQUIRED TO DEMONSTRATE ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING FACTORS: PROLONGED ASSAULTS OF SUCH SEVERITY THAT DEATH ENSUES, SKULL OR FACIAL BONE FRACTURES, BLEEDING INTO OR AROUND THE BRAIN, TWO OR MORE MUTILATIONS REQUIRING MEDICAL ATTENTION, THREE OR MORE SEPARATE INSTANCES OF FRACTURE, AND MULTIPLE FRACTURES, AND/OR SEVERE INTERNAL INJURIES. THERE IS A RELATIONSHIP AMONG PHYSICAL INJURY, MALNUTRITION, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL NEGLECT, AND COMBINATIONS OF THESE FACTORS MAY BE SYNERGISTIC. CHILDREN WHO SURVIVE BATTERING MAY SUFFER BRAIN DAMAGE WHICH CAUSES MENTAL RETARDATION, CEREBRAL PALSY, AND BLINDNESS. THERE IS ALSO A DELAYED EFFECT OF EARLY ABUSE; VIOLENT BEHAVIOR IN LATER LIFE CAN BE THE RESULT OF BATTERING IN CHILDHOOD. THE PRACTICE OF CHILD BATTERING MAY THEREFORE REPEAT ITSELF OVER SEVERAL GENERATIONS IN THE SAME FAMILY. HEALTH VISITING AND EDUCATION, PRIMARY HEALTH TEAMS LED BY GENERAL PRACTITIONERS, AND ANTENATAL AND WELL BABY CLINICS, ARE EFFECTIVE PREVENTION TECHNIQUES. SCHOOLS PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN PREVENTION, AS WELL AS THE COURTS. COURT WELFARE SERVICES CAN BE DEVELOPED TO INVOLVE PROBATION SERVICES AND LOCAL SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENTS, PSYCHOLOGISTS, CHILD PSYCHIATRISTS, SOCIAL WORKERS, AND TRAINING IN CHILD WELFARE PRINCIPLES. TESTIMONY ON FAMILY VIOLENCE AND DATA ON BATTERED CHILDREN AND PARENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM ARE PROVIDED. AN EXTENSIVE LIST OF REFERENCES IS INCLUDED. (DEP)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

70. **EXPERIMENT IN PERSONALITY ASSESSMENT OF YOUNG MEN REMANDED IN CUSTODY. By H. S. ANTHONY.** GREAT BRITAIN HOME OFFICE, HORSEFERRY HOUSE, DEAN RYLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND. 87 p. 1972. **NCJ-14236**

USING A QUESTIONNAIRE, PSYCHOMOTOR TEST, INTERVIEWS, AND DOCUMENTARY RECORDS, A SAMPLING OF REMANDED YOUTH WERE STUDIED TO ASSESS RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PERSONALITY DYNAMICS AND ATTITUDES AND TYPES OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. ALL MEMBERS OF THE SAMPLE WERE DELINQUENTS WHO HAD BEEN REFUSED BAIL. TEST RESULTS WERE CONSIDERED TO INDICATE MUCH INERTIA AND DEPRESSION AMONG THEM. DESPAIR AND ACCOMPANYING INERTIA AS MEASURED ON THE PSYCHOMOTOR TEST MOST OFTEN WERE ASSOCIATED WITH PERSONS INVOLVED IN EXTREMELY AGGRESSIVE AND VIOLENT CRIMES. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT DESPAIR TENDED TOWARD VIOLENCE UNDER PROVOCATION. PERSONS WITH LESS AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR TENDED TOWARD OPTIMISM AND HOPE FOR FUTURE FORMS OF PERSONAL SATISFACTION. THE APPENDIXES INCLUDE SAMPLES OF PSYCHOMOTOR TEST RECORDS, QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES, AND AN ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PERSONALITY ASSESSMENT VARIABLES.

Availability: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE, P O BOX 569, LONDON, S.E.1, ENGLAND.

71. **FACTOR ANALYTIC STUDY OF PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS ASSOCIATED WITH TYPES OF CRIMINAL VIOLENCE. By W. E. WHITE.** 163 p. 1974. **NCJ-49236**

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VIOLENT BEHAVIOR AND PERSONALITY TRAITS IS EXPLORED IN A STUDY OF 193 MALE DRUG ABUSERS CONFINED AT THE CALIFORNIA REHABILITATION CENTER. DATA ON THE SUBJECTS' CRIMINAL BACKGROUNDS (ARREST RECORDS, COURT ACTIONS, PSYCHIATRIC AND MEDICAL INTERVIEW SUMMARIES, REPORTS BY CASEWORKERS, INTELLIGENCE TEST RESULTS, ETC.) WERE ANALYZED IN CONJUNCTION WITH MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY SCORES. FOUR DISTINCT PSYCHOLOGICAL PROFILES WERE DRAWN FOR FOUR TYPES OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR: BODILY VIOLENT; POTENTIALLY BODILY VIOLENT; MATERIALLY VIOLENT; AND NONVIOLENT. THE BODILY VIOLENT SUBJECT MANIFESTED A HIGH DEGREE OF IRRITABILITY AND TENSION, EVIDENCE OF CONSTANT SOCIAL CONFLICT EXACERBATED BY CHRONIC LACK OF IMPULSE CONTROL, AND A FRAGILE FACADE OF WELL-BEING. THE POTENTIALLY BODILY VIOLENT SUBJECT EVIDENCED PASSIVE-AGGRESSIVE COPING MECHANISMS AND WAS HIGHLY SUSPICIOUS AND INSECURE AND IRRATIONALLY DEFENSIVE AND EVASIVE. THE MATERIALLY VIOLENT SUBJECT WAS CLEARLY NEUROTIC, CONFUSED, AND WITHDRAWN, AND EVIDENCED LITTLE EGO STRENGTH. THE NONVIOLENT SUBJECT WAS HIGHLY PASSIVE, DEPENDENT, AND HELPLESS, MANIFESTING PSYCHOTIC THINKING PROCESSES THINLY OVERLAID WITH A FACADE OF WELL-BEING. IMPLICATIONS OF THESE DIFFERENCES FOR DIAGNOSIS, INSTITUTIONALIZATION, AND TREATMENT ARE SUGGESTED. A LITERATURE REVIEW, SUPPORTING DATA, AND A LIST OF REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED--LKM)

Supplemental Notes: UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY—DOCTORAL DISSERTATION.

Availability: UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR, MI 48106. Stock Order No. 74-17980.

72. **FAMILY BACKGROUNDS OF AGGRESSIVE YOUTHS (FROM AGGRESSIVE AND ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOR IN CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENCE, 1978 BY L HERSOV ET AL). By D. P. FARRINGTON.** PERGAMON PRESS LTD, HEADINGTON HILL HALL, OXFORD OX3 0BW, ENGLAND. 21 p. 1978. **NCJ-52128**

RELATIONSHIP AMONG AGRESSIVENESS, VIOLENT DELINQUENCY, AND FAMILY BACKGROUND ARE EXPLORED IN A LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF 411 BOYS FROM A DENSELY POPULATED WORKING CLASS AREA OF LONDON, ENGLAND. THE YOUTHS WERE STUDIED OVER A 14-YEAR PERIOD, BEGINNING WHEN THEY WERE 8 YEARS OLD. THE BOYS COMPLETED BATTERIES OF TESTS PERIODICALLY, AND INTERVIEWS WERE CONDUCTED WITH THEIR PARENTS AND TEACHERS. INFORMATION WAS ALSO OBTAINED FROM CRIMINAL, SOCIAL, AND MEDICAL RECORDS. MEASURES OF AGGRESSIVENESS WERE DERIVED FROM TEACHERS' ASSESSMENTS OF THE YOUTHS AND FROM THE YOUTHS' ASSESSMENTS OF THEMSELVES. IN ADDITION, A GROUP OF 25 VIOLENT DELINQUENTS AMONG THE SAMPLE WAS IDENTIFIED. THE DATA ON THE SUBJECTS COVER SOCIAL BACKGROUND, FAMILY ENVIRONMENT, PERSONALITY, PHYSICAL CONDITION, AND INTELLIGENCE AND ATTAINMENT. THE VIOLENT DELINQUENTS, MOST OF WHOSE VIOLENT OFFENSES OCCURRED AT AGE 17 OR 18, TENDED TO BE AMONG THE MORE AGGRESSIVE YOUTHS FROM AGE 8 ON. AT AGE 8 TO 10, THEY TENDED TO HAVE COLD, HARSH, DISHARMONIOUS,

POORLY SUPERVISING, AND CRIMINAL PARENTS. THEY ALSO TENDED TO HAVE RELATIVELY LOW IQ'S (INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENTS) AND TO BE RATED DARING. THEY WERE MORE LIKELY THAN NONVIOLENT DELINQUENTS TO HAVE COLD, HARSH PARENTS. MANY OF THE BACKGROUND FACTORS CHARACTERISTIC OF VIOLENT DELINQUENTS ALSO WERE CHARACTERISTIC OF YOUTHS WHO WERE RATED AGGRESSIVE AT AGE 8 TO 10 AND AT LATER AGES. SOME OF THE FACTORS, PARTICULARLY CRIMINALITY OF PARENTS AND MARITAL DISHARMONY BETWEEN PARENTS PREDICTED THE EMERGENCE OF AGGRESSIVENESS AT AGE 16 TO 18. ONE INTERPRETATION OF THE RESULTS IS THAT FACTORS WHICH PREDISPOSE CHILDREN TO AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR ALSO TEND TO PREDISPOSE YOUNG ADULTS TO CRIMINAL VIOLENCE. THE FINDINGS AGREE WITH AMERICAN STUDIES INDICATING THAT AGGRESSIVE CHILDREN DEVELOP IN COLD, HARSH, DISHARMONIOUS FAMILIES. THE STUDIES ALSO AGREE IN THEIR INDICATION THAT AGGRESSION IS A SOMEWHAT STABLE PERSONALITY TRAIT, AT LEAST BETWEEN AGES 8 AND 18. THE FINDINGS ALSO POINT TO THE INDEPENDENT IMPORTANCE OF CERTAIN OTHER FACTORS, MOST NOTABLY POOR SUPERVISION, LOW IQ, AND CRIMINALITY OF PARENTS. IT IS NOTED THAT, IN ORDER TO TEST THEORIES ABOUT THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGGRESSIVENESS AND ABOUT THE CAUSES OF AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR IN CHILDREN AND CRIMINAL VIOLENCE IN ADULTS, IT IS NECESSARY TO SUPPLEMENT LONG-TERM STUDIES WITH SMALL SCALE OBSERVATIONAL EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES. SUPPORTING DATA AND A LIST OF REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT INCLUDED)

73. **FEMALE CRIMES OF VIOLENCE. By E. ROSENBLATT and C. GREENLAND.** CANADIAN CRIMINOLOGY AND CORRECTIONS ASSOCIATION, 55 PARKDALE, OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA K1Y 1E5. *CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY AND CORRECTIONS,* V 16, N 2 (APRIL 1974), P 173-180.
NCJ-14393

RESULTS OF A STUDY OF TWO GROUPS OF VIOLENT OFFENDERS CARRIED OUT DURING 1970-1971 IN ONTARIO, CANADA. THIS STUDY COMPARED 26 WOMEN AND 165 MEN WHO HAD COMMITTED VIOLENT CRIMES. DATA WERE OBTAINED FROM CASE STUDIES OF VIOLENT OFFENDERS DETAINED IN MENTAL HOSPITALS AND IN FEDERAL PENITENTIARIES. THE AREAS COVERED IN THIS STUDY INCLUDED OFFENDER BACKGROUND, TYPE OF VICTIM, THE CRIMINAL ACT, CRIMINAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HISTORY AND MOTIVATION. IT WAS FOUND THAT FEWER WOMEN COMMIT CRIMES OF VIOLENCE, ALTHOUGH THEIR CRIMES ARE MORE OFTEN FATAL. MORE WOMEN GIVE ALTRUISTIC REASONS FOR THEIR VIOLENCE AND ARE MORE LIKELY TO ATTEMPT SUICIDE AFTER ATTACKING THEIR VICTIMS. FURTHERMORE, WOMEN MORE OFTEN GIVE WARNINGS OF THEIR HOMICIDAL INTENTIONS, OR SEEK HELP PRIOR TO THEIR VIOLENT ACTS, THAN MEN. THE STATISTICAL TRENDS FOR FEMALE VIOLENCE AND THE RISING GENERAL CRIME RATE FOR WOMEN ARE ALSO DISCUSSED.

Sponsoring Agency: LAIDLAW FOUNDATION, 60 ST CLAIR AVE EAST, TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA M4T 1N5.

74. **FOLLOW-UP OF PATIENTS FOUND 'UNFIT TO STAND TRIAL' OR 'NOT GULITY' BECAUSE OF INSANITY. By V. L. QUINSEY, M. PRUESSE, and R. FERNLEY.** CANADIAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION, 225 LISGAR STREET, SUITE 103, OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA. *CANADIAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION JOURNAL,* V 20, N 6 (OCTOBER 1975), P 461-466.
NCJ-50896

THE PREHOSPITAL AND HOSPITAL CAREERS AND POSTHOSPITAL ADJUSTMENT OF 56 MALE DEFENDANTS COMMITTED TO A MAXIMUM SECURITY PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTION IN ONTARIO ARE ANALYZED. ALL OF THE SUBJECTS HAD BEEN AT THE OAK RIDGE FACILITY FOR AT LEAST 6 MONTHS (AVERAGE 8 YEARS) AND HAD BEEN DISCHARGED FROM THE FACILITY AT LEAST 4 MONTHS (MEAN 30.5 MONTHS) PRIOR TO FOLLOWUP. THE SUBJECTS WERE MEN IN THEIR 30'S WHO HAD WORKED AS LABORERS PRIOR TO THEIR ADMISSION TO OAK RIDGE. MOST HAD COMMITTED A SERIOUS OFFENSE AGAINST A PERSON. THE MAJORITY WERE DIAGNOSED PSYCHOTIC. AT THE TIME OF FOLLOWUP 50 PERCENT OF THE SUBJECTS LIVED IN THE COMMUNITY, 43 PERCENT WERE IN PSYCHIATRIC FACILITIES, AND 5 PERCENT WERE IN CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES. NINE PERCENT OF THE PATIENTS EITHER WERE RETURNED TO THE MAXIMUM SECURITY HOSPITAL OR HAD COMMITTED NEW OFFENSES. INTERVIEWS WERE COMPLETED WITH 27 OF THE MEN FOR WHOM FOLLOWUP DATA WERE OBTAINED. THESE MEN GENERALLY EXHIBITED FEW PSYCHIATRIC SYMPTOMS AND APPEARED TO HAVE ADJUSTED WELL TO THE PSYCHIATRIC FACILITY OR COMMUNITY IN WHICH THEY LIVED. AS A GROUP, THE MEN APPEARED TO HAVE MADE A BETTER VOCATIONAL THAN SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT. THE LOW RATE OF RECIDIVISM AMONG THE SUBJECTS PERHAPS CAN BE EXPLAINED BY THE FACT THAT THE MEN WERE RELATIVELY OLD WHEN RELEASED, THAT FEW WERE RELEASED DIRECTLY TO THE STREETS, AND THAT MOST WERE NONCRIMINALS WHO HAD COMMITTED A SINGLE VIOLENT ACT, USUALLY AGAINST A MEMBER OF THEIR OWN FAMILY. SUPPORTING DATA AND A LIST OF REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED--LKM)—SUMMARY IN FRENCH.

Sponsoring Agency: LAIDLAW FOUNDATION, 60 ST CLAIR AVE EAST, TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA M4T 1N5.

75. **FOLLOW-UP STUDY OF TRAUMATIZED CHILDREN (FROM CRITICAL PERSPECTIVES ON CHILD ABUSE, 1978, BY RICHARD BOURNE AND ELI H NEWBERGER—SEE NCJ-53271). By E. ELMER.** HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173. 12 p. 1978.
NCJ-53275

AN 8-YEAR FOLLOWUP STUDY OF 17 MATCHED PAIRS OF ABUSED AND NONABUSED CHILDREN FINDS FEW DEVELOPMENTAL OR PSYCHOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES. THE FACT OF SOCIAL CLASS MAY BE MORE IMPORTANT THAN ACTUAL ABUSE. THE METHODOLOGY USED TO IDENTIFY THE ABUSED CHILDREN, THE ACCIDENTALLY TRAUMATIZED CHILDREN, AND THE CONTROLS IN THIS STUDY ARE EXPLAINED IN DETAIL. THE TRAUMATIZED CHILDREN WERE FIRST STUDIED AS INFANTS 12 MONTHS OLD OR LESS AFTER REFERRAL TO THE RADIOLOGY DEPARTMENT, CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF PITTSBURGH, PA. THE EVALUATION AND COMPARISON STUDY WAS DONE 8 YEARS LATER USING A BATTERY OF PSYCHOLOGICAL, DEVELOPMENTAL, AND EDUCATIONAL TESTS. THE 17 MATCHING PAIRS INCLUDED 9 BLACKS AND 8 WHITES, 14 BOYS AND 5 GIRLS FROM LOWER SOCIOECONOMIC FAMILIES. RESULTS WERE THE OPPOSITE OF THOSE EXPECTED. THE ABUSED CHILDREN WEIGHTED MORE THAN THEIR NONABUSED COUNTERPARTS (P SIGNIFICANT AT THE .05 LEVEL). FEW DIFFERENCES WERE FOUND IN INTELLIGENCE, EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS, OR DEVELOPMENT. ABUSED CHILDREN ACTUALLY HAD FEWER NERVOUS MANNERISMS THAN NONABUSED, ALTHOUGH THEY HAD MORE UNRULY, ACTING-OUT BEHAVIOR. THE BIGGEST DIFFERENCES WERE IN THE NUMBER OF INJURIES SUSTAINED DURING CHILDHOOD (ABUSED CHILDREN HAD SUSTAINED SIGNIFICANTLY MORE) AND PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS. THE STUDY SHOWED THAT NONABUSED CHILDREN WERE AFRAID OF WITCHES AND MONSTERS, BUT ABUSED CHILDREN WERE AFRAID OF SPECIFIC PERSONS. ALL THE CHILDREN HAD LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS, WITH ABUSED CHILDREN IN FOSTER HOMES SHOWING POOREST DEVELOPMENT. REVIEW OF THE DATA SUGGESTS THAT THE VIOLENCE AND DISORGANIZATION ASSOCIATED WITH LOWER-CLASS FAMILIES IN AN INNER-CITY AREA HAVE

MORE OF AN IMPACT ON A CHILD THAN THE ACTUAL ABUSE. REFERENCES ARE APPENDED. (GLR)
Supplemental Notes: REPRINTED FROM PEDIATRICS, (FEBRUARY 1977), P 41-52.

76. **FOUR PSYCHODYNAMIC TYPES OF HOSPITALIZED JUVENILE DELINQUENTS (FROM ADOLESCENT PSYCHIATRY, VOLUME 7 DEVELOPMENTAL AND CLINICAL STUDIES, 1979, BY SHERMAN C FEINSTEIN AND FETER L GIOVACCHINI). By R. C. MAROHN, D. OFFER, E. OSTROV, and J. TRUJILLO.** UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS, 5801 S ELLIS AVENUE, CHICAGO, IL 60637. 17 p. 1979. **NCJ-64749**
FOUR PSYCHODYNAMIC TYPES OF DELINQUENT ADOLESCENTS WERE OBSERVED IN A RESEARCH TREATMENT ENVIRONMENT. THE SAMPLE POPULATION CONSISTED OF 55 JUVENILES WHO WERE HOSPITALIZED IN THE DELINQUENCY UNIT OF THE ILLINOIS STATE PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE FOR A MINIMUM OF 13 WEEKS IN THE STUDY PERIOD 1969-74. THE DATA WERE OBTAINED THROUGH INTERVIEWS, INVENTORIES, SELF-REPORT QUESTIONNAIRES, OBSERVATIONS AND IMPRESSIONS OF OTHERS, REGULAR QUANTIFIED MEASURES OF ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR IN THE UNIT, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTING. THE DATA WERE THEN STATISTICALLY ANALYZED, REVEALING FOUR PSYCHODYNAMIC TYPES. THE IMPULSIVE DELINQUENT AS THE MOST OBVIOUSLY DISTURBED TYPE SHOWS CONSIDERABLE VIOLENT AND NONVIOLENT ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR. HIS DELINQUENCY DERIVES FROM A PROPENSITY FOR ACTION AND IMMEDIATE DISCHARGE. THE NARCISSISTIC DELINQUENT SEES HIMSELF AS WELL ADJUSTED AND NOT DELINQUENT THOUGH PARENTS AND STAFF CHARACTERIZE HIM AS RESISTANT, CUNNING, MANIPULATIVE, AND SUPERFICIAL. BECAUSE OF HIS EXAGGERATED SELF-WORTH, HE TENDS TO USE OTHERS FOR HIS OWN NEEDS. ESPECIALLY TO HELP REGULATE HIS SELF-ESTEEM. THE DEPRESSED DELINQUENT SHOWS SCHOOL INITIATIVE, IS LIKED BY THE STAFF, AND TRIES TO COOPERATE WITH THE STAFF THERAPEUTICALLY. HE TENDS TO DISPLAY STRUCTURALIZED OR NEUROTIC CONFLICTS FROM WHICH DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR SERVES AS A RELIEF. THE BORDERLINE DELINQUENT IS A PASSIVE, EMOTIONALLY EMPTY, AND DEPLETED PERSON WHO IS NOT WELL LIKED AND WHOSE FUTURE SEEMS PESSIMISTIC. HIS DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR RESULTS FROM AN EFFORT TO PREVENT PSYCHOTIC DISINTEGRATION OR FUSION AND TO RELIEVE HIMSELF OF INTERNAL DESOLATION. THESE PSYCHOLOGICAL SUBGROUPS CONTRIBUTE TO THE UNDERSTANDING OF ADOLESCENT DELINQUENCY REGARDLESS OF AGE, SEX, SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS, OR RACE AND ENRICH PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC INTERVENTIONS. THE ARTICLE CONTAINS NATIONAL STATISTICAL CHARTS AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED--SAJ)

77. **FROM WHOM WILL WE BE PROTECTED? COMPARATIVE APPROACHES TO THE ASSESSMENT OF DANGEROUSNESS. By S. J. PFOHL.** PERGAMON PRESS, INC, MAXWELL HOUSE, FAIRVIEW PARK, ELMSFORD, NY 10523. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF LAW AND PSYCHIATRY,* V 2, N 1 (1979), P 55-78. **NCJ-65750**
THIS PAPER DISCUSSES THE SOCIAL, LEGAL, AND POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS OF VARIOUS MODELS EMPLOYED IN THE ASSESSMENT OF 'DANGEROUSNESS' AND EXAMINES TWO DIFFERENT MODELS, A PSYCHIATRIC ONE AND A SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL ONE. FOLLOWING A REVIEW OF PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS TO DEVELOP VALID PREDICTIVE CRITERIA, TWO CONTRASTING MODELS RECENTLY USED TO ASSESS DANGEROUSNESS IN THE U.S. ARE EXAMINED. THE FIRST, A PSYCHIATRIC MODEL, WAS DEVELOPED IN THE 1974 COURT-ORDERED RE-EVALUATION OF ALL PRISONER-PATIENTS IN OHIO'S MAXIMUM SECURITY HOSPITAL FOR THE CRIMINALLY INSANE. INTERVIEWS WITH PARTICIPATING CLINICIANS REVEALED THAT, IN PRINCIPLE, CLASSIFICATIONS OF DANGEROUSNESS WERE DIVIDED INTO TWO CATEGORIES: PATIENTS WHOSE 'MENTAL DISTURBANCES' PREVENTED THEM FROM FOLLOWING SOCIETY'S RULES AND PATIENTS WHO HAD NOT INTERNALIZED SOCIETY'S RULES 'IN THE FIRST PLACE.' THE FIRST GROUP WAS LABELED 'SIMPLY DANGEROUS' AND THE SECOND 'PSYCHOPATHICALLY DANGEROUS.' THE ASSESSMENT PROCESS CONSISTED OF THREE PHASES (PRE-INTERVIEW, INTERVIEW, AND POST-INTERVIEW). ILLUSTRATED BY CASE EXAMPLES, THESE TALKS OF DIAGNOSTIC PROFESSIONALS DEMONSTRATE HOW THEY THEORIZED ABOUT THE PATIENT'S PRESENT AND FUTURE BEHAVIOR FROM PAST PERFORMANCE, REACHED SUMMARY JUDGMENTS, AND PUSHED CERTAIN LINES OF INQUIRY DURING THE PATIENT INTERVIEW IN ACCORDANCE WITH THEIR OWN EMERGENT THEORIZING. HOWEVER, THE DIAGNOSTIC TEAM REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE COURT TRANSFORMED THEIR ACTIONS AND IDEAS INTO AN 'OBJECTIVE' AND 'EXPERT' DESCRIPTION OF A PATIENT'S INDIVIDUAL PSYCHIATRIC REALITY. THE REPORT'S TECHNICAL NOMENCLATURE DISGUISED THE SUBJECTIVE INFERENCES AND SOCIAL INTERACTIONS THAT PRODUCED IT. THE SECOND MODEL, ALSO A PRODUCT OF A FEDERAL COURT ORDER, WAS USED IN THE RECLASSIFICATION OF ALL INMATES OF ALABAMA'S CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM. USE OF THIS SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL MODEL INHIBITED WIDE PROFESSIONAL DISCRETION AND PROHIBITED DIAGNOSIS OF PERSONS AS DANGEROUS AND CLASSIFIED FOR MAXIMUM SECURITY UNLESS THERE WAS COMPELLING BEHAVIORAL EVIDENCE THAT HE OR SHE ACTED VIOLENTLY. CLASSIFICATION BOARDS MADE UP OF 3 QUALIFIED PEOPLE REVIEWED RECORDS, INTERVIEWED INMATES, AND MADE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CLASSIFICATION AND FOR PROGRAM OR TREATMENT NEEDS; RECOMMENDATIONS HAD TO BE BASED ON DOCUMENTATION OF OVERT BEHAVIOR. THE ARTICLE CONCLUDES THAT THE LIMITED BEHAVIORAL SCOPE AND VISIBILITY OF THE ALABAMA MODEL MAKE IT A MORE ADEQUATE TOOL FOR INDIVIDUAL JUSTICE. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR REFORM IN ASCERTAINING DANGEROUSNESS INCLUDE INCLUDE THE SUGGESTION THAT ALL SUCH DECISIONS SHOULD BE MADE BY A JURY HEARING. REFERENCE NOTES ARE INCLUDED. (PRG)
Availability: INSTITUTE FOR SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION, 3501 MARKET STREET, UNIVERSITY CITY SCIENCE CENTER, PHILADELPHIA, PA 19104.

78. **GAUGING OF DELINQUENCY POTENTIAL (FROM PSYCHOLOGY OF CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 1979, BY HANS TOCH—SEE NCJ-52371). By C. HANLEY.** HOLT, RINEHART AND WINSTON, 383 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10017. 29 p. 1978. **NCJ-52380**
REASONS FOR MEASURING DELINQUENCY POTENTIAL ARE CITED, PROBLEMS IN OBTAINING SUCH MEASURES ARE DISCUSSED, AND REPRESENTATIVE STUDIES OF DELINQUENCY AND RECIDIVISM PREDICTION ARE CONSIDERED. AN IDEAL MEASURE OF DELINQUENCY POTENTIAL WOULD BE USEFUL IN LOCATING PREDELINQUENTS FOR PREVENTIVE TREATMENT, IN IMPROVING DECISIONS ABOUT ALTERNATIVES FOR REHABILITATING OFFENDERS, IN DETERMINING WHO SHOULD RECEIVE PAROLE AND PRESCRIBING THE TYPE OF SUPERVISION NEEDED, AND IN PROVIDING AN IMMEDIATE MEASURE OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A REHABILITATION OR PREVENTION PROGRAM. THUS FAR, PREDICTION RESEARCH HAS BEEN HAMPERED BY PROBLEMS OF RELIABILITY, VALIDITY, BASE RATE DETERMINATION, AND SELECTION RATIO--ALL ASPECTS OF DEVELOPING A SATISFACTORY PSYCHOLOGICAL INSTRUMENT FOR PREDICTING DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR. PERSONALITY QUESTIONNAIRES (E.G., THE MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY) AND OTHER PREDICTIVE DEVICES HAVE BEEN USED TO ASSESS THE POTENTIAL FOR ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR AMONG CHILDREN AND TEENAGERS. IF DELINQUENCY POTENTIAL EXISTS IN CHILDREN, QUESTIONNAIRE SCALES ARE

NOT SATISFACTORY MEASURES OF IT, ALTHOUGH THE SCALES CAN DELINEATE ATTITUDES THAT DISTINGUISH OFFENDERS FROM ORDINARY PERSONS AND MIGHT BE USEFUL IN IMPROVING REHABILITATION PROCEDURES OR AS TEMPORARY ESTIMATES OF THE IMPACT OF TREATMENT. NOMINATING METHODS--ASSESSMENTS OF DELINQUENCY POTENTIAL BY TEACHERS, PEERS, OR SOME OTHER OBSERVER--HAVE A TENDENCY TOWARD OVERPREDICTION, AND STEPS TO ELIMINATE OVERPREDICTION MIGHT AFFECT THE VALIDITY OF SUCH METHODS. RESEARCHERS HAVE USED EXPERIENCE TABLES, PERSONALITY QUESTIONNAIRES, AND OTHER DEVICES TO PREDICT RECIDIVISM. THE SUCCESS OF VARIOUS INVESTIGATORS IN PREDICTING PAROLE OUTCOME AT BETTER THAN CHANCE LEVEL SUPPORTS THE IDEA THAT DELINQUENCY POTENTIAL EXISTS AND AFFECTS IMPORTANT BEHAVIORS. THE DEGREE OF INFLUENCE DOES NOT APPEAR TO BE LARGE, BUT IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THE OPPORTUNISTIC NATURE OF MOST RECIDIVISM STUDIES MAY HAVE HIDDEN TRUE IMPACT. IT MAY BE NECESSARY TO AGGREGATE INFORMATION ABOUT DIFFERENT TYPES OF OFFENDERS, INCLUDING OFFENDERS WHO HAVE BEEN CONVICTED BUT NOT YET SENTENCED, IN ORDER TO REVEAL THE TRUE STATUS OF DELINQUENCY POTENTIAL. HOWEVER, THIS SUGGESTION FLIES IN THE FACE OF ANOTHER REMEDY PROPOSED FOR THE PREDICTION PROBLEM--DISAGGREGATION, INVOLVING THE CONSTRUCTION OF DIFFERENTIAL PREDICTORS FOR A VARIETY OF CRIMINAL TYPES. PREDICTING POTENTIAL FOR VIOLENT CRIME HAS PROVED EVEN MORE PROBLEMATIC THAN OTHER FORMS OF PREDICTION, PRIMARILY BECAUSE OF THE LOW BASE RATE (RELATIVE FREQUENCY IN THE POPULATION) OF CRIMINAL VIOLENCE. IT MAY BE THAT THE CASE STUDY, OR CLINICAL PREDICTION, IS THE BEST STRATEGY FOR OBTAINING VALID ESTIMATES OF DELINQUENCY POTENTIAL. IT HAS YET TO BE SHOWN WHETHER DELINQUENCY POTENTIAL IS A REAL FUNCTION OF PERSONALITY. ONE OBSTACLE TO PROGRESS IN PREDICTION RESEARCH HAS BEEN THE FAILURE OF SOCIAL SCIENTISTS TO BUILD ON THE WORK OF EARLIER RESEARCHERS. A LIST OF REFERENCES IS INCLUDED. (LKM)

79. **GROWING UP TO BE VIOLENT—A LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGGRESSION. By M. M. LEFKOWITZ, L. D. ERON, L. O. WALDER, and L. R. HUESMANN.** PERGAMON PRESS, INC, MAXWELL HOUSE, FAIRVIEW PARK, ELMSFORD, NY 10523. 253 p. 1977. **NCJ-45025**

RESULTS OF A LONG-TERM STUDY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGGRESSION IN CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 8 AND 19 ARE DISCUSSED, AND CONCLUSIONS ARE DRAWN. THE STUDY WAS CONDUCTED BETWEEN 1960 AND 1970. DATA PERTAINING TO THE PSYCHOSOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR WERE OBTAINED FROM A COUNTYWIDE POPULATION OF THIRD-GRADE SCHOOLCHILDREN AND THEIR PARENTS IN COLUMBIA COUNTY, NEW YORK. HYPOTHESES DEVELOPED FROM THIS FIRST WAVE OF FIELD SURVEY DATA WERE TESTED 10 YEARS LATER BY REINTERVIEWING THE SUBJECTS OF THE STUDY WHEN THEY WERE APPROXIMATELY 19 YEARS OF AGE. SINCE MEASUREMENTS OF AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR WERE OBTAINED DURING TWO TIME PERIODS—CHILDHOOD AND YOUNG ADULTHOOD—IT WAS POSSIBLE TO ISOLATE CERTAIN CHILD-REARING PRACTICES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS THAT APPEAR TO BE PREDICTORS OF AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR IN YOUNG ADULTHOOD. THESE FACTORS MAY INCLUDE EITHER EXCESSIVE PERMISSIVENESS OR HARSH PUNISHMENT BY THE CHILD'S PARENTS; A HIGH DEGREE OF SOCIAL MOBILITY; AND REJECTION OF THE CHILD BY HIS PEER GROUP. AS AN INTRODUCTION TO THE REPORT ON THIS STUDY, VARIOUS THEORIES OF AGGRESSION ARE DISCUSSED AND EVALUATED. THE DESIGN OF THE STUDY IS OUTLINED, AND MEASURES OF AGGRESSION USED AS ITS PRIMARY VARIABLES ARE DEFINED. THE VARIABLES AFFECTING THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGGRESSION FALL INTO THE CATEGORIES OF INSTIGATORS, CONTINGENT RESPONSES TO AGGRESSION, IDENTIFICATION VARIABLES, AND SOCIOCULTURAL VARIABLES. THE TWO QUESTIONNAIRES USED, ONE AT THE THIRD-GRADE LEVEL, THE OTHER AT THIRTEENTH GRADE, ARE REPRODUCED. THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS WHICH ARE RELEVANT TO THE FORMATION OF AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR ARE DELINEATED, AND THE EFFECT OF THESE CONDITIONS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR IS EVALUATED FOR TWO MOMENTS IN TIME, 8 AND 19 YEARS OF AGE. DATA ARE CONSIDERED SEPARATELY FOR GIRLS AND BOYS, AS THIS AND OTHER STUDIES HAVE SHOWN THE EXISTENCE OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES IN AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR TO EXIST BETWEEN THE SEXES. A CHAPTER IS DEVOTED TO THE EFFECTS OF TELEVISION VIOLENCE ON BOYS AND GIRLS. THE RELATIONS WHICH WERE HYPOTHESIZED BETWEEN HIGH AGGRESSION AND PSYCHOPATHOLOGY AND BETWEEN LOW AGGRESSION AND POSITIVE SOCIAL OUTCOMES ARE ANALYZED. FINALLY, IMPLICATIONS OF THE RESULTS OF THIS STUDY FOR THEORY AND PRACTICE ARE EXPLORED. REFERENCES AND SUBJECT AND AUTHOR INDEXES ARE PROVIDED.

Supplemental Notes: PERGAMON GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY SERIES, V 66.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20852.

Availability: PERGAMON PRESS, INC, MAXWELL HOUSE, FAIRVIEW PARK, ELMSFORD, NY 10523.

80. **HARD-CORE JUVENILE OFFENDER. By R. L. MANELLA.** NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT JUDGES, BOX 8978, UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO, NV 89507. 31 p. 1977. **NCJ-45150**

THE CHARACTERISTICS AND NEEDS OF HARD-CORE JUVENILE OFFENDERS ARE EXAMINED, AND APPROACHES TO CONTROLLING AND MODIFYING THE BEHAVIOR OF SUCH DELINQUENTS ARE CONSIDERED. THOUGH RELATIVELY FEW IN NUMBER, HARD-CORE JUVENILE OFFENDERS POSE A CONTINUOUS THREAT TO THE INSTITUTIONS WHERE THEY LIVE AND TO THE ADJACENT COMMUNITIES. THE TYPICAL HARD-CORE, HYPERAGGRESSIVE DELINQUENT IS BURDENED WITH SPECIAL PROBLEMS; HAS A LONG HISTORY OF PROBLEM BEHAVIOR; HAS ACQUIRED DEEPLY ROOTED ANTISOCIAL ATTITUDES AND VALUES; HAS A PERSONALITY THAT IS AGITATED, HOSTILE, AND ALIENATED; IS A HABITUAL LAW VIOLATOR AND RUNAWAY; AND (SOMETIMES) IS SUPERFICIALLY PASSIVE AND SUAVE. ISSUES OF DEFINITION, POLICY AND PLANNING, LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS, RESEARCH, ARCHITECTURE, AND PROGRAMMING RELATED TO THE CARE AND CONTROL OF HARE-CORE DELINQUENTS ARE DISCUSSED. THE NEED FOR STUDIES OF THE NEUROLOGICAL (AS OPPOSED TO PSYCHOSOCIAL) BASIS OF HARD-CORE DELINQUENCY, THE ROLE OF DRUGS ON DIAGNOSING AND TREATING HYPERAGGRESSIVE YOUTHS, AND THE EFFECTS OF THE MEDIA ON JUVENILE VIOLENCE IS POINTED OUT. THE TREATMENT NEEDS OF HARD-CORE DELINQUENTS ARE DISCUSSED. LEGAL AND CORRECTIONAL APPROACHES TO DEALING WITH HARD-CORE DELINQUENTS ARE DESCRIBED. STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT IS SAID TO BE THE LOGICAL POINT OF DEPARTMENT FOR FURTHER STUDY OF THE PROBLEM.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

81. HELPING ABUSED CHILDREN AND THEIR PARENTS (FROM FAMILY VIOLENCE AND CHILD ABUSE, 1979, BY EUNICE CORFMAN—SEE NCJ-66054). By M. C. BLEHAR and J. J. KENT. US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20852. 24 p. 1979. **NCJ-66057**

AN INTENSIVE, LONG-TERM STUDY IS BEING CONDUCTED BY THE LOS ANGELES CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL ON CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM NON-ACCIDENTAL INJURY (NAI) AND FAILURE TO THRIVE (FIT) AND ON THE CHILDREN'S FAMILIES. ONE GOAL OF THE STUDY IS TO DETERMINE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PARENTS OF NAI CHILDREN AND THOSE OF FTT CHILDREN. PSYCHOLOGICAL EVALUATIONS OF THE PARENTS CAN PLAY A LARGE PART IN DETERMINING WHAT HAPPENS TO THE CHILD IN THE FUTURE AS WELL AS WHAT COURSE OF TREATMENT TO FOLLOW. GENERAL SOCIAL HISTORY ITEMS, DETAILS CONCERNING THE INCIDENT OF CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT, INFORMATION ABOUT THE PARENT'S ATTITUDES TOWARD PARENTING, AND OTHER PERSONALITY ASSESSMENT MEASURES ARE COMPILED TO PROVIDE A PROFILE OF THE CHILD'S PARENT(S). IN ADDITION, DETAILED ASSESSMENTS OF THE CHILD'S PHYSICAL, INTELLECTUAL, AND SOCIOEMOTIONAL FUNCTIONING ARE MADE. AFTER A COURSE OF THERAPY IS DECIDED UPON, THE PARENTS ARE USUALLY INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IN WEEKLY GROUP SESSIONS. WHILE PARENTS ARE IN GROUP SESSIONS, CHILDREN ARE IN THERAPY AND STIMULATION GROUPS ACCORDING TO AGE LEVEL. PARENT-AIDES, ALSO PART OF THE TREATMENT, ARE ASSIGNED TO A SPECIFIC FAMILY, ALTHOUGH NOT ALL FAMILIES HAVE AIDES. ONE VERY VALUABLE RESEARCH FINDING HAS BEEN THE DEVELOPMENT OF TYPOLOGIES OF NAI AND FTT FAMILIES THAT CONSIST OF PROFILES THAT DISTINGUISH FAMILIES ON FACTORS OF IMPORTANCE FOR PLANNING THERAPY AND CHILD PLACEMENT. AS THE PROFILES BECOME MORE REFINED, IT WILL BECOME EASIER TO PLACE A PARTICULAR FAMILY IN A CATEGORY AND TO MAKE DECISIONS ON THE BASIS OF WHAT MEMBERSHIP IN THE CATEOGRY IMPLIES. THE FIRST ANALYSIS YIELDED FOUR CLUSTERS OF NAI FAMILIES: (1) 'FLASHPOINT' FAMILIES ARE USUALLY MIDDLE-CLASS WITH HIGH SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS, WITH NO HISTORY OF MENTAL OR CRIMINAL PROBLEMS; (2) 'SPARE-THE-ROD' FAMILIES DISCIPLINE ALL CHILDREN PHYSICALLY BECAUSE THEY BELIEVE CHILDREN NEED DISCIPLINE TO GROW UP TO BE LAW-ABIDING CITIZENS; (3) 'YOU-ASKED-FOR-IT' FAMILIES ARE USUALLY NEW TO THE LOS ANGELES AREA, A THIRD ARE MEXICAN-AMERICAN, AND THE FATHERS USUALLY ABUSE THE 2- OR 3-YEAR OLD; AND (4) 'WHO-NEEDS-IT' FAMILIES IS THE LARGEST GROUP AND INCLUDES BOYFRIEND ABUSE OF THE MOTHER WHO IS INVOLVED IN A SERIES OF UNSTABLE AND SHORT-LIVED RELATIONSHIPS WITH SADISTIC AND EXPLOITIVE MEN. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (PRG)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20852.

82. HOSTILITY AND IMPULSIVITY IN NORMAL AND DELINQUENT RORSCHACH RESPONSES (FROM MENTAL HEALTH IN CHILDREN, V 2, 1976 BY D V SIVA SANKAR). By E. OSTROV, D. OFFER, and R. C. MAROHN. PJD PUBLICATIONS LTD, P O BOX 966, WESTBURY, NY 11590. 13 p. 1978. **NCJ-46592**

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF NORMAL AND DELINQUENT JUVENILES WAS UNDERTAKEN TO EXAMINE POSSIBLE ASSOCATIONS AMONG DELINQUENCY, HOSTILITY, IMPULSIVITY, AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIORS, BASED ON RORSCHACH TEST RESPONSES. THE SAMPLE WAS COMPOSED OF 19 EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED INPATIENT WHITE MALES WHO HAD BEEN CONVICTED OF DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR AND 36 COMPARABLE NONDELINQUENT MALES FROM 2 PREVIOUS STUDIES. THE CONTROLS EXHIBITED A WIDE RANGE OF IMPULSIVITY SCORES AND REPRESENTED A VARIETY OF PERSONALITY TYPES. USING THE DELINQUENTS' RORSCHACH RECORDS, ELIZUR HOSTILITY RATINGS WERE OBTAINED. SUM COLOR PERCENT (COLOR REACTIVITY) ON THE RORSCHACH, SCALED BY THE METHOD RECOMMENDED BY HAGGARD (1973), WAS USED AS A MEASURE OF IMPULSIVITY. WEIGHTED SCORES ON THE BEHAVIOR CHECK LIST WERE USED TO REFLECT INDIVIDUAL OVERT VIOLENT AND NONVIOLENT ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR WHILE HOSPITALIZED. MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE AND MULTIPLE REGRESSION TECHNIQUES WERE USED TO EVALUATE DATA. IT WAS FOUND THAT HOSTILITY SCORES CORRELATED CLOSELY WITH THE DEGREE OF ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR. THE DELINQUENTS HAD SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER HOSTILITY SCORES THAN THE COMBINED NORMAL SAMPLES, AND HOSTILITY SCORES FOR NORMAL GROUPS WERE NOT SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENT FROM ONE ANOTHER. FURTHER, WHEN THE EFFECTS OF SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS, INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENT, AGE, AND NUMBER OF RORSCHACH RESPONSES WERE ELIMINATED, HOSTILITY SCORES ACCOUNTED FOR A HIGHLY SIGNIFICANT PROPORTION OF VARIANCE IN VIOLENT AND NONVIOLENT INPATIENT ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR OVER A 13-WEEK BASELINE PERIOD. SUM COLOR PERCENT SCORES WERE NOT SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER FOR THE DELINQUENT GROUP THAN FOR THE COMBINED NORMAL GROUPS, ALTHOUGH THE CORRELATION BETWEEN HOSTILITY SCORES AND SUM COLOR PERCENT SCORES WAS HIGHEST FOR THE DELINQUENT GROUP. RESULTS SUGGEST THAT HOSTILITY LEVEL SCORES HAVE PREDICTIVE VALUE FOR OVERT AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR. FURTHER, THE PSYCHOLOGICAL CONCEPT OF HOSTILITY LEVEL APPEARS TO BE RELEVANT TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF SOME DELINQUENT BEHAVIORS. CONTRARY TO EXPECTATIONS, REACTIVITY TO COLOR DOES NOT SEEM TO BE RELEVANT TO OVERTLY AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR IN NONDELINQUENTS, DESPITE ITS CORRELATION WITH HOSTILITY LEVEL (WHICH IS REFLECTIVE OF AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR IN THE DELINQUENT GROUP). DIFFERENCES IN HOSTILITY LEVELS AND POSSIBLY IN EGO AND SUPER-EGO STRENGTHS MAY BE RELATED TO LACK OF CORRELATION BETWEEN HOSTILITY LEVEL AND MEASURED IMPULSIVITY IN THE NONDELINQUENT GROUPS. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (JAP)

Sponsoring Agency: ILLINOIS LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMISSION, 120 SOUTH RIVERSIDE PLAZA, 10TH FLOOR, CHICAGO, IL 60606.

83. IMPORTANCE OF PSYCHIATRIC ILLNESS IN NEWLY ARRESTED PRISONERS. By M. A. SCHUCKIT, G. HERMANN, and J. J. SCHUCKIT. WILLIAMS AND WILKINS COMPANY, 428 EAST PRESTON STREET, BALTIMORE, MD 21202. *JOURNAL OF NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASE*, V 165, N 2 (1977), P 118-125. **NCJ-50911**

TO EXAMINE THE INCIDENCE OF PSYCHIATRIC ILLNESS IN A GROUP OF PRISONERS, 199 MALES WITH NO PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS WERE EVALUATED THROUGH A STRUCTURED INTERVIEW WITHIN 24 HOURS OF THEIR FIRST MAJOR ARREST. SPECIFIC PURPOSES OF THE STUDY WERE TO EVALUATE FACTORS THAT IDENTIFY FELONS MOST IN NEED OF PSYCHIATRIC CARE AND TO CONDUCT A SHORT-TERM ASSESSMENT OF THE PROGNOSTIC MEANING OF DIAGNOSES. THE STUDY SAMPLE WAS LIMITED TO WHITE MALES WHOSE CURRENT MAJOR CHARGE WAS NOT DRUG-RELATED. SUBJECTS WERE APPROACHED FOR INTERVIEWING WITHIN 24 HOURS OF ADMISSION TO THE SAN DIEGO COUNTY JAIL IN CALIFORNIA. INTERVIEWS DEALT WITH THE PERIOD BETWEEN ARREST AND PRETRIAL HEARING. THE MOST FREQUENT DIAGNOSES WERE ALCOHOLISM, DRUG ABUSE, ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITY, AFFECTIVE DISORDERS, AND ORGANIC BRAIN SYNDROME. A REARREST RATE WAS COMPUTED, A SEVERITY OF ARRESTS HIERARCHY WAS

ESTABLISHED, AND AN AVERAGE SEVERITY SCORE WAS FORMULATED FOR CRIME COMMITTED. APPROXIMATELY HALF OF THE SAMPLE FULFILLED SOME PSYCHIATRIC DISORDER DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA. ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITY WAS SEEN IN 16 PERCENT, FOLLOWED BY ALCOHOLISM IN 15 PERCENT, DRUG ABUSE IN 12 PERCENT, AFFECTIVE DISORDERS IN 3 PERCENT, AND ORGANIC BRAIN SYNDROME IN 2 PERCENT. WHILE 5 PERCENT OF THE SAMPLE REQUIRED IMMEDIATE TREATMENT FOR THEIR AFFECTIVE DISORDER OR ORGANICITY, AN ADDITIONAL 27 PERCENT NEEDED LESS ACUTE COUNSELING FOR ALCOHOL OR DRUG ABUSE. THE 5 PERCENT WHO WERE CONFUSED, DEPRESSED, AND REQUIRED IMMEDIATE PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT HAD A PRIOR RECORD OF NONVIOLENT CRIMES, BUT THEIR CURRENT FELONY ARREST WAS FOR A VIOLENT OFFENSE. SLIGHTLY LESS THAN HALF OF THE MEN WITH NO KNOWN FELONY CONVICTIONS RECEIVED A PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSIS, USUALLY ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITY OR ALCOHOLISM. THIS RATE WAS LOWER THAN THAT FOR CONVICTED FELONS. THE NEED FOR ACUTE TREATMENT OR SPECIALIZED COUNSELING SERVICES FOR INMATES IS DISCUSSED IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT THE CLOSING OF STATE MENTAL INSTITUTIONS MAY FORCE SOME MENTALLY ILL PERSONS INTO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, A SYSTEM WITHOUT THE CAPACITY TO DEAL WITH THEM. SUPPORTING DATA AND REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (DEP)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

84. **IN FEAR OF EACH OTHER—STUDIES OF DANGEROUSNESS IN AMERICA. J. P. CONRAD and S. DINITZ, Eds.** 155 p. 1977. **NCJ-45107**

A COMPREHENSIVE INVESTIGATION OF SEVERAL IMPORTANT SEGMENTS OF THE PROBLEM OF THE IDENTIFICATION, TREATMENT, AND CONTROL OF THE DANGEROUS OFFENDER IS PRESENTED. THIS TEXT ALSO REPRESENTS AN OVERVIEW, IN ARTICLE FORM, OF SOME OF THE MAJOR INITIATIVES OF THE DANGEROUS OFFENDER PROJECT. THE FIRST TWO CHAPTERS HIGHLIGHT SOCIETY'S INADEQUACY IN IDENTIFYING, PREVENTING, OR EVEN MANAGING THE DANGEROUS OFFENDER, BY RELATING TWO CASE HISTORIES. LITERATURE ON THE PSYCHOPATHIC/SOCIOPATHIC/ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITY IN RELATION TO DANGEROUSNESS, ON THE ONE HAND, AND CHRONICALLY ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR ON THE OTHER, IS REVIEWED. THE ESSENCE OF AN EXPERIMENTAL TREATMENT PROGRAM IS BRIEFLY DESCRIBED. PARADIGMS CONCERNING THE BIOLOGICAL SUBSTRATA OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR ARE REVIEWED. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT SOCIETY MAY BE ENTERING A PERIOD IN WHICH THE UNDERSTANDING OF THE BIOMEDICAL ASPECTS OF BEHAVIOR IS QUALITATIVELY DIFFERENT FROM THAT AT ANY TIME IN THE PAST. THE ISSUE MAY NO LONGER BE THE INADEQUACY OF SOCIETY'S UNDERSTANDING, BUT THE SOCIAL CONTROL OF ITS KNOWLEDGE. CONCERN IS EXPRESSED ABOUT THE INTRUSIVE BIOMEDICAL INTERVENTION—PHARMACOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOSURGICAL—RECOMMENDED AND USED WITH HUMANS. WHILE DETAILING A NEW NONINTRUSIVE LINE OF INTERVENTION THAT ALTERS THE INTERNAL ENVIRONMENT, THE AUTHOR OF THIS ARTICLE CAUTIONS AGAINST THE TENDENCY TO REDUCE SOCIAL PROBLEMS TO PERSONAL PATHOLOGIES. ANOTHER SELECTION PRESENTS A PARTICIPANT-OBSERVER STUDY OF PROFESSIONAL DECISIONMAKING IN A HOSPITAL FOR THE CRIMINALLY INSANE. BASED ON A FEDERAL COURT ORDER, TWELVE THREE-MEMBER TEAMS OF OUTSIDE EXPERTS WERE EMPANELED TO EVALUATE ALL RESIDENTS TO BE RELEASED, TRANSFERRED TO A CIVILIAN MENTAL HOSTITAL, OR ASSIGNED TO CONTINUED SAFEKEEPING IN OHIO'S LIMA STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE CRIMINALLY INSANE. THE DECISION WAS PREDICATED ON THE POTENTIAL DANGEROUSNESS OF THE PRISONER-PATIENT. FURTHER CHAPTERS EXAMINE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROPOSED REMEDY OF INCAPACITATION, AS OPPOSED TO REHABILITATION OF THE DANGEROUS OFFENDER; PRESENT AN OVERVIEW OF SOLITARY CONFINEMENT AND PROTECTIVE CUSTODY PRACTICES AND PROBLEMS IN THE TRADITIONAL PRISON, DISCUSSING THE ETHNIC, RACIAL, AND RELIGIOUS ANTAGONISMS IN PRISONS AND INMATE CULTURE; AND DEAL WITH THE ETHICAL ISSUES RAISED BY THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF DANGEROUSNESS (E.G., THE TENSION BETWEEN CONFLICTING INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS AND THE RIGHT OF A COLLECTIVITY TO PROTECT ITS MEMBERS). (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED).

Supplemental Notes: THE DANGEROUS OFFENDER PROJECT.

Sponsoring Agency: LILLY ENDOWMENT, INC.

Availability: HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173.

85. **INTERNAL-EXTERNAL FOCUS OF CONTROL AND THE COMPARISON OF PRISON SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT. By R. L. CARR.** 00028 p. 1976. **NCJ-66940**

THIS STUDY ASCERTAINS THE VALUE OF THE INCOMPLETE SENTENCE BLANK (ISB) TEST IN SCREENING INMATES OF AN ILLINOIS MAXIMUM SECURITY SETTING WHO WERE CONSIDERED DANGEROUS. A TOTAL OF 48 INMATES HOUSED AT THE MAXIMUM SECURITY INSTITUTION AT MARION, ILLINOIS, VOLUNTEERED TO COMPLETE THE ISB, 22 MEMBERS OF THE GROUP HAD RECEIVED ASSIGNMENT OF AT LEAST 9 MONTHS' DURATION TO A SPECIALIZED HOUSING UNIT DUE TO DANGEROUSNESS OR ACTS OF VIOLENCE. AN ASSUMPTION OF THIS STUDY WAS THAT AGGRESSION, WHATEVER THE MOTIVATION, IS ALWAYS A PRECEDING FACTOR IN A DANGEROUS ACT. AGGRESSION BASED ON HOSTILITY IS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE PERSONALITY MAKEUP OF THE DANGEROUS PERSON. ACTS OF MURDER, RAPE, ASSAULT, ARSON, BATTERY, ROBBERY, EXTORTION, ESCAPE, AND ATTEMPTED ESCAPE ILLUSTRATE WHAT IS MEANT BY VIOLENCE OR DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR IN THE STUDY. THE REMAINING SUBJECTS (26 INMATES), WHILE CONSIDERED DANGEROUS, HAD NOT RECEIVED ASSIGNMENT OT THE SPECIALIZED UNIT, NOR HAD THEY EVER ACTED, WHILE CONFINED, IN SUCH A MANNER THAT WOULD BE CONSIDERED CAUSE FOR ASSIGNMENT TO THE UNIT. THE HYPOTHESIS TESTED WAS THAT A SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE COULD BE EXPECTED IN ADJUSTMENT TO INCARCERATION, AS MEASURED BY THE ISB, BETWEEN INMATES WHO HAD COMPLETED LONG ASSIGNMENTS IN HIGHLY CONTROLLED UNIT SITUATIONS AND INMATES WHO HAD NOT BEEN ASSIGNED TO THE UNIT. THE ISB WAS SELECTED BECAUSE IT WAS THE ONLY PROJECTIVE INSTRUMENT OF ITS KIND WITH WHICH THE AUTHOR HAD HAD WORKING EXPERIENCE, WITH AND BECAUSE IT HAD A DEVELOPED SCORING STRUCTURE AND MANUAL WHICH WERE EFFICIENT WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF THE STUDY. TREATMENT AND CONTROL GROUPS WERE COMPARABLE WITH RESPECT TO ALL MEASURED DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES. A BIVARIATE ANALYSIS SHOWED THE EFFECT OF THE INMATE GROUP VARIABLE (TREATMENT V CONTROL GROUP) TO BE STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT. THE ISB SCORE WAS THE BEST PREDICTOR OF INMATE GROUP STATUS. A TOTAL OF 12 REFERENCES AND A TABLE ARE INCLUDED. (LWM)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

86. **IS CRIMINAL VIOLENCE NORMATIVE BEHAVIOR?—HOSTILE AND INSTRUMENTAL AGGRESSION IN VIOLENT INCIDENTS. By L. BERKOWITZ.** NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, CONTINENTAL PLAZA, 411 HACKENSACK AVENUE, HACKENSACK, NJ 07601. *JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN CRIME AND DELINQUENCY,* V 15, N 2 (JULY 1978), P 148-161. **NCJ-57585**

INTERVIEWS WITH 65 WHITE BRITISH MALES WERE ANALYZED TO DISCOVER WHETHER OR NOT VIOLENCE IS HOSTILE RATHER THAN INSTRUMENTAL AGGRESSION. THIS STUDY PROPOSES THAT MANY INCIDENCES OF VIOLENCE ARE BETTER UNDERSTOOD AS HOSTILE AGGRESSION, DIRECTED MAINLY TOWARD THE INJURY OF THE INTENDED TARGET, RATHER THAN AS INSTRUMENTAL AGGRESSION, WHICH IS CARRIED OUT TO ATTAIN SOCIAL APPROVAL, A NOTION WIDELY ACCEPTED BY STUDENTS OF CRIMINAL VIOLENCE. A SAMPLE OF 65 ADULT WHITE MALES, AGED 18 TO 43 (WITH A MAJORITY IN THEIR LATE 20'S) WERE CHOSEN TO BE INTERVIEWED BECAUSE THEY HAD BEEN FOUND GUILTY OF INFLICTING EITHER ACTUAL OR GRIEVOUS BODILY HARM ON ANOTHER MALE, BUT NOT IN THE COURSE OF A ROBBERY. THEY ALL TENDED TO BE PERSISTENT TROUBLEMAKERS FROM WORKING CLASS BACKGROUNDS. THIRTY-SIX QUESTIONS WERE RECORDED BY THE INTERVIEWERS AND THEN REVIEWED BY TWO JUDGES. FINDINGS SHOWED THAT: (1) THE INCIDENT LEADING TO THE ARREST WAS MORE LIKELY TO HAVE GROWN OUT OF AN ARGUMENT THAN TO BE THE RESULT OF ANY OTHER FACTOR, WITH MOST RESPONDENTS CLAIMING THEY DID NOT STRIKE FIRST; (2) OFFENDERS DESCRIBED THEIR BEHAVIOR AS DRIVEN, ALMOST COMPULSORY IN NATURE; (3) A COMMON DESIRE WAS THAT OF SECURITY OR SELF-PROTECTION, THESE BEING MORE IMPORTANT THAN REPUTATION; (4) RESPONDENTS FELT THEIR AGGRESSION WAS PROVOKED BY SOMEONE ELSE'S ACTIONS--AFTER AN ATTEMPT AT SELF-RESTRAINT, THEY LOST CONTROL; (5) 97 PERCENT NEVER MENTIONED WANTING OR EXPECTING APPROVAL FOR THEIR AGGRESSION; AND (6) THE PERCEIVED THREAT TO SELF-CONCEPT OFTEN INFURIATED THE RESPONDENTS, STIMULATING THEM TO LASH OUT IMPULSIVELY AT THE ANTAGONIST, ESPECIALLY WHEN THEY HAD BEEN DRINKING. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT ALTHOUGH THE GROUP WAS QUITE SMALL AND FUTURE RESEARCH IS NEEDED, THESE MEN GENERALLY INFURIATED BY WHAT THEY SAW AS THREATS TO THEIR SELF-ESTEEM, AND CONCERNED ONLY WITH THE PRESENT, THEY REACTED MORE FREQUENTLY WITH INTENT TO INJURE, RATHER THAN FOR SOCIAL REWARDS. IN ANYTHING, PRIDE APPEARED TO BE FAR MORE SIGNIFICANT THAN DIRECT EXTERNAL BENEFITS. REFERENCES AND FOOTNOTES ARE PROVIDED. (MHP)

87. **ISRAEL STUDIES IN CRIMINOLOGY, V 2. S. SHOHAM, Ed.** 247 p. 1973. **NCJ-14180**

ANTHOLOGY OF RESEARCH STUDIES COVERING PROBLEMS OF IMMIGRANT SOCIAL ADAPTATION, INTERPERSONAL MECHANISMS OF VIOLENCE, JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CAUSES AND REHABILITATION, DRUG USE, OFFENDER PERSONALITY, AND THE IMAGE OF POLICE. ONE STUDY DESIGNED A TEST FOR GROUP AND INDIVIDUAL ADAPTATION OF NON-WESTERN IMMIGRANTS TO ISRAELI SOCIETY. ANOTHER STUDY INTERPRETED VIOLENCE AND ASSAULTS ON OFFICIALS DISPENSING PUBLIC SERVICES AS DELIBERATE EFFORTS BY CLIENTS TO OBTAIN PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT. ANOTHER STUDY EXPLORED THE SITUATIONAL ASPECTS OF VIOLENCE AND EXPLAINED VIOLENT ACTS IN TERMS OF AN ESCALATING SERIES OF STIMULUS-RESPONSE INTERACTIONS BETWEEN TWO PERSONS. AN EXPLORATORY SURVEY ANALYZED THE CAUSES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN ISRAEL DEVELOPMENT TOWNS WHICH ARE COMMUNITIES ESTABLISHED AFTER 1948 FOR IMMIGRANTS IN UNDEVELOPED PARTS OF THE COUNTRY. ANOTHER STUDY EXAMINED HOW THE NEW IMMIGRANT TO ISRAEL ACHIEVES ACCEPTABLE SOCIAL STATUS THROUGH THE STABILIZED SOCIAL GROUP OF THE CLASSROOM. TO DETERMINE PERSONALITY DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PROPERTY AND VIOLENT OFFENDERS AND BETWEEN FIRST-TIME OFFENDERS AND RECIDIVISTS THE OMNIBUS CALIFORNIA PSYCHOLOGICAL INVENTORY WAS ADMINISTERED TO 54 CRIMINALS. OTHER RESEARCH STUDIES THE USE OF DRUGS AMONG ISRAEL HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS. IN A STUDY OF ATTITUDES OF THE ISRAEL JEWISH POPULATION TOWARDS THE POLICE, 1900 INTERVIEWS WERE CONDUCTED IN THE FOUR LARGEST CITIES IN THE COUNTRY. ANOTHER STUDY ANALYZED THE EFFECTIVENESS OF REHABILITATION IN GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENCY FOR THE YEARS 1959-1960. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Availability: JERUSALEM ACADEMIC PRESS, P O BOX 2390, JERUSALEM, ISRAEL.

88. **JUVENILE AGGRESSION. By T. VINSON and W. HEMPHILL.** AUSTRALIAN ACADEMY OF FORENSIC SCIENCES, C/O BUTTERWORTHS PTY LTD, 586 PACIFIC HIGHWAY, CHATSWOOD, AUSTRALIA 2067. *AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL OF FORENSIC SCIENCES*, V 11, N 3 (MARCH 1979), P 139-152. **NCJ-61576**

MEDICAL, SOCIAL, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF TWO GROUPS OF JUVENILE BOYS PROCESSED IN A SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, CHILDREN'S COURT WERE STUDIED TO TEST THE FEASIBILITY OF IDENTIFYING VIOLENT OFFENDERS. ONE GROUP CONSISTED OF 50 CONSECUTIVE CASES INVOLVING BOYS BETWEEN 14 AND 18 YEARS OF AGE WHO HAD BEEN FOUND GUILTY OF VIOLENT OFFENSES (ROBBERY, SEXUAL AND NONSEXUAL ASSAULTS, AND HOMICIDE). THE COMPARISON GROUP COMPRISED A RANDOM SAMPLE OF BOYS IN THE SAME AGE GROUP WHOSE PAST AND PRESENT OFFENSES WERE AGAINST PROPERTY (BREAKING AND ENTERING, STEALING, AND LARCENY OF MOTOR VEHICLES). BY DESIGN, THE COMPARISON GROUP EXCLUDED ANYONE WITH AN ESTABLISHED RECORD OF VIOLENCE. BOTH GROUPS WERE COMPARED IN TERMS OF VARIABLES SUCH AS PERSONAL-SOCIAL ATTRIBUTES, RELATIONSHIP WITHIN FAMILY, NEUROLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS, BIRTH HISTORY, SELF-IMAGE, DIMENSIONS OF PERSONALITY, AND AGGRESSION. A SPECIAL SCALE CONSISTING OF APPROXIMATELY 80 ITEMS WAS DEVELOPED IN AN EFFORT TO MEASURE AGGRESSION IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE TWO GROUPS WERE NOT SIGNIFICANT EXCEPT WITH REGARD TO THEIR SUPERVISION, THEIR RELATIONSHIP WITH FATHERS, THE NEUROTIC DISTURBED DIMENSION OF PERSONALITY, AND THE FACT THAT PROPERTY OFFENDERS WERE MORE PRECOCIOUS THAN VIOLENT OFFENDERS. LITTLE SUPPORT WAS FOUND FOR THE VIEW THAT YOUNG OFFENDERS BEFORE COURTS FOR AGGRESSIVE OFFENSES HAVE DISTINCTLY VIOLENT CRIMINAL HISTORIES. SUPPORTING DATA AND REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED.

Supplemental Notes: READ AT 2ND AUSTRAL-ASIAN PACIFIC FORENSIC SCIENCES CONGRESS, SYDNEY (AT), JULY 20-23, 1978.

89. **JUVENILE MURDERERS. By D. H. RUSSELL.** ASSOCIATION FOR PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS, 199 GLOUCESTER PLACE, LONDON NW1 6BU, ENGLAND. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF OFFENDER THERAPY AND COMPARATIVE CRIMINOLOGY*, V 17, N 3 (1973), P 235-239. **NCJ-13106**

SIX CASE HISTORIES FROM THE AUTHOR'S PERSONAL EXPERIENCE, EMPHASIZING THE SOCIAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND EMOTIONAL BACKGROUND OF THE MURDERERS. THE STUDIES SUGGEST THAT THERE ARE TWO DIFFERENT TYPES OF JUVENILE MURDERERS. THE FIRST TYPE ARE THOSE FROM A NON-DISADVANTAGED SOCIAL CLASS BUT WITH SERIOUS NEUROTIC CONFLICTS WHO BECOME CAUGHT UP IN A SEQUENCE OF HIGHLY CHARGED PSYCHOLOGICAL CIRCUMSTANCES CULMINATING IN A BREAKTHROUGH OF MURDEROUS IMPULSES. THE SECOND TYPE ARE THOSE WITH A HIGHLY DISADVANTAGED SOCIAL BACKGROUND WHOSE EARLY AND PERSISTENT EMOTIONAL AND SOCIAL DEPRIVATION HAS PREVENTED THE DEVELOPMENT OF NORMAL IM-

PULSE CONTROLS AND HAS RESULTED IN A LIFE STYLE DOMINATED BY VIOLENT ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR.

90. **KIDNAPPING IN THE UNITED STATES—CHARACTERISTICS AND OFFENDERS. By A. C. HOWELL.** 338 p. 1975. **NCJ-35113**

THIS DISSERTATION EXAMINES THE NATURE AND PATTERNS OF KIDNAPPING IN FEDERAL JURISDICTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES OVER THE FOUR DECADE PERIOD FROM THE PASSAGE OF THE LINDBERGH LAW IN 1932 UP THROUGH 1969. THE MATERIAL CONSIDERED EMPHASIZES THE COMPLEXITY OF THIS FORM OF CRIMINALITY AS A PRODUCT OF NUMEROUS SOCIAL FACTORS. SOCIAL DETERMINANCY IN A CRIMINAL SITUATION IS EXPLORED FROM TWO PRINCIPAL POINTS OF VIEW. THE FIRST ATTEMPTS TO DEAL WITH THE ACT ITSELF, EXPLORING THE MODUS OPERANDI OF THE ACT OF KIDNAPPING, ITS RATIONALE, AND SITUATIONAL FACTORS. WHILE THE SECOND EXAMINES THE PERPETRATOR, HIS SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS AND HIS SOCIAL RELATIONSHIP WITH THE VICTIM. ANALYSES WERE MADE OF BASIC DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES: SEX, RACE, AGE, MARITAL STATUS, FAMILY BACKGROUNDS, AND PREVIOUS CRIMINAL RECORDS (ARRESTS, CONVICTIONS, INSTITUTIONALIZATION). IN THE CRIME SITUATION PATTERN INVESTIGATION IS MADE REGARDING THE MANNER AND LOCALE OF VICTIM-OFFENDER ENCOUNTER, THE MEANS OF COERCION, THE DURATION OF VICTIM DETENTION, AND THE DEGREE OF VIOLENCE EMPLOYED IN THE CRIME. SPECIAL REFERENCE IS MADE TO THE GOALS AND INTENT OF THE OFFENDER WHICH MIGHT GENERATE EMPIRICAL REGULARITIES AND GENERALIZABLE BEHAVIOR PATTERNS. OTHER ISSUES DISCUSSED CONCERN THE PRESENCE OF ALCOHOL AND/OR DRUGS IN THE CRIME SITUATION, AND INDICATIONS OF PSYCHOPATHOLOGY IN THE OFFENDER. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

Supplemental Notes: TEMPLE UNIVERSITY—DISSERTATION.

Availability: UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR, MI 48106.

91. **MALNUTRITION AND THE CRIMINAL STATE OF MIND. By J. PATRICK.** 5 p. **NCJ-63701**

THIS ARTICLE DESCRIBES AN INTERVIEW WITH PARTICIPANTS AT THE CANADIAN SCHIZOPHRENIA ASSOCIATION SEMINAR WHO SUGGEST THE DIET OF PRISON INMATES HAS A DIRECT EFFECT ON THEIR PERCEPTION AND SUBSEQUENT BEHAVIOR. SOME 10 PERCENT OF THE U.S. POPULATION IS SAID TO BE, AT SOME POINT, AFFLICTED BY MENTAL ILLNESS REQUIRING TREATMENT. HOWEVER, MOST OF THE POPULATION MIGHT ALSO BE CONSIDERED SO AFFLICTED, SINCE CURRENT FINDINGS IN ORTHOMOLECULAR PSYCHIATRY SUGGEST THAT ANY BODILY ILLNESS IS OFTEN ACCOMPANIED BY SOME MENTAL DYSFUNCTION. STUDIES OF PERUVIAN PEASANTS, AMERICAN INDIANS, CANADIAN ESKIMOS, AND AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES SUGGEST A DEFINITE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN A LOW-PROTEIN LOW-CARBOHYDRATE DIET AND AGGRESSION. VIOLENT CRIMINALS SEEM TO LIVE PRINCIPALLY ON CANDY BARS, COKES, COFFEE, AND ALCOHOL; THIS FURTHER AGGRAVATES THEIR CONDITION, AS THEIR BLOOD SUGAR LEVELS FLUCTUATE DAILY. IN ADDITION, THEY MAY LACK VITAMIN C, AN OUTSTANDING ANTI-STRESS AGENT, AND THE NERVE-RELAXING B VITAMINS SUCH AS B-1 OR B-3 (NIACIN). AT THE PRINCE ALBERT PENITENTIARY, (SASKATCHEWAN) ONE-THIRD OF THE PRISONERS COULD BE CLASSIFIED AS HAVING SUBCLINICAL PELLAGRA, OR ALLERGY OF THE BRAIN, CHARACTERIZED BY DIZZINESS AND HEADACHE. DRUG TREATMENT OFTEN EXACERBATES THE SYMPTOMS. IN ADDITION, PRISONERS WILL OFTEN PREFER JUNK FOOD TO MORE NUTRITIOUS DIETS, OR THEY MAY DEVELOP ALLERGIES TO AN UNVARIED DIET. (AOP)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

92. **MEN AND THE VICTIMIZATION OF WOMEN (FROM VICTIMIZATION OF WOMEN, 1978, BY J R CHAPMAN AND MARGARET GATES—SEE NCJ-51377). By J. R. BECKER and G. G. ABEL.** SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS, CA 90212. 24 p. 1978. **NCJ-51378**

DIFFERENTIAL EFFECTS OF AGGRESSION ON MEN AND WOMEN, RAPE AS A PROTOTYPE OF VICTIMIZATION, AND POSSIBLE FORMS OF TREATMENT FOR RAPISTS ARE DISCUSSED. A PSYCHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION OF RAPISTS IS PRESENTED. THE SOCIALIZATION PROCESS BEGINS AT SUCH AN EARLY AGE THAT BOYS AND GIRLS IN NURSERY SCHOOL SHOW DIFFERENTIAL BEHAVIOR WHEN FACED WITH A SITUATION INVOLVING AGGRESSION. THE NURSERY TALES, TELEVISION PROGRAMS, AND PARENTAL EXPECTATIONS WHICH ENCOURAGE BOYS TO BE ACTIVE AND GIRLS PASSIVE ARE EXAMINED. IN MANY HOMES CHILDREN ARE EXPOSED TO VICTIMIZATION OF WOMEN IN THE FORM OF WIFE BEATING, WHICH OFTEN LEADS TO CHILD BEATING. AGGRESSION IN THE HOME COMBINED WITH AGGRESSTION IN THE CULTURE SETS THE STAGE FOR AGGRESSION ON THE STREET, OF WHICH RAPE IS ONE MANIFESTATION. THE AGGRESSIVE MALE SUBCULTURES OF THE STREET, OF THE PRISON, AND OF COLLEGE ARE EXAMINED. THE ACT OF RAPE AS A POLITICAL TOOL, FORMERLY COMMITTED BY WHITE MEN AGAINST BLACK WOMEN AND NOW BY BLACK MEN AGAINST WHITE WOMEN IS EXAMINED. THEN PSYCHOLOGICALLY ABNORMAL RAPISTS ARE DISCUSSED. THESE ARE CLASSIFIED AS THE AGGRESSIVE RAPIST (WHO HAS UNDERLYING HOSTILITY AGAINST WOMEN), THE SEXUAL RAPIST (WHO HAS NEVER LEARNED TO ATTRACT WOMEN THROUGH SOCIALLY ACCEPTABLE WAYS), AND A COMBINATION OF THE TWO. THE CRIMINALLY SADISTIC RAPIST WHO INJURES OR KILLS HIS VICTIM IS EXAMINED IN DETAIL. THE AGGRESSIVE OR SEXUAL-AGGRESSIVE FACTORS OPERATING ARE EXAMINED THROUGH A SERIES OF CASE STUDIES. TESTS TO HELP IDENTIFY RAPIST TENDENCIES AND THERAPY TO OVERCOME THE DEEP-SEATED HOSTILITY IS BRIEFLY OUTLINED. THE PURELY SEXUAL RAPIST USUALLY HAS NEVER MASTERED BASIC SOCIAL SKILLS. THERAPY TO IDENTIFY AND CORRECT THESE SOCIAL DEFICITS IS DESCRIBED. SUCCESS HAS BEEN ACHIEVED BY A NUMBER OF RESEARCHERS USING THIS APPROACH. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THERAPY CAN PROVIDE ONLY PART OF THE SOLUTION. FOR RAPE TO BE ELIMINATED IN SOCIETY, SOCIETY ITSELF MUST ELIMINATE ITS STEREOTYPE OF MAN AS AGGRESSOR AND WOMAN AS VICTIM AND REPLACE THESE IMAGES WITH A RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS APPENDED. (GLR)

93. **MEN WHO RAPE—THE PSYCHOLOGY OF THE OFFENDER. By A. N. GROTH.** PLENUM PUBLISHING CORPORATION, 227 WEST 17TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10011. 245 p. 1979. **NCJ-65019**

FOR PROFESSIONALS WORKING WITH RAPISTS OR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE, THIS VOLUME EXAMINES THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND EMOTIONAL FACTORS WHICH PREDISPOSE A PERSON TO REACT TO SITUATIONS AND LIFE EVENTS WITH SEXUAL VIOLENCE. BASED ON OVER 15 YEARS OF EXTENSIVE CLINICAL EXPERIENCE WITH MORE THAN 500 SEXUAL OFFENDERS, THE AUTHOR PROVIDES A FRAMEWORK FOR UNDERSTANDING THE DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORIES, THE LIFE STYLES, AND THE MOTIVATIONS OF MEN WHO RAPE, THE VOLUME OFFERS GUIDELINES FOR THE IDENTIFICATION, DIAGNOSTIC ASSESSMENT, AND TREATMENT OF SUCH OFFENDERS. IT DIFFERENTIATES PATTERNS OF ASSAULT AMONG OFFENDERS AND EXAMINES CLINICAL ASPECTS OF THEIR RAPE BEHAVIOR, SUCH AS THE SELECTION OF THE VICTIM, THE DETERMINATION OF THE SEXUAL ACT, THE OFFENDER'S SUBJECTIVE REACTION DURING THE ASSAULT, THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL, SEXUAL

DYSFUNCTION, AND OTHER ISSUES. SPECIFIC CATEGORIES OF SEXUAL ASSAULT, SUCH AS GANG RAPE, CHILD RAPE, MALE RAPE, AND MARITAL RAPE ARE CONSIDERED, AS WELL AS SPECIFIC CATEGORIES OF OFFENDERS, SUCH AS THE ADOLESCENT OFFENDER, THE OFFENDER AGAINST ELDERLY VICTIMS, AND THE FEMALE OFFENDER. FOOTNOTES AND AN INDEX ARE INCLUDED. (WJR)

Availability: PLENUM PUBLISHING CORPORATION, 227 WEST 17TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10011.

94. **METHODOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF THE STUDY OF VIOLENCE FROM THE STANDPOINT OF CRIMINOLOGY. By V. SHUPILOV.** UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION, 7-9 PLACE OF FOUTENOY, 75700 PARIS, FRANCE. *INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SCIENCE JOURNAL,* V 30, N 4 (1978), P 858-866. **NCJ-60460**

FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED IN THE STUDY OF CRIMINAL VIOLENCE ARE IDENTIFIED AND DISCUSSED. ANY STUDY OF CRIMINAL VIOLENCE MUST DISTINGUISH CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR FROM SOCIAL AND POLITICAL VIOLENCE. SOCIAL AND POLITICAL VIOLENCE EMERGE FROM A PERVASIVE OPPRESSION OF LARGE GROUPS OF PEOPLE WHOSE BIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DEPRIVATION IS THE WHOLESALE RESULT OF THE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SYSTEM EFFECTING THEIR LIVES. CRIMINAL VIOLENCE IS A RELATIVELY ISOLATED ACTION BY AN INDIVIDUAL ACTING IN SELF-INTEREST AGAINST A DOMINANT MORALITY THAT PROHIBITS SUCH BEHAVIOR. THE STUDY OF CRIMINAL VIOLENCE THUS REQUIRES THAT THE INDIVIDUAL PERSONALITY BE DESCRIBED SYSTEMATICALLY. THIS MEANS ISOLATING AN ELEMENTARY STRUCTURAL UNIT WHICH, WITH ONE VARIATION OR ANOTHER, CAN BE OBSERVED AT ALL LEVELS OF ACTIVITY. THIS ELEMENTARY STRUCTURE MUST TAKE INTO ACCOUNT BOTH THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF THE INDIVIDUAL. THE COMPLEX OF ENDURING MOTIVES AND ASPIRATIONS OF THE INDIVIDUAL UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF EDUCATION AND ADAPTATION TO THE SOCIAL AND ECOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT FORM INDIVIDUAL CHARACTER. WHEN THE CRIMINOLOGIST DEALS WITH TRAITS OF SIGNIFICANCE IN CRIMINOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION, SUCH AS ACQUISITIVENESS, DOMINATION, AND EGOCENTRICISM, OR THEIR OPPOSITES, THE UNDERLYING ASSUMPTION IS THAT PEOPLE ARE NOT INHERENTLY SO CONSTITUTED, BUT BECOME AS THEY ARE BECAUSE OF ADAPTATION TO SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL REQUIREMENTS. IT IS THE TASK OF THE CRIMINOLOGIST TO ASCERTAIN THOSE PARTICULAR INTERACTIONS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL HUMAN NEEDS WITH PARTICULAR ENVIRONMENTS WHICH TEND TO PRODUCE OR INHIBIT CRIMINAL VIOLENCE. THIS WILL ALSO HAVE IMPLICATIONS FOR THE FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH SOCIAL AND POLITICAL VIOLENCE AND PEACEFUL STABILITY. (RCB)

Supplemental Notes: TRANSLATED FROM RUSSIAN.

95. **MMPI (MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY) PROFILE TYPES OF EXPOSERS, RAPISTS, AND ASSAULTERS IN A COURT SERVICES POPULATION. By C. M. RADER.** AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, 1200 17TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20036. *JOURNAL OF CONSULTING AND CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY,* V 45, N 1 (FEBRUARY 1977), P 61-69. **NCJ-46303**

THE MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY (MMPI) PROFILES OF 36 EXPOSERS, 47 RAPISTS, AND 46 ASSAULTERS REFERRED TO HENNEPIN COUNTY (MINN.) COURT SERVICES ARE COMPARED. MEN WHO COMMITTED OFFENSES INVOLVING BOTH VIOLENCE AND SEX (RAPISTS) EXHIBIT SIGNIFICANTLY MORE PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTURBANCE THAN MEN COMMITTING OFFENSES INVOLVING ONLY SEX (EXPOSERS) OR ONLY VIOLENCE (ASSAULTERS). IN COMPARISON TO EXPOSERS, RAPISTS SHOW MORE BIZARRE MENTATION, SOMATIC CONCERNS, DEPRESSION, REPRESSION, DENIAL, AGGRESSION, ANGER, HOSTILITY, ACTING OUT, AND SUSPICIOUSNESS. IN COMPARISON TO ASSAULTERS, RAPISTS ARE LIKELY TO BE MORE HOSTILE, AGGRESSIVE, AND ANXIOUS, AND APPEAR TO ENGAGE IN MORE BIZARRE MENTATION. THE GROUP PROFILE FOR RAPISTS SUGGESTS THAT THEY ARE APT TO APPEAR IRRITABLE, HOSTILE, ANGRY, SUSPICIOUS, AND SOMEWHAT DEPRESSED AND ANXIOUS, AND ARE LIKELY TO ACT OUT IN SELF-DEFEATING WAYS. EXHIBITIONISTS TEND TO BE MILDLY NONCONFORMING INDIVIDUALS WHO MAY HAVE HISTORY OF MINOR RUN-INS WITH SOCIETAL NORMS. ASSAULTERS MAY BE CHARACTERIZED AS REBELLIOUS, RESENTFUL, AND NONCONFORMING INDIVIDUALS WHO SHOW DEFICITS IN PLANNING AND FORESIGHT. THE RESULTS SUGGEST THAT RAPISTS AND ASSAULTERS, BUT NOT EXHIBITIONISTS, MAY BE CHARACTERIZED AS DISTURBED. SUPPORTING DATA AND A LIST OF REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (LKM)

Availability: UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY OFFICE C/O CHARLES M RADER, MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55455.

96. **MMPI (MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY) PROFILES OF MEN REFERRED FOR A PRETRIAL PSYCHIATRIC ASSESSMENT AS A FUNCTION OF OFFENSE TYPE. By V. L. QUINSEY, L. S. ARNOLD, and M. G. PRUESSE.** *JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY,* V 36, N 2 (APRIL 1980), P 410-417. **NCJ-67729**

USING PERSONALITY INVENTORIES AND DEMOGRAPHIC DATA, THE STUDY DETERMINES THAT THE PERSONALITY INVENTORIES DO NOT RELATE TO THE OFFENSE TYPES OF MENTALLY DISORDERED OFFENDERS BUT DO REFLECT THEIR PSYCHOPATHOLOGY. THE STUDY GATHERED MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY PROFILES (MMPI) AND DEMOGRAPHIC DATA ON 6 GROUPS OF 25 MEN EACH WHO HAD BEEN REMANDED BY THE COURTS TO A MAXIMUM SECURITY PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL FOR PRETRIAL ASSESSMENT. IN ADDITION TO THE MMPI SCORES, THE FOLLOWING DATA WERE COLLECTED: NUMBER OF GRADES COMPLETED, AGE ON ADMISSION TO A MENTAL HOSPITAL OR CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION PRIOR TO THE CURRENT OFFENSE, MARITAL STATUS, ADMISSION DIAGNOSIS, VOCABULARY SUBSCALE, AND PERFORMANCE IQ. THE GROUPS DIFFERED ACCORDING TO OFFENSE TYPE: MURDER OR ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A FAMILY MEMBER OR GIRLFRIEND, MURDER OR ATTEMPTED MURDER OF AN UNRELATED VICTIM, RAPE, ARSON, CHILD MOLESTING, OR PROPERTY OFFENSE. THE MMPI PROFILES OF THE GROUPS WERE REMARKABLY SIMILAR, AND THE PREDICTION THAT THE MURDER FAMILY GROUP WOULD HAVE THE HIGHEST OVERCONTROLLED HOSTILITY (O-H) SCORES WAS NOT SUPPORTED. MULTIPLE DISCRIMINANT ANALYSES SHOWED THAT THE REMAND'S AGE ON ADMISSION AND HIS EXPERIENCE IN CORRECTIONS BEFORE THE CURRENT OFFENSE WERE THE BEST DISCRIMINATORS AMONG THE GROUPS. THESE DATA INDICATE THAT THE MMPI IS NOT RELATED TO THE OFFENSE TYPES OF MENTALLY DISORDERED OFFENDERS REFERRED BY THE COURTS FOR ASSESSMENT, BUT IT DOES REFLECT THEIR RELATIVELY HIGH LEVELS OF PSYCHOPATHOLOGY. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT O-H SCORES SHOULD BE USED WITH VERY GREAT CAUTION IN ASSESSING THE DANGEROUSNESS OF OFFENDERS. TABLES OF SCORES, DISCRIMINANT ANALYSES, AND CORRELATIONS ARE INCLUDED. APPROXIMATELY 20 REFERENCES ARE GIVEN. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED--MFE)

Sponsoring Agency: CANADA SOLICITOR GENERAL, 340 LAURIER AVENUE, WEST, OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA K1A OP8.

97. **MODEL FOR CONCEPTUALIZING CHILD ABUSE CAUSATION AND INTERVENTION. By N. OSTBLOOM and S. J. CRASE.** FAMILY SERVICE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 44 EAST 23RD STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10010. *SOCIAL CASEWORK,* V 61, N 3 (MARCH 1980), P 164-172. **NCJ-66165**

INTERVENTION STRATEGIES FOR CHILD ABUSE SITUATIONS ARE SUGGESTED BASED ON A SEESAW MODEL OF FAMILY DYSFUNCTION OCCURRING WHEN STRESSES OVERWHELM AVAILABLE RESOURCES. IN AN ABUSIVE FAMILY, THE ADULT HAS THE POTENTIAL TO ABUSE, VIEWS THE CHILD AS SPECIAL OR DIFFERENT, AND RESORTS TO VIOLENCE BECAUSE OF A CRISIS. FAMILIES HAVE VARYING EMOTIONAL AND PHYSICAL RESOURCES AND REACT TO STRESS IN DIFFERENT WAYS. IN ADDITION, CERTAIN PARENTS TEND TO REACT TO STRESS WITH VIOLENT, ABUSIVE BEHAVIOR. THE SEESAW MODEL INCORPORATE THESE ELEMENTS AND PERMITS A CONCEPTUALIZATION OF THE POINTS AT WHICH INTERVENTION IS NEEDED TO RESTORE BALANCE TO THE FAMILY. CRISIS INTERVENTION TECHNIQUES TRY TO ALLEVIATE IMMEDIATE STRESS BY TEMPORARILY REMOVING A CHILD FROM THE HOME, COUNSELING BY PHONE ON A 24-HOUR BASIS, PROVIDING DAY CARE, OR PLACING CHILDREN IN FOSTER OR GROUP HOMES AS A LAST RESORT. CASE EXAMPLES OF CRISIS INTERVENTION ARE PRESENTED WHICH MAINTAIN THE FAMILY UNIT AND PREVENT FURTHER ABUSE. WHEN FAMILY DYSFUNCTION IS SEVERE, TREATMENT SERVICES ARE NEEDED TO IMPROVE RESOURCES FOR COPING WITH STRESS. MENTAL HEALTH COUNSELING ON AN INDIVIDUAL OR GROUP BASIS CAN HELP THE PARENT TO BECOME STRONG EMOTIONALLY. ENVIRONMENT MANIPULATION SERVICES, SUCH AS CHILD CARE TRAINING AND FAMILY PLANNING, CAN MAKE THE FAMILY'S ENVIRONMENT MORE MANAGEABLE SO THAT A CRISIS IS NOT AS THREATENING. CASES USING THE TREATMENT APPROACH ARE DESCRIBED. LONG TERM TREATMENT OF A FAMILY REQUIRES ECLECTIC METHODS AND DEPENDS HEAVILY ON THE WORKER ESTABLISHING A MEANINGFUL, PERSONAL RELATIONSHIP WITH THE CLIENT. ALTHOUGH MANY ABUSIVE FAMILIES NEED TO MAKE FUNDAMENTAL CHANGES IN THEIR RELATIONSHIPS, OTHERS REQUIRE HELP ONLY TO REDRESS A TEMPORARY IMBALANCE AND SHOULD NOT BE SATURATED WITH UNNECESSARY SERVICES. FOOTNOTES ARE PROVIDED. (MJM)

Supplemental Notes: THIS ARTICLE IS BASED ON A PAPER PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES FOR CHILDREN, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, 14-18 NOVEMBER 1979.

98. **MODELING, BEHAVIOR CHANGE, AND REHABILITATION. By M. A. BRUCH, J. T. KUNCE, M. H. THELEN, and T. J. AKAMATSU.** 88 p. 1973. **NCJ-44744**

THE CONCEPTS OF IMITATION AND OBSERVATIONAL LEARNING AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR AND USES IN REHABILITATION ARE DISCUSSED IN A MONOGRAPH DIRECTED TO REHABILITATION PRACTITIONERS. IMITATION (OR MODELING) IS A MEANS OF INDUCING SPECIFIC CHANGES IN BEHAVIOR AS A CONSEQUENCE OF LEARNING BY EXAMPLE. OBSERVATIONAL LEARNING REFERS TO A BROADER APPLICATION OF IMITATION TO INDUCE COMPLEX BEHAVIORS. THE TYPES OF CHANGES THAT CAN BE BROUGHT ABOUT RANGE FROM THE ACQUISTION OF NEW RESPONSES TO THE FACILITATION, INHIBITION, OR DISINHIBITION OF ESTABLISHED RESPONSES. FACTORS AFFECTING THE DEGREE OF IMITATION INCLUDE MODEL-OBSERVER SIMILARITY, DEPICTED MODEL REWARDS, PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MODEL AND THE OBSERVER, AND MODEL REALISM. STUDIES HAVE DEMONSTRATED THE SIGNIFICANT IMPACT THAT OBSERVATION CAN HAVE UPON SUBSEQUENT PERFORMANCE AND HAVE INDICATED THE IMPORTANCE OF CONSIDERING THE SIDE-EFFECTS OF INDUCED BEHAVIORS ON OTHER BEHAVIORS. BEHAVIOR INDUCTION, A PROCESS BY WHICH DESIRED BEHAVIOR CAN BE INDUCED WITHOUT THE SUBJECT OVERTLY PRACTICING THE BEHAVIOR, IS PROPOSED AS A VARIATION OF IMITATION TACTICS THAT CAN BE APPLIED READILY TO MANY REHABILITATION CLIENTS. SPECIFIC APPLICATIONS INCLUDE THE MODIFICATION OF ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT BEHAVIOR, PERCEIVED INADEQUACY, AND TOLERANCE OF PAIN. MODELING TACTICS PROVIDE TECHNIQUES THAT CAN BE USED IN CONJUCTION WITH MORE TRADITIONAL LEARNING APPROACHES AND WITH INTERPERSONAL APPROACHES. THESE STRATEGIES MAY BE ELABORATE, REQUIRING THE USE OF VIDEOTAPES OR FILMS, OR SIMPLE, REQUIRING ONLY CLIENT EXPOSURE TO APPROPRIATE PEER OR REHABILITATION STAFF MODELS. LISTS OF REFERENCES ACCOMPANY THE CHAPTERS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED--LM)

Supplemental Notes: RESEARCH SERIES N 7.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SOCIAL & REHABILITATION SERVICE, 330 C STREET, SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20024.

Availability: NTIS. Accession No. PB-236 605. (Microfiche)

99. **MODERN CORRECTIONS—THE OFFENDERS, THERAPIES AND COMMUNITY REINTEGRATION. By H. S. SANDHU.** 357 p. 1974. **NCJ-12990**

DISCUSSION OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS, AND OFFENDER TYPOLOGIES WITH SUGGESTED TREATMENT FOR EACH GROUP. THE AUTHOR PRESENTS HISTORICAL AND GENERAL DESCRIPTIONS OF THE ENTIRE RANGE OF INSTITUTIONS FROM A MAXIMUM-SECURITY PRISON TO A HALFWAY HOUSE AND A REVIEW OF THE PRISON COMMUNITY. DIFFERENT TYPES OF OFFENDERS ARE CHARACTERIZED AND TREATMENT NEEDED BY EACH IS SUGGESTED. COMMENTS ARE MADE ON THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE CHARACTERISTICS OF BOTH ADULT AND JUVENILE MALE AND FEMALE OFFENDERS. THE AUTHOR ANALYZES VIOLENT OFFENDERS IN THE CONTEXT OF THEIR SUBCULTURAL BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL PATHOLOGY, AND HE DISCUSSES OFFENDERS SUFFERING FROM MENTAL ABERRATIONS. CHARACTERIZATIONS ARE MADE OF BOTH THE DANGEROUS AND RELATIVELY HARMLESS SEX OFFENDERS WITH THEIR PSYCHOTIC REACTIONS AND COMPULSIONS. SUGGESTIONS ARE MADE ON HOW TO IMPROVE PROBATION AND PAROLE, THE TRADITIONAL FORMS OF COMMUNITY REINTEGRATION. EXAMPLES ARE TAKEN FROM PRISONS IN THE U.S., IN INDIA ENGLAND, AND SWEDEN. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Availability: CHARLES C THOMAS, 301-327 EAST LAWRENCE AVENUE, SPRINGFIELD, IL 62717.

100. **MUGGING—CRIME OF GREED AND VICIOUS HOSTILITY AND INDIFFERENCE—MUGGER, VICTIM AND PRIVATE CITIZEN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF MUGGING. By L. F. LOWENSTEIN.** JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, LTD, EAST ROW, LITTLE LONDON, CHICHESTER, SUSSEX, ENGLAND. *POLICE JOURNAL*, V 53, N 1 (JANUARY-MARCH 1980), P 30-42. **NCJ-65064**

PERPETRATOR, VICTIM, AND BYSTANDER ROLES IN THE CRIME OF MUGGING ARE DISCUSSED, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS ARE CONSIDERED. MUGGING RESULTS IN PHYSICAL INJURY, MENTAL ANGUISH, AND UNJUSTIFIED PERSONAL LOSS AND PROPERTY DESTRUCTION. MUGGERS HAVE LITTLE OR NO CONCERN FOR THE RIGHTS, PROPERTY, AND PHYSICAL WELL-BEING OF OTHER PEOPLE. THEY FEEL THEIR CHANCE OF SUCCESS IN VICTIMIZING SOMEONE ARE GREAT, WITH LITTLE CHANCE OF DISCOVERY AND APPREHENSION FOR THE CRIME. THE BEHAVIOR OF INNOCENT BYSTANDERS IS INFLUENCED BY FEAR, CALLOUSNESS, INSENSITIVITY, AND UNCONCERN. VICTIMS ARE LIKELY TO BE PERSONS WHO ARE HELPLESS OR LESS PHYSICALLY ABLE TO LOOK AFTER THEMSELVES, AND ARE FREQUENTLY ELDERLY PERSONS, ESPECIALLY MIDDLE-AGED PERSONS WITH WHITE MIDDLE-CLASS BACKGROUNDS AND WOMEN. RESEARCH INVOLVING 50 ADULT MALES (36 WHITE AND 14 BLACK) INDICATES THAT ALTHOUGH PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR VICTIMS UNDER ATTACK IS LOW, SUPPORT IS RELATIVELY STRONG FOR FAMILY MEMBERS, CLOSE FRIENDS, OR EVEN

MEMBERS OF THE SAME RACE WHEN ONE IS A MINORITY. ONLY 6 OF THE 50 MEN WERE READY TO HELP POLICE OFFICERS. BLACK MEN WERE LESS LIKELY TO HELP POLICE THAN WHITE MEN, ALTHOUGH BLACK MEN WERE MORE LIKELY TO HELP STRANGERS. SOCIETY MUST RECOGNIZE THE DANGER OF APATHY TOWARD VIOLENCE AND OTHER CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR THAT CAN GROW OUT OF NONINTERVENTION. MORE EFFORT SHOULD BE MADE TO GAIN PUBLIC SUPPORT IN PROTECTING POTENTIAL VICTIMS OF CRIMINAL ASSAULT THROUGH THE FOLLOWING STEPS: EARLY AND CONTINUED TRAINING OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS REGARDING THEIR ROLE IN THE SAFETY AND WELFARE OF OTHERS; MORE USE OF THE MASS MEDIA TO FACILITATE SUPPORT FOR VICTIMS UNDER ATTACK; AND PASSAGE OF LEGISLATION THAT MAKES IT AN OFFENSE TO IGNORE AN INDIVIDUAL UNDER ATTACK UNLESS THERE ARE VERY SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES. CONVERSATIONS WITH A MUGGER, VICTIM, AND BYSTANDER ARE INCLUDED. (DEP)

101. **MURDER—EVALUATION, CLASSIFICATION, AND PREDICTION (FROM VIOLENCE—PERSPECTIVES ON MURDER AND AGGRESSION, 1978, BY IRWIN L KUTASH ET AL—SEE NCJ-55020). By F. REVITCH and L. B. SCHLESINGER.** JOSSEY-BASS, INC, 433 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94104. 27 p. 1978. **NCJ-55021**

THE PSYCHIATRIC AND PSYCHOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF MURDERERS IS DISCUSSED, AND A CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM APPLICABLE TO ALL ANTISOCIAL AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR IN PREDICTION AND IN DISPOSITION IS PRESENTED. A REVIEW OF TECHNIQUES USED TO EVALUATE MURDERERS NOTES THAT FORENSIC ANALYSTS OFTEN FAIL TO INTEGRATE THEIR TEST FINDINGS WITH THE PSYCHOPATHOLOGY OF THE CRIME ITSELF, THEREBY LIMITING THE UTILITY OF THEIR EVALUATIONS. PSYCHIATRIC AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS SHOULD EMPHASIZE THE OFFENSE, WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF INDIVIDUAL PERSONALITY ORGANIZATION, VALUE SYSTEMS, AND ABILITY TO EMPATHIZE. A CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM BASED ON MOTIVATIONAL AND DYNAMIC ASPECTS OF BEHAVIOR IS PRESENTED AS A FRAMEWORK WITHIN WHICH FORENSIC ANALYSTS MAY ORGANIZE THEIR OBSERVATIONS. THE SYSTEM, WHICH PLACES MOTIVATIONAL STIMULI ON AN EXOGENOUS-ENDOGENOUS CONTINUUM, DEFINES THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES OF BEHAVIOR: ENVIRONMENTALLY STIMULATED, SITUATIONALLY STIMULATED, IMPULSIVE, CATATHYMIC, AND COMPULSIVE. SITUATIONAL OFFENDERS HAVE THE BEST PROGNOSIS, COMPULSIVE OFFENDERS THE WORST. IT IS COMPULSIVE OFFENDERS, PARTICULARLY THOSE WITH WELL DEFINED, RITUALISTIC PATTERNS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT OR MURDER, WHO WILL REPEAT THE SAME OFFENSE AFTER YEARS OF IMPRISONMENT. THE PROGNOSIS FOR ENVIRONMENTALLY STIMULATED OFFENDERS DEPENDS ON THEIR VALUE SYSTEMS, EMPATHY, ASSOCIATIONS, AND OPPORTUNITIES TO COMMIT CRIME. IMPULSIVE AND CATATHYMIC OFFENDERS HAVE A BETTER PROGNOSIS THAN COMPULSIVE OFFENDERS. (CATHYMIC ACTS USUALLY ARE ISOLATED OUTBURSTS THAT RESOLVE SOME CONFLICT.) COMPULSIVE, CATATHYMIC, AND MANY IMPULSIVE KILLINGS ARE PATHOLOGICAL AND WILL NOT BE DETERRED THROUGH LEGAL ACTION ALONE. SUCH OFFENDERS SHOULD BE TREATED IN SPECIALIZED INSTITUTIONS, WHEREAS THE CORRECTIONAL MODEL IS APPROPRIATE FOR SITUATIONALLY AND ENVIRONMENTALLY STIMULATED OFFENDERS. THIS APPROACH TO CLASSIFICATION AND DISPOSITION IS MORE LOGICAL THAN THE LEGALISTIC SANITY-INSANITY FRAMEWORK. HOMICIDE CASE STUDIES ILLUSTRATE THE PROPOSED CLASSIFICATION. (LKM)

102. **MURDERING MIND. By D. ABRAHAMSEN.** 251 p. **NCJ-10895**

FREUDIAN-ORIENTED ANALYSIS OF THE PERSONALITIES, PSYCHOLOGICAL BACKGROUNDS, AND MOTIVATING FACTORS TOWARD VIOLENCE IN SEVERAL VARIETIES OF MURDERER. THE PSYCHIATRIST-AUTHOR DRAWS UPON OVER THIRTY YEARS IN THE FIELD OF PSYCHOPATHOLOGY AND THE PRESENTATION OF EXPERT TESTIMONY IN COURT TO PROVIDE ANSWERS TO THAT QUESTION FOR THE LAYMAN INTERESTED IN CRIMINOLOGY AND VICTIMOLOGY. DR. ABRAHAMSEN CONCENTRATES HIS ANALYSIS IN TWO PARTICULAR AREAS. IN THE FIRST HE USES CONCLUSIONS FROM HIS SPECIAL RESEARCH INTO SUCH MEN AS LEE HARVEY OSWALD, SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN, AND JAMES EARL RAY TO DISCUSS THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC COMPLEXITIES OF ACTUAL AND WOULD-BE POLITICAL ASSASSINS. THE MAJOR PORTION OF THE BOOK, HOWEVER, IS DEVOTED TO THE SECOND AREA OF CONSIDERATION, THAT OF MURDER IN A LOVE RELATIONSHIP WITH IMPLICATIONS OF THE REACTIVE MECHANISM BETWEEN HOMICIDAL AND SUICIDAL TENDENCIES. THIS EXAMINATION OF THE UNCONSCIOUS MIND IS BASED ON THE AUTHOR'S RECONSTRUCTION OF AN ACTUAL CASE HISTORY INVOLVING A YOUNG WRITER WHO MURDERS HIS GIRLFRIEND. THE DISCUSSIONS IN BOTH AREAS ARE GROUNDED IN FREUDIAN CONCEPTS OF REPRESSED EMOTIONS, ANXIETIES ARISING FROM CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES, FRUSTRATION, FEAR, AND DEPRESSION. IN REFERENCES TO CASE HISTORIES THE AUTHOR EMPHASIZES THE PECULIAR RELATIONSHIP THAT EXISTS BETWEEN MURDERER AND VICTIM, WHAT HE AT ONE POINT TERMS THE 'HOMICIDAL PROCESS'. THE BOOK IS ALSO INSTRUCTIVE IN REVEALING THE APPLICATIONS OF CRIMINAL PSYCHIATRY TO THE LAW, ESPECIALLY AS IT INVOLVES THE INSANITY DEFENSE. (SNI ABSTRACT)

Availability: HARPER AND ROW, 10 EAST 53RD STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10022.

103. **NEUROPSYCHIATRIC CORRELATIONS WITH ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR. By R. R. MONROE, G. U. BALIS, J. RUBIN, J. R. LION, B. HULFISH, M. MCDONALD, and D. BARCIK.** INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICO-FORENSIC CRIMINOLOGY, P O BOX 22215, SAO PAULO, BRAZIL. 22 p. 1975. **NCJ-39871**

DESCRIPTION OF A STUDY OF THE ETIOLOGY AND PREVALENCE OF THE NEUROPSYCHIATRIC SYNDROME 'EPISODIC BEHAVIORAL DISORDERS' AMONG A CRIMINAL POPULATION. THIS MONOGRAPH IS EXTRACTED FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON CRIMINOLOGY, HELD ON AUGUST 5, 1975 IN SAN PAULO, BRAZIL. THE TOPIC OF INVESTIGATION, EPISODIC BEHAVIORAL DISORDERS, IS A TYPE OF INTERMITTENT AND RECURRENT MALADAPTIVE BEHAVIOR, OF A NEUROLOGICAL OR PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGICAL ORIGIN. THE EPISODIC BEHAVIORAL DISORDERS ARE SUBDIVIDED INTO TWO CLASSES: 1) EPISODIC INHIBITIONS, SUCH AS NARCOLEPSY, CATALEPSY AND CATATONIA, AND 2) EPISODIC DISINHIBITIONS, SUCH AS EPILEPSY. IT IS HYPOTHESIZED THAT MANY IMPULSIVE, AGGRESSIVE CRIMINALS SUFFER FROM THE LATTER DISORDER. THIS STUDY, CONDUCTED IN MARYLAND'S FACILITY FOR DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS, PATUXENT INSTITUTION, TESTED THAT HYPOTHESIS. THE SUBJECTS WERE 352 RECIDIVIST OFFENDERS CONVICTED PRIMARILY OF VIOLENT AGGRESSIVE ABNORMAL CRIMES. SOME CORRELATION WAS FOUND BETWEEN ABNORMAL ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAM (EEG) PATTERNS AND SUBJECTS WHO DEMONSTRATED EPISODIC PSYCHOPATHOLOGY. THIS FINDING WAS NEGATED, HOWEVER, BY THE FACT THAT THE PREVALENCE OF TEMPORAL LOBE EPILEPSY AMONG A POPULATION NOTED FOR REPEATED AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR WAS SUPRISINGLY LOW. IN FACT, ONLY 2 OF THE 92 SUBJECTS TESTED SHOWED TEMPORAL SPIKE ABNORMALITIES. THE RESULTS ARE DISPLAYED ON SEVERAL CHARTS AND GRAPHS....MSP

Supplemental Notes: PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON CRIMINOLOGY—BIOLOGICAL MODEL, PART 1.

104. **NEUROPSYCHIATRIC DIMENSIONS OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR (FROM COLLOQUIUM ON THE CORRELATES OF CRIME AND THE DETERMINANTS OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR, 1978, BY LAURA OTTEN SEE NCJ-53455). By R. R. MONROE.** MITRE CORPORATION, P O BOX 208, BEDFORD, MA 01730. 21 p. 1978. **NCJ-53461**

NINETY-THREE RECIDIVIST AGGRESSORS HOSPITALIZED AT THE PATUXENT INSTITUTION IN JESSUP, MD., WERE STUDIED IN AN EFFORT TO CHART THE NEUROPSYCHIATRIC DIMENSIONS OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. IT WAS HYPOTHESIZED THAT LIMBIC SYSTEM DISFUNCTION, REFLECTING EITHER A FOCAL EPILEPTOID MECHANISM AND/OR A MORE GENERALIZED MATURATIONAL LAG OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, CONTRIBUTES TO A SPECIFIC TYPE OF IMPULSIVE AGGRESSIVENESS WHICH LEADS AFFLICTED PERSONS TO COMMIT ANTISOCIAL ACTS. DRUG ACTIVATED ALPHA CHLORALOSE ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAMS WERE USED AS AN OBJECTIVE MEASURE OF THE EPILEPTOID AND/OR MATURATIONAL INSTABILITY OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM. ADDITIONALLY, SELF-REPORTING SCALES WERE DEVISED TO ESTABLISH MEANS OF DISCONTROL BY SYSTEMATICALLY SCORING BEHAVIOR. UTILIZING THESE TWO DIMENSIONS, A 2-BY-2 MATRIX WAS DEVELOPED FOR CLASSIFYING THE 93 SUBJECTS WITHIN THE FOLLOWING GROUPS: (1) EPILETOID DISCONTROL, (2) HYSTEROID DISCONTROL, (3) INADEQUATE PSYCHOPATH, AND (4) PURE PSYCHOPATH. WHILE THE TWO-DIMENSIONAL CLASSIFICATION WAS FOUND TO HAVE CLINICAL RELEVANCE, THE HEURISTIC VALUE OF SUCH A CLASSIFICATION DEPENDS ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE DIFFERENT THERAPEUTIC REGIMENS FOR THE FOUR SUBGROUPS. FOR EXAMPLE, THE EPILEPTOID DISCONTROL GROUP WOULD BE EXPECTED TO RESPOND TO ANTICONVULSANT MEDICATION IF THE UNDERLYING MECHANISM IS, AS HYPOTHESIZED, A FOCAL LIMBIC SYSTEM SEIZURE. ALTHOUGH THERE WAS SOME EVIDENCE THAT THE ANTICONVULSANT DRUG PRIMIDONE HAD POSITIVE CLINICAL EFFECTS--MANY OF THE PRISONERS REPORTED THAT WHILE THEY WERE UNDER THE REGIMEN THEY THOUGHT MORE CLEARLY--THE FINAL TEST OF THE VALIDITY OF THIS CLASSIFICATION IN PREDICTING DRUG RESPONSE WILL DEPEND ON STUDIES OF PAROLED AGGRESSORS. TABULAR AND GRAPHIC DATA ARE PROVIDED, ALONG WITH A BIBLIOGRAPHY. (KBL)

Sponsoring Agency: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH C/O IRA S LOURIE, MD, R 512, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20857.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

105. **NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL CORRELATES OF CRIMINAL PSYCHOPATH, PART 2—DISCRIMINATION AND PREDICTION OF DANGEROUS AND RECIDIVISTIC OFFENDERS (FROM HUMAN AGGRESSION AND DANGEROUSNESS—SEE NCJ-57484). By L. T. YEUDALL.** INSTITUT PHILIPPE PINEL DE MONTREAL, 12, 333 BOULEVARD, MONTREAL, QUEBEC 478, CANADA. 24 p. 1978. **NCJ-57489**

A DISCUSSION IS PROVIDED OF THE UTILITY OF SELECTED NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS AND ASSESSMENTS IN PREDICTING OFFENDER RECIDIVISM AND DANGEROUSNESS AND IN IDENTIFYING SUBGROUPS WITHIN FORENSIC POPULATIONS. INITIAL ANALYSES WERE PERFORMED ON TWO SAMPLES OF FORENSIC PATIENTS AT ALBERTA HOSPITAL IN EDMONTON, CANADA, INCLUDING 108 PATIENTS WHO HAD BEEN REFERRED FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTING AND 259 WHO HAD CRIMINAL RECORDS AND WERE RESIDENTS OF THE FORENSIC WARD. USING A LINEAR COMPOSITE OF 29 NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL AND WECHSLER ADULT INTELLIGENCE SCALE VARIABLES, RESEARCHERS WERE NOT ONLY ABLE TO COMPARE DISCRIMINATIVE SUCCESS, BUT ALSO COULD COMPARE THE SPECIFIC TEST VARIABLES RELEVANT TO EACH DISCRIMINATION. WHEN SUBJECTS WERE CLASSIFIED AS RECIDIVIST AND NONRECIDIVIST ACCORDING TO THE SCALE, THE PREDICTIONS WERE 93 PERCENT CORRECT. WHEN THE OFFENDER POPULATION WAS BROKEN DOWN BY CRIME TYPE (VIOLENT OFFENSES, SEXUAL OFFENSES, AUTO THEFT, ETC.) AND CLASSIFIED IN TERMS OF SUGGESTED RECIDIVISM AND NONRECIDIVISM, THE OVERALL PREDICTION SUCCESS RATE WAS ALSO GOOD; 96 PERCENT OF DRUG OFFENSE RECIDIVISTS, 78 PERCENT OF PAROLE VIOLATION RECIDIVISTS, AND 79 PERCENT OF VIOLENT RECIDIVISTS WERE CORRECTLY PREDICTED. TABULAR DATA AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. SEE ALSO NCJ-57488. (DAG)

106. **NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN VIOLENT AND NONVIOLENT ADOLESCENTS. By F. SPELLACY.** CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY PUBLISHING COMPANY, 4 CONANT SQUARE, BRANDON, VT 05733. *JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY,* V 33, N 4 (OCTOBER 1977), P 966-969. **NCJ-54695**

USING MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY (MMPI) AND NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL TEST SCORES, THIS STUDY EXAMINES NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN 40 VIOLENT AND 40 NONVIOLENT ADOLESCENT MALES. THE SUBJECTS ARE STUDENTS FROM A MALE RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT SCHOOL, AND WERE IDENTIFIED AS VIOLENT OR NONVIOLENT BY PROFESSIONAL STAFF BASED ON INTRAINSTITUTIONAL BEHAVIOR. AMONG THE VIOLENT GROUP ARE 33 CAUCASIANS AND 7 AMERICAN INDIANS, AND AMONG THE NONVIOLENT GROUP ARE 33 CAUCASIANS AND 4 INDIANS. MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS OF SCORES SHOWS SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GROUPS ON NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS (THE VIOLENT GROUP IS CONSISTENTLY POORER IN COGNITIVE, PERCEPTUAL, AND PSYCHOMOTOR ABILITIES), BUT NOT ON THE MMPI. DISCRIMINANT FUNCTION ANALYSIS INDICATES THAT THE NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT HAS GREATER POWER TO PREDICT GROUP MEMBERSHIP OF VIOLENT AND NONVIOLENT SUBJECTS THAN THE MMPI. THE RESULTS ARE CONSISTENT WITH THE HYPOTHESIS THAT ORGANIC IMPAIRMENT CONTRIBUTES TO THE IMPULSE DYSCONTROL AND ASSOCIATED VIOLENT BEHAVIOR IN SOME DELINQUENT ADOLESCENTS. REFERENCES AND TABULAR DATA ARE PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: CANADA MINISTRY OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE, OTTAWA, CANADA.

107. **NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL DISCRIMINATION BETWEEN VIOLENT AND NONVIOLENT MEN. By F. SPELLACY.** CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY PUBLISHING COMPANY, 4 CONANT SQUARE, BRANDON, VT 05733. *JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY,* V 34, N 1 (JANUARY 1978), P 49-52. **NCJ-55726**

EIGHTY MALE VOLUNTEERS DRAWN FROM A PENITENTIARY SAMPLE WERE USED TO EXAMINE THE ABILITY OF NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS AND THE MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY TO DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN VIOLENT AND NONVIOLENT SUBJECTS. COMPARED ON A 31-VARIABLE TEST BATTERY AND THE PERSONALITY INVENTORY, THE 40 VIOLENT AND 40 NONVIOLENT PRISONERS DIFFERED SIGNIFICANTLY IN THEIR RESPONSES TO BOTH TESTS. SUBJECTS COULD BE CLASSIFIED CORRECTLY AS VIOLENT OR NONVIOLENT WITH 95-PERCENT ACCURACY USING THE NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL TEST BATTERY ALONE. THE PERSONALITY INVENTORY ALONE CORRECTLY CLASSIFIED 79 PERCENT. THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE TWO GROUPS INVOLVE COGNITIVE, LANGUAGE, PERCEPTUAL, AND PSYCHOMOTOR ABILITIES. IN EACH INSTANCE, THE NONVIOLENT GROUP PERFORMED BETTER THAN THE VIOLENT GROUP, WHICH SUGGESTS THAT THE VIOLENT SUBJECTS HAVE IMPAIRED BRAIN FUNCTION, AT LEAST INSOFAR AS THIS MAY BE INDICATED BY THE TESTS USED. WHILE NOT CONFIRMING BRAIN DISFUNCTION IN VIOLENT OFFENDERS, THE RESULTS DO INDICATE THAT THE NERVOUS

SYSTEM INTEGRATION AND CONTROL NECESSARY TO PERFORM ACCURATELY ON THESE TESTS ARE WEAK RELATIVE TO THE NONVIOLENT GROUP. THIS IS CONSISTENT WITH EARLIER REPORTS THAT LINK BRAIN DISFUNCTION TO VIOLENCE. BY SHOWING THAT THE LACK OF CONTROL PRESENT IN THE LIVES OF VIOLENT PERSONS IS NOT SIMPLY A FUNCTION OF GROSS PERSONALITY TYPE, BUT ALSO MAY BE OBSERVED IN MORE MOLECULAR ASPECTS OF COGNITION, MEMORY, AND MOTOR BEHAVIOR, THESE DATA SUGGEST AN ORGANIC CONTRIBUTION TO THE POOR CONTROL SEEN IN SUCH PERSONS. TABULAR DATA AND REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (KBL)

Sponsoring Agency: CANADA MINISTRY OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE, OTTAWA, CANADA.

108. **NORMAL AND THE RETARDED OFFENDER—SOME CHARACTERISTIC DISTINCTIONS. By E. S. ROCKOFF and R. J. HOFMANN.** ASSOCIATION FOR PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS, 199 GLOUCESTER PLACE, LONDON NW1 6BU, ENGLAND. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF OFFENDER THERAPY AND COMPARATIVE CRIMINOLOGY*, V 21, N 1 (1977), P 52-56. **NCJ-42291**

THIS STUDY INVESTIGATED AND COMPARED THE CRIMINAL HISTORIES OF 2,227 MENTALLY RETARDED AND NORMAL OFFENDERS INCARCERATED IN THE ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA DURING THE YEARS 1963-1969. THE CRIMINAL PROFILES OF THE MENTALLY RETARDED (INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENT 79 AND BELOW) AND NORMAL OFFENDER (INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENT 90 AND ABOVE) WERE COMPILED FROM DATA GATHERED BY THE BUREAU OF ADULT CORRECTIONS. SIX BASIC CRIMINAL CHARACTERISTICS WERE ASSESSED—ADMISSION OFFENSE, LENGTH OF SENTENCE, TYPE OF RELEASE, NUMBER OF PREVIOUS ARRESTS, NUMBER OF PREVIOUS SENTENCES, AND SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT POTENTIAL. GENERALLY SPEAKING, THE RETARDED INMATES TENDED TO COMMIT MORE VIOLENT CRIMES THAN EXPECTED AND WERE ARRESTED MORE FREQUENTLY THAN EXPECTED; BUT IT WAS THE NORMAL OFFENDER THAT SEEMED TO HAVE MORE PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS THAN EXPECTED. THEREFORE, IT COULD BE SPECULATED THAT THE RETARDED ARE MORE AMENABLE TO THE TYPES OF REHABILITATION AND VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS OFFERED IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND THE OCCUPATIONS AVAILABLE TO EX-CONVICTS, AND THAT IT IS THE OFFENDER OF NORMAL INTELLIGENCE WHO IS NOT PROFITING FROM EXISTING PRISON REHABILITATION PROGRAMS. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED.

109. **NOSOLOGY OF VIOLENCE (FROM NEURAL BASES OF VIOLENCE AND AGGRESSION, 1975, BY W F FIELDS AND W A SWEET—SEE NCJ-57520). By T. DETRE, D. J. KUPFER, and S. TAUB.** WARREN H GREEN, INC, 10 SOUTH BRENTWOOD BOULEVARD, ST LOUIS, MO 63105. 24 p. 1975. **NCJ-57524**

THIS ARTICLE FROM A SYMPOSIUM ON NEURAL BASES OF VIOLENCE DESCRIBES TRAITS THAT DIFFERENTIATE VIOLENT PERSONS FROM NONVIOLENT PERSONS WITH OTHER BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS. A DESCRIPTION BASED ON RECORDS OF 900 PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS. EXCLUSIVELY SOCIO-CULTURAL OR PSYCHOANALYTICAL EXPLANATIONS OF VARIED BEHAVIORAL INCLINATIONS MAY BE CRITICIZED AS NARROW IN THEIR APPROACHES. LIKEWISE, ESSENTIALLY GENETIC EXPLANATIONS OF COMPLEX SOCIAL PHENOMENON LACK SUFFICIENT APPLICABILITY TO ACTUAL CIRCUMSTANCES. WITHOUT A COMPREHENSIVE NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY OF A LARGE NUMBER OF SUBJECTS, NEITHER THE CONTRIBUTION OF HEREDITY FACTORS, NOR THE ROLE OF THE CRIMINOGENIC FAMILY ENVIRONMENT, CAN BE GAUGED ACCURATELY. INVESTIGATIONS OF THE RECORDS OF 900 PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS INDICATE THAT CERTAIN CHARACTER TRAITS, SUCH AS A PREFERENCE FOR EXCITEMENT, DIFFERENTIATE INDIVIDUALS WITH IMPULSIVE-DISCIPLINARY TYPE PROBLEMS FROM THOSE WHO EXHIBIT VIOLENT BEHAVIOR. VIOLENT PATIENTS TEND TO BE CHARACTERIZED BY CONCERN OVER THEIR LOSS OF CONTROL AND FEAR OF ISOLATION. A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY OF 16,896 SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN INDICATES THAT AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR IS MORE PREVALENT IN MALE THAN IN FEMALE CHILDREN, SUPPORTING THE THEORY THAT BIOLOGIC SUSCEPTIBILITY FOR VIOLENCE IS DIFFERENT FOR THE TWO SEXES. TABULAR DATA AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (TWK)

110. **ON DELINQUENCY OF THE MENTALLY ILL (FROM TODAY'S PROBLEMS IN CLINICAL CRIMINOLOGY—RESEARCH ON DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT, 1979, BY L BELIVEAU ET AL—SEE NCJ-65021). By H. GOEPPINGER and W. BOEKER.** UNIVERSITE DE MONTREAL CENTRE INTERNATIONAL DE CRIMINOLOGIE COMPAREE, SOCIAL SCIENCES BUILDING, P O BOX 6128, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA H3C 3J7; UNIVERSITE DE GENES CENTRE INTERNATIONAL DE CRIMINOLOGIE CLINIQUE, GENES, ITALY; INSTITUT PHILIPPE PINEL DE MONTREAL, 12, 333 BOULEVARD, MONTREAL, QUEBEC 478, CANADA. 31 p. 1979. **NCJ-65026**

A SUMMARY OF 11 STUDIES OF ILLEGAL ACTS COMMITTED BY MENTALLY ILL PERSONS IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY AND A REVIEW OF AN ADDITIONAL STUDY ARE PRESENTED TO CLARIFY RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN DISORDER TYPES AND CRIME. THE DISCUSSION IS PRECEDED BY A PRESENTATION OF RESEARCH PROBLEMS COMMON TO SUCH STUDIES; E.G., PROBLEMS OF SAMPLING, INCLUDING THE WELL-KNOWN PROBLEMS OF CONTROL GROUPS; PROBLEMS OF COMMENSURABILITY BETWEEN SAMPLE UNITS; AND PROBLEMS REGARDING INCOMPLETENESS OF PSYCHOSES, (E.G., THEIR DARK FIGURE). RESULTS OF THE 11 STUDIES REVEAL THESE FINDINGS: (1) HOMICIDE IS RELATIVELY FREQUENT WITHIN THE TOTAL DELINQUENCY OF SCHIZOPHRENIC CRIMINALS, AND IT PLAYS AN ABSOLUTELY DOMINANT ROLE AMONG THE CRIMES COMMITTED BY WOMEN WHO SUFFER FROM ENDOGENOUS DEPRESSIONS; (2) SEXUAL OFFENSES ACCOUNT FOR ABOUT 50 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL DELINQUENCY OF THE MENTALLY DEFICIENT BUT ALSO PLAY AN IMPORTANT PART IN THE DELINQUENCY OF SCHIZOPHRENICS; (3) PROPERTY OFFENSES REPRESENT THE MAJOR DELINQUENCY COMMITTED BY EPILEPTICS AND ARE QUITE FREQUENT OFFENSES AMONG THE MENTALLY DEFICIENT; AND (4) ARSON IS COMMITTED BY PERSONS WITH EPILEPSY, MENTAL DEFICIENCY, AND SCHIZOPHRENIA, BUT NOT BY THOSE SUFFERING FROM DEPRESSION. THE SEPARATE DESCRIPTIVE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY SOUGHT TO CLARIFY THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE CRIMINALITY OF THE MENTALLY ILL AND CORRESPONDENT CRIMINALITY OF THE MENTALLY SANE. ONLY CASES WITH SEVERE MENTAL DISTURBANCE WERE INCLUDED: FUNCTIONAL AND ORGANIC PSYCHOSES, ALL FORMS OF DEMENTIA, SEVERE MENTAL RETARDATION, AND SEVERE ORGANIC BRAIN SYNDROME. THE TIME COVERED WAS JANUARY 1, 1955, THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1964. A TOTAL OF 533 CASES WERE DETECTED AND EXAMINED. STUDY RESULTS SHOW THAT SCHIZOPHRENIC OFFENDERS ARE MAINLY MIDDLE-AGED MALES WITH A PARTIALLY INTACT SOCIAL ADAPTATION; DEPRESSIVE OFFENDERS ARE ALMOST ALWAYS MARRIED WOMEN WITH SMALL CHILDREN WHO COMMIT SUICIDE AFTER HAVING PASSED THE CULMINATION POINT OF THE DEPRESSIVE EPISODE; AND THE MAJORITY OF THE MENTALLY RETARDED OFFENDERS COME FROM BROKEN HOMES OR AN ANTISOCIAL MILIEU. HOWEVER, THE MOST IMPORTANT CONCLUSION FROM THIS STUDY IS THAT MENTALLY ILL AND MENTALLY RETARDED PERSONS TAKEN TOGETHER COMMIT NEITHER MORE NOR FEWER VIOLENT OFFENSES THAN NORMAL PERSONS. TABLES AND REFERENCES ARE APPENDED.

111. **ON PREVENTING AGGRESSION AND VIOLENCE. By F. M. OCHBERG.** INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE, 11 FIRSTFIELD ROAD, GAITHERSBURG, MD 20760. *POLICE CHIEF*, V 67, N 2, SPECIAL ISSUE (FEBRUARY 1980), P 52-56. **NCJ-65047**

PREVENTION OF AGGRESSION AND VIOLENCE ARE DISCUSSED. EXAMPLES OF VIOLENCE ARE CATEGORIZED, AND MODELS OF PREVENTION ARE OUTLINED. A TOTAL OF 97 INCIDENTS OF ASSAULT AND MURDER BY ADOLESCENTS IN CALIFORNIA WERE EXAMINED; IT WAS FOUND THAT THESE ACTS FELL INTO 6 CATEGORIES: VIOLENCE ASSOCIATED WITH MENTAL OR NEUROLOGICAL ILLNESS; EXPLOSIONS OF AFFECT WHERE FRUSTRATION, JEALOUSY, OR RAGE WERE THE TRIGGERING EVENT; SEXUAL VIOLENCE TRACED TO HABITUAL DEVIANT SEXUAL BEHAVIOR; GROUP-SANCTIONED VIOLENCE; ACCIDENTAL VIOLENCE DURING FELONIOUS ACTS; AND INSTRUMENTAL VIOLENCE CHARACTERIZED BY RATIONAL CONTROL. THESE SIX CATEGORIES ARE SEEN AS AN IMPERFECT CLASSIFICATION OF ACTS OF VIOLENCE. NO VIOLENT ACT OCCURS IN COMPLETE ISOLATION AND THERE IS ANTECEDENT, INTERACTION, AND OUTCOME. SETTINGS, ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS, AND TRIGGERING EVENTS ARE PART OF ANY VIOLENT ACT. A MODEL PICTURING THE VIOLENT ACT DEMONSTRATES THAT PREVENTION CAN BE APPLIED AT VARIOUS POINTS IN A SEQUENCE OF EVENTS, INVOLVING INDIVIDUALS AND ACTIONS. METHODS TO PREVENT AND REDUCE VIOLENCE CAN BE APPLIED TO THE VARIOUS ASFECTS OF THE MODEL. THESE METHODS INCLUDE BIOLOGICAL AND BEHAVIORAL MODIFICATION OF THE SUBJECT (PSYCHOACTIVE DRUGS, REHABILITATION, PSYCHOTHERAPY), PSYCHOLOGICAL MODIFICATION OF THE VICTIM (COUNSELING, TRAINING, SOCIAL SERVICES), DAMAGE LIMITATION TO VICTIMS (EFFECTIVE PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL TREATMENT), REDUCTION OF AVAILABLE FORCE (REGULATING USE OF WEAPONS AND AUTOMOBILES); ANALYZING TRIGGER EVENTS (MANIPULATING AND NEGOTIATING SUCH EVENTS), AND MODIFYING THE SETTING (CHANGING THE PHYSICAL CHARACTER OF ENVIRONMENTS WHICH LEAD TO CRIME). THUS, VIOLENT ACTS MUST BE UNDERSTOOD IN TERMS OF ANTECEDENT EVENTS, ENVIRONMENTS, AVAILABLE FORCE, AND THE SUFFERING BORNE BY VICTIMS. BY ATTENDING TO THESE ELEMENTS IN THE MODEL OF VIOLENCE, SUCCESS MIGHT BE ACHIEVED IN COMBATING IT. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (MJW)

112. **ORDER OF ASSASSINS—THE PSYCHOLOGY OF MURDER. By C. WILSON.** 266 p. 1972. **NCJ-29630**

THE AUTHOR EXPLORES THE PSYCHOLOGICAL MOTIVATIONS OF THOSE WHO KILL FOR NO APPARENT REASON. WILSON LABELS SUCH KILLERS ASSASSINS AND THEIR CRIMES, HE SAYS, ARE NOT WITHOUT MOTIVE. FOR THEM, MURDER IS NOT ONLY AN ULTIMATE PURPOSE, BUT ALSO A CREATIVE MEANS OF SELF-FULFILLMENT. THE AUTHOR SUGGESTS THAT THE INCREASING INCIDENCE OF MEANINGLESS VIOLENCE IS THE RESULT OF BOREDOM AND FRUSTRATION INDUCED BY A REPRESSIVE SOCIETY. HE PRESENTS HIS THEORY OF THE 'PASSIVE FALLACY' WHICH STATES THAT MAN, COMFORTABLE AND WITHOUT CHALLENGE, SOON SINKS INTO TORPOR AND, EVENTUALLY, PSYCHOLOGICAL SUFFOCATION. HIS REACTION IS OFTEN TO STRIKE OUT AGAINST THE PERCEIVED SOURCE OF HIS FRUSTRATION—SOCIETY. VIOLENCE, EVEN SEXUALLY DIRECTED, IS A PROCLAMATION THAT HE IS NOT BOUND BY SOCIETAL RESTRAINTS. THE MORE CREATIVE THE INDIVIDUAL, THE MORE LIKELY HE IS TO BE DRIVEN TO VIOLENCE FOR LACK OF A LEGITIMATE VEHICLE FOR SELF EXPRESSION. INCIDENTS OF SUCH VIOLENT REACTIONS ARE NOT NEW, BUT ARE INCREASINGLY FREQUENT DUE TO THE INCREASINGLY RESTRICTIVE NATURE OF SOCIETY. WILSON PRESENTS EVIDENCE FOR HIS THESIS, DRAWING FROM NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH CENTURY PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORY, LITERATURE, AND NUMEROUS, DETAILED CASE STUDIES.

Availability: PANTHER BOOKS LTD, 3 UPPER JAMES STREET, LONDON W1R 4BP, ENGLAND.

113. **ORGANIC DETERMINANTS OF STRESS AND VIOLENT BEHAVIOR (FROM STRESS AND CRIME, P 123-130, 1980, BY MARTIN J MALOF—SEE NCJ-67800). By J. R. LION.** 00008 p. 1980. **NCJ-67804**

BRAIN DYSFUNCTION IS SUGGESTED AS AN ORGANIC DETERMINANT OF STRESS. THE POTENTIAL IDENTIFICATION OF A SMALL SUBGROUP OF CRIMINALS SHOWING VIOLENT PROPENSITIES AND DEMONSTRATING THE CHARACTERISTICS OF MINIMAL BRAIN DYSFUNCTION MAY BE WORTHWHILE. THE VALUE LIES IN TREATMENT. YET TREATMENT REQUIRES A SUBJECT POPULATION AND CHANGES IN SOCIAL ATTITUDES TOWARD THE USE OF PRISONERS, BOTH WITHIN AND OUTSIDE OF PRISON. PRESENTLY, THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE PROHIBITS RESEARCH ON PRISONERS DUE TO IMPLICIT COERCIVENESS IN A PRISON SETTING WHICH INFRINGES UPON INFORMED CONSENT. A UBIQUITOUS MODEL OF BRAIN DYSFUNCTION IS SEEN IN THE DISINHIBITORY STATE OF ALCOHOLISM, A PARAMETER LONG LINKED WITH CRIME; UNFORTUNATELY, THE MATTER OF ALCOHOL AND CRIME IS SO COMMON THAT IT HAS BEEN ACCEPTED AS A TRUISM AND NEGLECTED AS A PHENOMENON. THE USE OF HORMONES TO CONTROL SEXUAL AGGRESSIVENESS POINTS TO A METABOLIC PHENOMENON WHICH IS CEREBRALLY CONTROLLED; A MODEL OF 'BRAIN DYSFUNCTION' IS INVOKED. THE TEMPERING OF HUMAN AGGRESSION MOBILIZES MANY SOCIETAL CONCERNS, PARTICULARLY WHEN BRAIN DYSFUNCTION APPEARS AS AN ETIOLOGY. HUMILITY, SOLID METHODOLOGIES, AND ADEQUATE PEER SCRUTINY AND PUBLIC RELATIONS ARE REQUISITE. TWENTY-TWO REFERENCES ARE SUPPLIED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED--MHP)

Supplemental Notes: NCJ-67804 AVAILABLE ON MICROFICHE FROM NCJRS UNDER NCJ67800.

114. **PARENTAL LOSS, DEPRESSION AND VIOLENCE. By C. E. CLIMENT, R. PLUTCHIK, F. R. ERVIN, and A. ROLLINS.** ACTA PSYCHIATRICA SCANDINAVICA, KR 348 MUNKSGAARD, NOERRE SOEGADE 35, DK-1370 COPENHAGEN, DENMARK. *ACTA PSYCHIATRICA SCANDANAVICA*, V 55, N 4 (1977), P 261-268. **NCJ-48032**

A SAMPLE OF 95 INCARCERATED FEMALE PRISONERS WAS USED IN THIS STUDY TO DETERMINE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN VIOLENCE AND DEPRESSION AND SUICIDE DUE TO LOSS OF PARENTS AS A RESULT OF DIVORCE, DEATH, OR DESERTION. THE SUBJECTS WERE FEMALE OFFENDERS INCARCERATED AT THE FRAMINGHAM, MASS., CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION FOR WOMEN. THE TESTING PROCEDURES INCLUDED GATHERING DETAILED INFORMATION ON THE SUBJECTS' HISTORY OF VIOLENCE, FEELINGS OF DEPRESSION, SUICIDE ATTEMPTS, AND PARENTAL LOSS; EVALUATING THIS DATA USING FIVE DIFFERENT INDICES OF VIOLENCE (SELF-RATING, RATING BY CORRECTIONS OFFICERS, AN ESTIMATE OF THE DEGREE OF VIOLENCE OF THE CRIMES FOR WHICH THE INMATE WAS IMPRISONED, THE LENGTH OF THE SENTENCE, AND THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF A CERTAIN MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY (MMPI) PROFILE); ANALYSIS OF RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN VIOLENCE AND OTHER VARIABLES USING THE NULL HYPOTHESIS AND BINOMIAL THEOREM, AND MEASURING DEPRESSION BY A SELF-ASSESSMENT QUESTIONNAIRE AND A MMPI DEPRESSION SCALE. STUDY RESULTS REVEALED THAT THE LOSS OF THE FATHER BEFORE THE AGE OF 10 YEARS WAS MORE HIGHLY CORRELATED WITH SIGNS OF DEPRESSION IN THE SUBJECTS THAN WAS LOSS OF MOTHER. WOMEN WHO REPORTED AT LEAST ONE SUICIDE ATTEMPT IN THE PAST WERE SIGNIFICANTLY MORE DEPRESSED ON THE SELF-REPORT MEASURE OF DEPRESSION

THAN THE OTHER WOMEN, AND THEY WERE ALSO MORE LIKELY TO BE JUDGED VIOLENT ON THE BASIS OF SEVERAL OTHER INDICES. WOMEN JUDGED VIOLENT HAD MORE OFTEN LOST BOTH MOTHER AND FATHER AT EARLIER AGES THAN THOSE WOMEN JUDGED NONVIOLENT. VIEWED WITH THE FINDINGS OF SIMILAR STUDIES SUGGESTING THAT FATHER LOSS HAS A GREATER INFLUENCE ON FEMALE VIOLENCE WHILE MOTHER LOSS HAS A DIFFERENTIAL INFLUENCE, THESE RESULTS COULD BE USED TO PROPOSE THAT EARLY LOSS OF THE SAME-SEX PARENT, BECAUSE IT IS SO DISRUPTIVE OF A RELATIVELY FRAGILE IDENTIFICATION MECHANISM IN THE YOUNG CHILD, LEADS TO INCREASED FEELINGS OF RAGE AND TO DENIAL OF DEPRESSION WHILE LOSS OF THE OPPOSITE-SEX PARENT PRODUCES MORE OVERT SIGNS OF DEPRESSION. REFERENCES AND TABULAR DATA ARE PROVIDED. (DAG)

Availability: UNIVERSIDAD DEL VALLE MEDICAL SCHOOL, DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY C/O DR CLIMENT, CALI, A A 2188, COLOMBIA, SOUTH AMERICA.

115. **PATHOLOGIES AMONG HOMICIDE OFFENDERS—SOME CULTURAL PROFILES. By S. F. LANDAU.** STEVENS AND SONS, 11 NEW FETTER LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND. *BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY,* DELINQUENCY, AND DEVIANT SOCIAL BEHAVIOR, V 15, N 2 (APRIL 1975), P 157-166. **NCJ-26077**

STUDY WHICH ANALYZED ALL KNOWN AND SOLVED CASES OF CRIMINAL HOMICIDE IN ISRAEL BETWEEN 1950 AND 1964 AND COMPARED ORIENTAL JEWISH, WESTERN JEWISH, AND NON-JEWISH (MAINLY ARAB) OFFENDERS. IT WAS HYPOTHESIZED THAT THE INFLUENCE OF CULTURAL NORMS AND TRADITIONS ON BEHAVIOR WOULD BE CLEARLY REFLECTED. THE TOPICS INVESTIGATED IN THIS STUDY, WHICH INVOLVED 279 OFFENDERS AND 311 VICTIMS, INCLUDED THE TYPE OF HOMICIDE AS WELL AS THE PATHOLOGIES OF THE OFFENDERS PRIOR TO THEIR CAPITAL CRIME: TYPE OF FIRST KNOWN DISTURBED OR DEVIANT BEHAVIOR, PREVIOUS PHYSICAL ILLNESS OR HANDICAP, AND HOSPITALIZATION FOR PHYSICAL AND MENTAL DISORDERS. STUDY FINDINGS REVEALED THAT WESTERN JEWS WERE THE LOWEST AS REGARDS OUTWARD-DIRECTED PERSONAL VIOLENCE (LOWEST HOMICIDE RATE), AND THE HIGHEST AS REGARDS INWARDDIRECTED VIOLENCE (SUICIDE AND HOMICIDE-SUICIDE CASES). THIS GROUP ALSO EXHIBITED THE HIGHEST PROPORTION OF INSANITY AMONG OFFENDERS, AND OF PHYSICAL AND MENTAL PROBLEMS PRIOR TO THE HOMICIDE. NON-JEWS, THE HIGHEST AS REGARDS ACTING-OUT VIOLENT BEHAVIOUR (HIGHEST HOMICIDE RATE), WERE LOWEST AS REGARDS INWARD-DIRECTED VIOLENCE (SUICIDE AND HOMICIDE-SUICIDE). AMONG THIS GROUP THERE WAS ALSO THE LOWEST PROPORTION OF INSANITY AND OF PHYSICAL AS WELL AS MENTAL PROBLEMS PRIOR TO THE HOMICIDE. ORIENTAL JEWS WERE LOCATED BETWEEN THESE TWO EXTREMES. A LIST OF REFERENCES IS INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: FORD FOUNDATION, 320 EAST 43RD STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10017.

116. **PERSONAL SPACE VARIATIONS AS A FUNCTION OF CRIMINAL. By C. D. BOORHEM, G. E. BODNER, J. V. FLOWERS, and D. A. SATTERFIELD.** PSYCHOLOGICAL REPORTS, BOX 9229, MISSOULA, MT 59807. *PSYCHOLOGICAL REPORTS,* V 41, N 2-3 (1977), P 1115-1121. **NCJ-57128**

RELATIONSHIPS AMONG PERSONAL SPACE REQUIREMENTS, ETHNIC BACKGROUND, AND TYPE OF CRIMINAL OFFENSE ARE EXPLORED IN A STUDY OF 90 INSTITUTIONALIZED DELINQUENT MALE WARDS OF THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY. TO TEST PERSONAL SPACE REQUIREMENTS, EACH SUBJECT WAS ASKED TO INDICATE THE POINT AT WHICH HE BEGAN TO FEEL UNCOMFORTABLE IN THE PRESENCE OF AN APPROACHING STRANGER. PERSONAL SPACE REQUIREMENTS WERE DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE TYPE OF CRIMINAL OFFENSE COMMITTED BY THE SUBJECT. YOUTHS WHO HAD COMMITTED CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS UNIFORMLY REQUIRED MORE PERSONAL SPACE THAN SUBJECTS WHO HAD COMMITTED CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY, WHO IN TURN REQUESTED MORE PERSONAL SPACE THAN SUBJECTS WHO HAD COMMITTED VICTIMLESS OFFENSES. THE VARIATION BY TYPE OF OFFENSE HELD TRUE FOR ALL ETHNIC GROUPS. SUBJECTS FROM LARGE FAMILIES HAD GREATER PERSONAL SPACE REQUIREMENTS THAN SUBJECTS FROM SMALLER FAMILIES. SUBJECTS WITH GREATER PERSONAL SPACE REQUIREMENTS EXHIBITED MORE PSYCHOPATHOLOGY AND HAD MORE PRIOR ARRESTS THAN SUBJECTS WITH SMALLER REQUIREMENTS. IF EXPANDED AND REPLICATED, THE FINDINGS COULD HELP TO EXPLAIN CERTAIN CRIMES. FOR INSTANCE, IT MAY BE THAT HOLDING PEOPLE AT A DISTANCE INCREASES THE LIKELIHOOD OF DEPERSONALIZATION, WHICH MAY IN TURN BE RELATED TO VIOLENCE. A SECOND POSSIBILITY IS THAT PEOPLE WITH LARGE PERSONAL SPACE REQUIREMENTS ARE MORE LIKELY TO PERCEIVE VIOLATIONS OF THEIR PERSONAL SPACE AND TO RESPOND AGGRESSIVELY. SUPPORTING DATA AND A LIST OF REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (LKM)

117. **PERSONALITY AND THE CLASSIFICATION OF ADULT OFFENDERS. By S. B. EYSENCK, J. RUST, and H. J. EYSENCK.** INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY AND TREATMENT OF DELINQUENCY, 11 NEW FETTER LANE, LONDON EC4 P4EE, ENGLAND. *BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY,* V 17, N 2 (APRIL 1977), P 169-179. **NCJ-41722**

THE ARTICLE DESCRIBES A STUDY THAT WAS UNDERTAKEN TO DETERMINE IF A SYSTEM COULD BE DEVISED FOR CLASSIFYING CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR ACCORDING TO PERSONALITY VARIABLES. A GROUP OF 156 ADULT PRISONERS WAS SELECTED TO REPRESENT FOUR AREAS OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY (VIOLENCE, THEFT, FRAUD, INADEQUACY, WHICH REFERS TO RATE OF CONVICTIONS) AND ONE OF MULTIPLE CRIMINAL ACTIVITY (RESIDUAL). THESE GROUPS WERE TESTED BY MEANS OF A QUESTIONNAIRE AND PSYCHO-PHYSIOLOGICAL TECHNIQUES. DATA WERE PROCESSED SINGLY AND IN COMBINATION, USING ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE, CANONICAL CORRELATION, AND DISCRIMINANT FUNCTION ANALYSIS. THE RESULTS DEMONSTRATED CLEAR DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GROUPS, SUGGESTING THAT DIFFERENT TYPES OF CRIMES ARE COMMITTED BY PERSONS DIFFERENTIATED PSYCHOLOGICALLY INTO DIFFERENT 'TYPES.' (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)...KAP

118. **PERSONALITY DIFFERENCES APPEARING BETWEEN RAPISTS OF ADULTS, RAPISTS OF CHILDREN AND NONVIOLENT SEXUAL MOLESTERS OF FEMALE CHILDREN. By J. H. PANTON.** PJD PUBLICATIONS LTD, P O BOX 966, WESTBURY, NY 11590. *RESEARCH COMMUNICATIONS IN PSYCHOLOGY,* PSYCHIATRY AND BEHAVIOR, V 3, N 4 (1978), P 385-393. **NCJ-54256**

METHODOLOGY AND RESULTS ARE REPORTED FOR A STUDY OF THE PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF 30 RAPISTS OF ADULT WOMEN, 20 RAPISTS OF CHILDREN, AND 28 NONVIOLENT MOLESTERS OF FEMALE CHILDREN. AN ANALYSIS OF THE MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY TEST RESULTS ON THE SUBJECTS REVEALED NO SIGNIFICANT MEAN SCALE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE TWO RAPIST SAMPLES AND THE CHILD MOLESTER SAMPLE. THE CODED MEAN PROFILES FOR THE TWO RAPIST GROUPS IMPLIED AGGRAVATED HOSTILITY, RESENTFULNESS, SOCIAL ALIENATION, SELF-CENTEREDNESS, AND THE IMPULSIVE SEEKING OF IMMEDIATE GRATIFICATION. IN CONTRAST, THE MEAN CODED PROFILE FOR THE CHILD MOLESTERS IMPLIED SELF-ALIENATION, LOW SELF-ESTEEM, SELF-DOUBT, ANXIETY, INHIBITION OF AGGRESSION, AVERSION TO VIOLENCE, NEED FOR REINFORCEMENT FROM OTHERS, AND FEELINGS OF INADEQUACY, INSECURITY, AND FEAR OF HETEROSEXUAL FAILURE. THE MOTIVATION OF THE TWO RAPIST

GROUPS APPEARED TO BE MORE ASSAULTIVE THAN SEXUAL; THE MOTIVATION OF THE MOLESTER GROUP APPEARED TO BE THE SATISFYING OF SEXUAL NEEDS AT AN IMMATURE LEVEL OF SEXUAL DEVELOPMENT. THE TWO RAPIST SAMPLES WERE CONSIDERED TO BE OF EQUALLY AGGRESSIVE PATHOLOGY, WHICH IMPLIES THAT THE CHOICE OF THE VICTIM WAS MORE LIKELY A MATTER OF AVAILABILITY RATHER THAN THE VICTIM'S AGE. THE CHOICE OF THE VICTIM BY THE CHILD MOLESTER, HOWEVER, APPEARED TO HAVE BEEN THE RESULT OF A CULTIVATED ASSOCIATION OR INDUCEMENT OF A YOUNG CHILD, PRECIPITATED BY THE MOLESTER'S FEAR OF REJECTION AND FAILURE IN ADULT HETEROSEXUAL ADVANCES. THE TWO RAPIST SAMPLES APPEARED READILY INCLINED TOWARD VIOLENCE; THERE WAS APPARENTLY LITTLE DANGER THAT THE CHILD MOLESTER SAMPLE WOULD RESORT TO VIOLENCE SHOULD THEIR SEXUAL ADVANCES BE RESISTED OR REJECTED. TABULAR DATA AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED--RCB)

119. **PERSONALITY TYPES AMONG 'NORMAL' HOMICIDES. By B. J. MCGURK.** INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY AND TREATMENT OF DELINQUENCY, 34 SURREY STREET, CROYDEN, SURREY CRO IRJ, UK. *BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY,* V 18, N 1 (APRIL 1978), P 146-161. **NCJ-48951**

PERSONALITY TYPES OF MURDERERS DEEMED NOT MENTALLY ILL ARE COMPARED TO THOSE ADJUDGED MENTALLY ILL. A CLUSTER ANALYSIS OF MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC INVENTORY PROFILES OF 40 MEN CONVICTED OF HOMICIDE WAS CONDUCTED. THE 5 PROFILE TYPES WHICH THE ANALYSIS REVEALED APPEARED TO REPRESENT 2 BROAD CATEGORIES OF PERSONALITY TYPES—OVERCONTROLLED AND UNDERCONTROLLED INDIVIDUALS. THE OVERCONTROLLED INDIVIDUAL TENDS TO EXERT RIGID CONTROLS OVER HIS EMOTIONS SUCH THAT AGGRESSION AND ANGER ARE SELDOM EXPRESSED, EVEN IN MILD FORMS, UNTIL CUMULATIVE INCIDENTS STIMULATE SUFFICIENT HOSTILITY FOR CONTROLS TO BE OVERPOWERED IN A APPARENTLY IRRATIONAL, UNCHARACTERISTIC AND EXTREMELY VIOLENT ACT. UNDERCONTROLLED INDIVIDUALS, ON THE OTHER HAND, HAVE FEW IMPULSE CONTROLS OPERATING ON A REGULAR BASIS, SUCH THAT AGGRESSION IS A REGULAR PATTERN OF RESPONSE TO FRUSTRATION. THESE RESULTS AND CLASSIFICATIONS OF PERSONALITY TYPES ARE REMARKABLY SIMILAR TO THOSE OBTAINED FROM A STUDY OF 'ABNORMAL' MURDERERS HOUSED AT BROADMOOR HOSPITAL, A MENTAL HEALTH INSTITUTION. THE BROADMOOR STUDY, HOWEVER, REVEALED A SIGNIFICANTLY LARGER NUMBER OF OVERCONTROLLED INDIVIDUALS IN THE SAMPLE THAN DID THE PRISON STUDY OF THE SAMPLE CONSIDERED 'NORMAL.' THE QUESTION IS RAISED AS TO WHY A HIGHER PERCENTAGE OF THOSE ADJUDGED MENTALLY ILL ARE OVERCONTROLLED INDIVIDUALS. A NUMBER OF SPECULATIONS ARE OFFERED CONCERNING THE STANDARDS BY WHICH IT IS DETERMINED THAT CERTAIN OFFENDERS ARE MENTALLY ILL AND REQUIRE HOSPITALIZATION, WHILE OTHERS ARE DEEMED NORMAL IMPRISONED. IT IS ALSO INDICATED THAT RESEARCH NEEDS TO BE DONE TO DETERMINE IF THE TWO GENERAL PERSONALITY TYPES FOUND AMONG MURDERERS ARE UNIQUE TO THIS CATEGORY OF OFFENSEL OR ARE EVIDENCED IN THE BROADER CRIMINAL POPULATION AS WELL. DATA FROM THE STUDY, GRAPHS, AND REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (RCB)

120. **PERSONALITY VARIABLES OF BLACKS PARTICIPATING IN A PRISON RIOT. By C. S. MOSS, R. E. HOSFORD, W. R. ANDERSON, and M. PETRACCA.** AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, 1200 17TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20036. *JOURNAL OF CONSULTING AND CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY,* V 45, N 4 P 505-512. **NCJ-45412**

RESULTS OF A STUDY OF BLACK PARTICIPANTS IN A RACIAL RIOT IN A FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY IN CALIFORNIA ARE REPORTED. A RACIAL RIOT BETWEEN BLACKS AND CHICANOS OCCURRED IN 1973 AT THE FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION AT LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA. MOST OF THE PARTICIPANTS WERE IDENTIFIED. THE 48 BLACK RIOTERS IDENTIFIED WERE COMPARED WITH 50 BLACKS SELECTED AT RANDOM FROM AMONG THE INSTITUTION'S BLACK POPULATION WHO INTENTIONALLY CHOSE NOT TO BECOME INVOLVED. THE COMPARISON WAS MADE WITH 41 VARIABLES, TAKEN FROM EACH INMATE'S CENTRAL FILE. THE VARIABLES STUDIED ARE LISTED IN A TABLE AND INCLUDE LENGTH OF SENTENCE, AGE, IQ, PRIOR ARREST, PRIOR COMMITMENTS, USE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS, EDUCATION, CUSTODY LEVEL, AND VARIOUS PERSONALITY INDICATORS. THE TWO SAMPLE POPULATIONS DIFFERED SIGNIFICANTLY ON 22 OF THE VARIABLES WHEN ANALYZED BY SEVERAL DIFFERENT STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES. THE DATA WERE ALSO COMPARED BETWEEN THOSE INMATES WHO WERE IDENTIFIED AS HAVING ENGAGED IN MORE EXTREME ACTS OF VIOLENCE DURING THE RIOT WITH THOSE IN THE CONTROL GROUP. ITEMS OF ANALYSIS WERE GROUPED AROUND FIVE CATEGORIES: HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION; EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND; PRISON ADJUSTMENT; DIAGNOSTIC PSYCHOLOGICAL DATA; AND HEALTH DATA. INMATES INVOLVED IN THE RIOT DIFFERED FROM THOSE IN THE CONTROL GROUP IN THAT THEY HAD A GREATER NUMBER OF PRIOR ARRESTS HAD A GREATER NUMBER OF PRIOR PRISON COMMITMENTS WERE YOUNGER AT AGE OF FIRST ARREST HAD A LOWER EDUCATIONAL LEVEL HAD MORE DEVIANT PSYCHOLOGICAL SCORES, WERE MORE APT TO BE RESTRICTED TO CLOSE OR MEDIUM CUSTODY, AND WERE MORE OFTEN ENROLLED IN MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMS. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (VDA)

Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED AS PART OF A SYMPOSIUM ON VIOLENCE IN CORRECTONAL SETTINGS AT MEETING OF THE AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON, DC., SEPTEMBER 1976.

121. **PERSPECTIVES ON POLICE ASSAULTS IN THE SOUTH CENTRAL UNITED STATES, V 2. By C. G. SWANSON and P. N. MORRISON.** UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA. 272 p. 1974. **NCJ-17025**

SECOND PART OF FINAL REPORT ON ASSAULTS ON OFFICERS IN 1973 IN OKLAHOMA, NEW MEXICO, ARKANSAS, TEXAS, AND LOUISIANA DISCUSSES CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OFFICERS AND THEIR ASSAULTERS TO IDENTIFY ASSAULT-PRONE OFFICERS. THIS DOCUMENT INCLUDES A DISCUSSION OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS AND ANALYZES THOSE OFFICER CHARACTERISTICS WHICH DIFFERENTIATE ASSAULTED OFFICERS AND THEIR NON-ASSAULTED COUNTERPARTS. FOLLOWING THIS DISCUSSION, PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS, INCLUDING AGE, RANK AND LENGTH OF SERVICE, ARE EXAMINED UTILIZING CORRELATION AND MULTIPLE REGRESSION ANALYSIS TO DETERMINE WHAT FACTORS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH AND ACCOUNT FOR THE LARGEST AMOUNT OF VARIATION IN ASSAULTS AGAINST POLICE. THE NEXT SECTION INCLUDES A DISCUSSION OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS CHARGED WITH ASSAULTING POLICE OFFICERS AND THEIR REASONS FOR ACTING AS THEY DID. THE FINAL SECTION IN THIS VOLUME DISCUSSES ALTERNATIVE METHODS FOR DEVELOPING PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS THAT MAY HELP TO IDENTIFY PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS ASSOCIATED WITH 'ASSAULT PRONE' OFFICERS. STATISTICS ARE PRESENTED IN CHARTS AND TABLES. FOR THE FIRST AND THIRD VOLUMES, SEE NCJ-17024 AND 17026. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM; NTIS.

122. **PHYSICAL CHILD ABUSE—AN EXPANDED ANALYSIS. By J. R. SEABERG.** 197 p. 1974. **NCJ-51236**
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS IS USED ON A NATIONWIDE SAMPLE OF 1,299 CASES OF CHILD ABUSE TO TEST SOCIAL CAUSATIVE FACTORS. IT IS FOUND THAT FOUR MODELS WERE REQUIRED AND THAT NO SINGLE FACTOR PREDOMINATED. FOLLOWING A 1970 NATIONAL SURVEY OF PUBLIC AWARENESS, ATTITUDES, AND OPINIONS CONCERNING CHILD ABUSE, DAVID G. GIL OF BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY PROPOSED THAT SUCH ABUSE WAS AS MUCH A RESULT OF SOCIETAL APPROVAL OF VIOLENCE IN CHILDREARING AS THE PATHOLOGY OF THE PARENTS. THIS STUDY ALSO TAKES NATIONAL DATA AND RUNS A REGRESSION ANALYSIS, A PATH ANALYSIS, AND OTHER STATISTICAL TESTS TO EXAMINE THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PARENTAL PSYCHOLOGY, CHILDREARING ATTITUDES, SEVERITY OF INJURY, AND DISPOSITION OF CHILD ABUSE CASES. FOUR MODELS WERE DEVELOPED: A POVERTY-VIOLENCE IN CHILDREARING MODEL WHICH COMBINES THE LITERATURE'S SOCIOCULTURAL EXPLANATIONS OF CHILD ABUSE; A PSYCHOLOGICAL MODEL, WHICH FOCUSES ON THE PATHOLOGY OF THE PARENT; THE 'REINFORCEMENT' MODEL, WHICH EXAMINES THE PARENT WHO WAS SEVERELY DISCIPLINED AS A CHILD AND NOW USES SEVERE DISCIPLINE FOR THE CATHARTIC EFFECT IT GIVES; AND A COMPREHENSIVE MODEL UTILIZING ALL THESE FACTORS. IT WAS FOUND THAT CHILD-INITIATED ABUSE RESULTED IN LESS SEVERE INJURIES. IT WAS ALSO FOUND THAT THE PERPETRATOR IN THE REINFORCEMENT MODEL WAS NOT NECESSARILY MORE 'SICK' THAN NONABUSE PERPETRATORS, SUGGESTING A SOCIALIZATION FACTOR. FOR THE OTHER MODELS DIFFERENCES WERE FOUND BUT NOT OF THE MAGNITUDE NOR SIGNIFICANCE EXPECTED. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE MOST SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION OF THIS STUDY HAS BEEN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MATHEMATICAL TECHNIQUES FOR STUDYING LARGE SAMPLES. TO DATE MOST CHILD ABUSE DATA HAS BEEN GATHERED THROUGH SMALL SAMPLES OR SUBJECTIVE CASE STUDIES. LONG-TERM STUDIES AND LARGE SCALE STUDIES ARE CALLED ESSENTIAL TO UNDERSTANDING THE PROBLEM. APPENDIXES GIVE MATHEMATICAL DATA FROM THE STUDY AND STUDY INSTRUMENTS. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS INCLUDED. (GLR)
Supplemental Notes: UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN—DOCTORAL THESIS.
Availability: UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR, MI 48106. Stock Order No. 74-26,512.

123. **PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY—AN OVERVIEW (FROM VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY, 1976 BY MARIE BORLAND—SEE NCJ-46613). By S. BRANDON.** HUMANITIES PRESS, INC, 17 FIRST AVENUE, ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, NJ 07716. 25 p. 1976. **NCJ-46619**
THIS PAPER, WRITTEN BY A PSYCHIATRIST, DESCRIBES THE TYPES OF PEOPLE WHO ABUSE THEIR CHILDREN OR SPOUSES AND WHAT LEADS THEM TO VENT THEIR AGGRESSION WITHIN THE FAMILY. STATISTICS HAVE SHOWN THAT, IN ENGLAND, ACCIDENTS, MURDER, AND VIOLENCE ARE MORE LIKELY TO OCCUR AT HOME THAN ON THE STREETS WITH A STRANGER. ABOUT 4,600 CHILDREN ARE PHYSICALLY ABUSED EACH YEAR, TO THE EXTENT THAT 700 DIE AND 400 ARE LEFT WITH PERMANENT BRAIN DAMAGE. EXTREME VIOLENCE MORE OFTEN INVOLVES THE MALE GUARDIAN THAN THE FEMALE. ONE STUDY OF MEN ACCUSED OF KILLING A CHILD UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE SHOWED THAT MANY HAD A HIGH PREVALENCE OF ABNORMAL BEHAVIOR OR MENTAL ILLNESS IN THEIR OWN FAMILIES, ALMOST ALL EXPERIENCED DIFFICULTY IN CONTROLLING THEMSELVES AND IN COPING WITH STRESS, AND MANY HAD A PREVIOUS HISTORY OF VIOLENT CRIME. ALL BLAMED THE IMMEDIATE PRECIPITATION OF THE ATTACK ON THE CHILD. A MAJOR STUDY BY THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN OF THE FAMILIES OF 78 SEVERELY BATTERED CHILDREN FOUND THAT 56 PERCENT OF THE CHILDREN WERE UNDER 1 YEAR OLD; THE VIOLENCE OFTEN BEGAN WITH A MINOR INJURY; THE PARENTS WERE YOUNG, TENDED TO HAVE LONG-STANDING EMOTIONAL DIFFICULTIES, AND HAD SMALL FAMILIES, OFTEN WITH PREGNANCIES CLOSE TOGETHER; THERE WAS A HIGH LEVEL OF PREVIOUS VIOLENCE; OFTEN THE FAMILIES WERE HIGHLY MOBILE; AND MANY OF THE MOTHERS WERE RIGID AND OVERCONTROLLING. THREE OUT OF EVERY FIVE CHILDREN RETURNED HOME AFTER TREATMENT FOR AN INJURY WERE SUBSEQUENTLY REINJURED. ANOTHER STUDY HAS SHOWN THAT MARITAL DISHARMONY, POOR USE OF CONTRACEPTIVES, POOR HOUSING, AND SOCIAL ISOLATION WITH LACK OF KINSHIP SUPPORTS CHARACTERIZE MANY BATTERING PARENTS. THE MOST COMMON GROUP SEEN IN CLINICAL PSYCHIATRIC PRACTICE ARE YOUNG WOMEN, WHO, THEMSELVES, HAVE SUFFERED FROM DEPRIVATION, LACK OF LOVE, AND PHYSICAL ABUSE DURING THEIR CHILDHOOD. THEY EMERGE WITH IMMATURE, UNREALISTIC EXPECTATIONS OF THEIR CHILD AND ARE DISTRESSED WHEN THE INFANT DOES NOT LIVE UP TO THEM. WHILE THESE ARE THE MOST COMMON PATTERNS, A WIDE RANGE OF SITUATIONS EXIST, INCLUDING: (1) VULNERABLE YOUNG WOMEN UNDER STRESS WHO ARE IMMATURE, UNSUPPORTED, AND DISAPPOINTED IN MOTHERHOOD; (2) PARENTS WITH MARKED HYSTERICAL TRAITS; (3) PARENTS WITH DIFFICULTIES IN IMPULSE CONTROL, WHO DISPLAY EXPLOSIVE VIOLENCE; (4) DISORGANIZED PROBLEM FAMILIES IN WHOM VIOLENCE PERVADES EVERY ASPECT OF FAMILY LIFE; (5) THOSE (FEW) WHO SHOW FRANK SADISTIC CRUELTY; AND (6) PARENTS SUFFERING FROM SEVERE MENTAL SUBNORMALITY OR PSYCHOSIS. ANOTHER FORM OF ABUSE WITHIN THE FAMILY IS INCEST. THE MOST COMMON TYPE IS FATHER-DAUGHTER. THE FATHERS ARE TYPICALLY HABITUALLY UNEMPLOYED, POORLY EDUCATED, AND FROM BROKEN HOMES. MANY SEXUALLY ABUSED DAUGHTERS DEVELOP CHARACTER DISORDERS LATER IN LIFE. FINALLY, A CONSIDERATION OF HUSBANDS WHO ABUSE THEIR WIVES SHOWS THEM TO EXHIBIT MANY OF THE SAME CHARACTERISTICS AS BATTERING PARENTS—IMMATURE ATTITUDES, A HISTORY OF VIOLENCE, AND AN EARLY MARRIAGE. ATTACKS ON THE CHILDREN OFTEN ACCOMPANY THE BEATING OF THE WIFE. DRUGS, ALCOHOL, AND JEALOUSLY ARE OTHER FACTORS WHICH MAY PRECIPITATE FAMILY VIOLENCE. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (VDA)

124. **POLITICAL ASSASSIN. By C. V. HASSEL.** NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW, 357 EAST CHICAGO AVENUE, CHICAGO, IL 60611; INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE, 11 FIRSTFIELD ROAD, GAITHERSBURG, MD 20760. *JOURNAL OF POLICE SCIENCE AND ADMINISTRATION,* V 2, N 4 (DECEMBER 1974), P 399-403. **NCJ-16818**
A SOMATOTYPICAL, DEMOGRAPHIC, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS REVEALS THAT AMERICA'S POLITICAL ASSASSINS HAVE BEEN WHITE, SHORT, SLIGHT OF BUILD, BETWEEN 24 AND 40, AND NEUROTIC OR PSYCHOTIC (MOSTLY PARANOID SCHIZOPHRENIC). THE AUTHOR ALSO NOTES THE PREVALENT ABSENCE OF FATHERS DURING UPBRINGING OR THE PRESENCE OF ABUSIVE FATHERS. HE HYPOTHESIZES THAT MANY OF THE ASSASSINS ARE CHAGRINED BY THEIR INABILITY TO ACHIEVE UNREALISTIC GOALS.

125. **POLYAMINE LEVELS IN JAIL INMATES. By C. GROESBECK and B. D'ASARO.** MORRIS COUNTY OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF, COUNTY COURTHOUSE, MORRISTOWN, NJ 07960. 7 p. 1974. **NCJ-14341**
RESULTS OF A STUDY TO DETERMINE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE QUANTITY OF POLYAMINES IN THE BLOOD AND BEHAVIOR. JAIL INMATES IN MORRIS COUNTY, NEW JERSEY WERE FOUND TO HAVE ABNORMALLY LOW LEVELS

OF BLOOD POLYAMINES. (A POLYAMINE IS A COMPOUND WITH MORE THAN ONE AMINO GROUP.) ABNORMAL BLOOD LEVELS OF THESE COMPOUNDS HAVE BEEN FOUND IN SCHIZOPHRENICS AND MANY PERSONALITY TEST SCORES OF INMATES RESEMBLE THOSE OF SCHIZOPHRENICS. INMATES HAVING THE LOWEST BLOOD LEVELS OF ONE PARTICULAR POLYAMINE, SPERMADINE, HAD COMMITTED SIGNIFICANTLY MORE VIOLENT CRIMES THAN INMATES HAVING NORMAL BLOOD SPERMADINE LEVELS. IN ADDITION, THE INMATES TESTED HAD A BROAD RANGE IN BLOOD LEVELS OF HISTAMINE, ANOTHER POLYAMINE, APPROACHING THE RANGE FOUND IN SCHIZOPHRENICS. LOW LEVELS OF A THIRD POLYAMINE, SPERMINE, MAY INDICATE RELATIVE HYPOGLYCEMIA (LOW BLOOD SUGAR). PERSONS WITH HYPOGLYCEMIA CAN EXHIBIT BEHAVIOR DISTURBANCES INDEPENDENTLY OF SCHIZOPHRENIA. THE RELATIONSHIP OF SPERMINE TO DIET IS DISCUSSED AND THE NEED FOR FURTHER RESEARCH INTO THE RELATIONSHIP OF POLYAMINES TO BEHAVIOR IS EMPHASIZED. A LIST OF REFERENCES IS PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: NEW JERSEY STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING AGENCY, 3535 QUAKER BRIDGE ROAD, TRENTON, NJ 08625.

126. **PORNOGRAPHY AND SEXUAL DEVIANCE—A REPORT OF THE LEGAL AND BEHAVIORAL INSTITUTE, BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA. By M. GOLDSTEIN and H. S. KANT.** 194 p. 1973. **NCJ-26845**

THIS VOLUME PRESENTS RESEARCH ON THE PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF EXPOSURE TO EROTICA AND THE RELATIONSHIP OF THIS EXPOSURE TO CRIME, AND EXAMINES THE LEGAL IMPLICATIONS OF CENSORSHIP OF PORNOGRAPHY. THIS STUDY SOUGHT TO DETERMINE WHETHER OBSCENE AND PORNOGRAPHIC WORKS SERVE AS MODELS FOR IMITATION, LEADING TO ACTS OF VIOLENCE AND ENCOURAGING PERVERTED OR UNCONVENTIONAL SEXUAL BEHAVIOR, OR WHETHER THEY ACTUALLY HELP TO PREVENT SUCH ACTS THROUGH THE RELEASE OF SEXUAL TENSION. IN THE BEGINNING CHAPTERS OF THIS TEXT, THE AUTHORS PRESENT A DEFINITION OF PORNOGRAPHY AND REVIEW THE LITERATURE ON THE EFFECTS OF PORNOGRAPHY. THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INTERVIEW INSTRUMENT USED IN THIS STUDY IS DESCRIBED. THE PERSONS STUDIED IN THIS INQUIRY FALL INTO FOUR GROUPS: A SAMPLE OF THOSE KNOWN TO BE EXTENSIVE USERS OF PORNOGRAPHY; A SAMPLE OF THOSE WHOSE SEXUAL BEHAVIOR IS CONSIDERED ANTI-SOCIAL (RAPISTS AND CHILD MOLESTERS); MEMBERS OF NONHETEROSEXUAL GROUPS; AND A SAMPLE FROM THE GENERAL POPULATION. FACTORS INVESTIGATED INCLUDED THE FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE TO EROTIC STIMULI, THE IMPACT OF THE MOST VIVID ADOLESCENT EXPERIENCE WITH EROTICA, AND THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AN INDIVIDUAL'S SEXUAL FANTASIES AND HIS REACTIONS TO EROTICA. PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY AND THE DEFINITION AND CONTROL OF PORNOGRAPHY IN A FREE SOCIETY ARE DISCUSSED IN THE FINAL CHAPTERS.

Availability: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS, 2223 FULTON, BERKELEY, CA 94720.

127. **PREDICTION AND CONTROL OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR (FROM RESEARCH INTO VIOLENT BEHAVIOR—OVERVIEW AND SEXUAL ASSAULTS, 1978—SEE NCJ-55729). By J. MONAHAN.** US CONGRESS HOUSE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, WASHINGTON, DC 20515. 78 p. 1978. **NCJ-55733**

USE OF VIOLENCE PREDICTION IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND MENTAL HEALTH SYSTEMS, THE STATE OF RESEARCH AND PREDICTION ACCURACY, AND RECOMMENDED RESEARCH DIRECTIONS ARE DISCUSSED. THE TASK OF IDENTIFYING VIOLENCE-PRONE INDIVIDUALS HAS BEEN ALLOCATED TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND MENTAL HEALTH SYSTEMS. BUT BOTH SYSTEMS USE THESE PREDICTIONS AS VARIABLES IN DECIDING WHO SHOULD BE INSTITUTIONALIZED. THE GRAVITY OF THIS SITUATION MAKES SEVERAL RESEARCH ISSUES SIGNIFICANT: (1) THE ABILITY TO PREDICT WHO WILL ENGAGE IN VIOLENT BEHAVIOR IS VERY POOR, BUT IT IS POSSIBLE TO IDENTIFY PERSONS WHO ARE AT HIGH RISK; (2) THE BEST PREDICTOR OF FUTURE VIOLENT BEHAVIOR IS A RECORD OF PAST VIOLENT BEHAVIOR, WHILE THE POOREST PREDICTORS ARE THOSE THAT RELATE TO PSYCHOLOGICAL FUNCTIONING; (3) ACTUARIAL TABLES MAY BE SUPERIOR TO CLINICAL JUDGMENTS IN PREDICTING VIOLENT BEHAVIOR; AND (4) CLINICAL PREDICTION ALLOWS SOCIALLY SENSITIVE PREDICTOR VARIABLES TO BE HIDDEN. PREDICTIONS ARE INACCURATE FOR SEVERAL REASONS, INCLUDING LACK OF CORRECTIVE FEEDBACK, DIFFERENTIAL CONSEQUENCES TO THE PREDICTOR, DIFFERENTIAL CONSEQUENCES TO THE SUBJECT, ILLUSORY CORRELATION, UNRELIABILITY OF THE CRITERION, AND POWERLESSNESS OF THE SUBJECT. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT RESEARCH ON VIOLENCE PREDICTION EMPLOY MULTIPLE DEFINITIONS OF VIOLENCE, MULTIPLE TIME PERIODS FOR FOLLOWUP VALIDATION, AND MULTIPLE METHODS OF VERIFYING THE OCCURRENCE OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR. FUTURE RESEARCH PRIORITIES SHOULD FOCUS ON VIOLENT BEHAVIOR AND UNEMPLOYMENT, VIOLENT BEHAVIOR AND CIVIL COMMITMENT, AND CORPORATE VIOLENCE. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS, REFERENCES, SOME TABULAR DATA INCLUDED. (LWM)

Supplemental Notes: TESTIMONY GIVEN JANUARY 10, 1978.

128. **PREDICTION OF DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR. By E. I. MEGARGEE.** AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF CORRECTIONAL PSYCHOLOGISTS, RR 5, BOX 2, MARYSVILLE, OH 43040. *CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND BEHAVIOR,* V 3, N 1 (MARCH 1976), P 3-22. **NCJ-34029**

THE CONSEQUENCES OF ERRORS IN VIOLENCE PREDICTION ARE EXAMINED AND THE ETHICAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL POLICY IMPLICATIONS ARE DISCUSSED. ERROR IS INEVITABLE WHENEVER PSYCHOLOGISTS ATTEMPT TO PREDICT FUTURE BEHAVIOR. THIS PAPER EXAMINES THE STEPS INVOLVED AND THE FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED IN THE PREDICTION OF BEHAVIOR IN GENERAL AND DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR IN PARTICULAR. ERRORS CAN OCCUR IN IDENTIFYING THE RELEVANT PERSONALITY AND SITUATIONAL VARIABLES TO SAMPLE, ASSESSING THESE VARIABLES, AND DETERMINING THEIR INTERACTION. THE EFFECTS OF THESE ERRORS ARE MULTIPLIED BY THE FACT THAT VIOLENCE IS A LOW BASE-RATE PHENOMENON. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

129. **PREDICTION OF DANGEROUSNESS AS A FUNCTION OF ITS PERCEIVED CONSEQUENCES. By J. MONAHAN and L. CUMMINGS.** PERGAMON PRESS, INC, MAXWELL HOUSE, FAIRVIEW PARK, ELMSFORD, NY 10523. *JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE,* V 2, N 3 (FALL 1974), P 239-242. **NCJ-19284**

STUDY WHICH EVALUATED ONE OF THE FACTORS HYPOTHESIZED TO ACCOUNT FOR PSYCHIATRIST/PSYCHOLOGIST OVER-PREDICTION OF VIOLENT CRIME-DIFFERENTIAL CONSEQUENCES TO THE INDIVIDUAL WHOSE VIOLENCE IS BEING PREDICTED. SUBJECTS WERE PRESENTED WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS WHICH HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN JUDGED BY PSYCHIATRISTS TO INDICATE DANGEROUSNESS. IN ONE CONDITION, SUBJECTS WERE TOLD THAT A PREDICTION OF DANGEROUSNESS WOULD LEAD TO ANOTHER'S MENTAL HOSPITALIZATION AND IN ANOTHER CONDITION THEY WERE TOLD THAT SUCH PREDICTION WOULD LEAD TO A PRISON SENTENCE. THE RESULTS SUPPORTED THE HYPOTHESIS THAT PREDICTIONS OF DANGEROUSNESS ARE AT LEAST IN PART A FUNCTION OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE PREDICTION: SUBJECTS WERE MORE LIKELY TO PREDICT DANGEROUSNESS IF THE PREDICTION WOULD LEAD TO HIS MENTAL HOSPITALIZATION THAN IF IT WOULD LEAD TO IMPRISONMENT. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

130. **PREDICTION OF DANGEROUSNESS IN JUVENILES—A REPLICATION. By S. E. SCHLESINGER.** NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, CONTINENTAL PLAZA, 411 HACKENSACK AVENUE, HACKENSACK, NJ 07601. *CRIME AND DELINQUENCY (JANUARY 1978)*, P 40-48. **NCJ-45926**

A STUDY WAS UNDERTAKEN TO EXAMINE THE VALIDITY OF PREDICTOR VARIABLES OF JUVENILE DANGEROUSNESS IDENTIFIED BY NINE PREVIOUS STUDIES AND BY STAFF MEMBERS OF A FAMILY COURT AND ITS PSYCHIATRIC CLINIC. THE RECORDS OF 122 JUVENILES OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE REFERRED TO THE CLINIC FOR EVALUATION WERE STUDIED FOR THE PRESENCE/ABSENCE OF PREDICTOR VARIABLES. (THE CLINIC IS NOT NAMED TO PROTECT PRIVACY.) PREDICTOR VARIABLES ASSESSED INCLUDED ABNORMAL ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAM (EEG), EXTREMELY UNFAVORABLE LIFE/FAMILY EXPERIENCES, POOR PERSONALITY PROGNOSIS, POOR INSTITUTIONAL ADJUSTMENT, BEDWETTING, ARSON, CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, OVERSTRICT/LAX PARENTAL DISCIPLINE, TRUANCY, SCHOOL MISCONDUCT, EDUCATIONAL UNDERACHIEVEMENT, SOCIOPATHY, ALCOHOLISM/DRUG DEPENDENCE, HISTORY OF VIOLENCE, COMMITMENT FOR VIOLENT OFFENSE, FIGHTING, TEMPER TANTRUMS, INABILITY TO GET ALONG WITH OTHERS, PARENTAL BRUTALITY, EXPOSURE TO VIOLENCE/MURDER, PARENTAL SEDUCTION OR PERVERSION, SEX, RELIGION, RACE, EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, READING DISABILITY, ADOPTION STATUS, PHYSICAL DEFECT, BROKEN FAMILY, MARITAL DISCORD, FAMILY SIZE, PARENTAL ALCOHOLISM, DYSFUNCTIONAL FAMILY, AND SOCIAL ISOLATION OF THE JUVENILE. CHI-SQUARE ANALYSES WERE PERFORMED FOR 124 COMPARISONS AMONG PREDICTOR VARIABLES, CLINIC RECOMMENDATIONS, AND CRITERION BEHAVIORS (VIOLENCE, LARCENY/BURGLARY, IN NEED OF SUPERVISION, RUNAWAY, AND OTHERS). TABLES INDICATE DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SAMPLE, CASE BREAKDOWN FOR EACH VARIABLE, PLACEMENT RECOMMENDATION, AND CRITERION BEHAVIOR. IT WAS FOUND THAT ONLY 15.6 PERCENT OF THE JUVENILES WERE REFERRED FOR VIOLENT OFFENSES AND ONLY 5.7 PERCENT COMMITTED VIOLENT/DANGEROUS OFFENSES DURING A 1-YEAR FOLLOWUP PERIOD. NO SYSTEMATIC RELATIONSHIPS AMONG PREDICTOR VARIABLES, CLINIC RECOMMENDATIONS, AND CRITERION BEHAVIORS WERE FOUND, NOR DID THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PREDICTIONS OF DANGEROUSNESS AND SUBSEQUENT VIOLENT BEHAVIOR REACH SIGNIFICANCE. THE RESULTS DO NOT SUPPORT THE CONCLUSIONS REACHED BY PREVIOUS RESEARCH, NOR DO THEY SUPPORT COURT AND CLINIC ASSUMPTIONS OF A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VARIABLES AND SUBSEQUENT DANGEROUSNESS. A NUMBER OF METHODOLOGICAL PROBLEMS IN PREDICTION RESEARCH ARE IDENTIFIED, INCLUDING THE UNCERTAIN RELIABILITY OF INDIVIDUAL JUVENILE VARIABLES, THE UNAVOIDABLE BIAS OF RESEARCH SAMPLES BASED ON JUVENILE OFFENDERS, AND INACCURATE OFFENDER RECORDS. PREDICTORS IDENTIFIED MAY BE DIFFICULT TO EVALUATE IN SPECIFIC CASES. UNCONTROLLABLE FACTORS MAY INFLUENCE FOLLOWUP DATA, AND RESEARCH REPORTS INDICATE AN EXTREMELY HIGH NUMBER OF FALSE POSITIVES. IN ADDITION, THE CONCEPT OF DANGEROUSNESS IS NOT AMENABLE TO IDENTIFICATION IN TERMS OF A PSYCHOLOGICAL CONSTRUCT. (JAP)

Availability: UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR, MI 48106; INSTITUTE FOR SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION, 3501 MARKET STREET, UNIVERSITY CITY SCIENCE CENTER, PHILADELPHIA, PA 19104; WORKSHOP IN POLITICAL THEORY AND POLICY ANALYSIS, 814 E THIRD, BLOOMINGTON, IL 47401.

131. **PRISON SEXUAL VIOLENCE. By D. LOCKWOOD.** ELSEVIER NORTH-HOLLAND, INC, 52 VANDERBILT AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10017. 179 p. 1979. **NCJ-65294**

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT ON VICTIMS OF PRISON SEXUAL THREATS AND ATTACKS IS DISCUSSED, AS ARE PATTERNS OF VICTIM SELECTION, 'TARGET' VIOLENCE, AND STAFF HANDLING OF THE PROBLEM. THE STUDY IS LIMITED TO SEXUAL BEHAVIOR PERCEIVED AS THREATENING AND OFFENSIVE BY TARGETS OF AGGRESSORS. FROM OCTOBER 1974 TO SEPTEMBER 1975, A TOTAL OF 107 'TARGETS' WERE INTERVIEWED IN THE NEW YORK STATE PRISONS OF ATTICA, AUBURN, AND COXSACKIE. ALTHOUGH INTERVIEWS WERE OPEN ENDED, THEY DEALT WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF RECENT SEXUAL OVERTURES, THE PHYSICAL AND VERBAL RESPONSE OF THE PERSON RECEIVING THE OVERTURE, THE THOUGHTS AND FEELINGS OF THE TARGET, LIVING PATTERNS RESULTING FROM SEXUAL PRESSURE, AND PEER AND STAFF RELATIONS. THEY ALSO ADDRESSED INMATES' IDEAS ABOUT SOLUTIONS TO THEIR PROBLEMS AND THE RELATIONSHIP OF SEXUAL PRESSURE TO OTHER PROBLEMS. A 'NONTARGET' CONTROL GROUP WAS SELECTED, MADE UP OF 4 PERCENT OF THE POPULATIONS OF ATTICA, AN ADULT PRISON, AND COXSACKIE, A YOUTH PRISON. AGGRESSORS WERE MOST OFTEN YOUNG BLACKS. VICTIMS WERE WHITES WHO HAD A GENERALLY SLIGHTER BUILD THAN AGGRESSORS AND NONTARGETS AND WHO WERE PERCEIVED AS HAVING FEMININE PHYSICAL AND PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS. ABOUT HALF OF 152 INCIDENTS EXAMINED INVOLVED PHYSICAL VIOLENCE, WITH THOSE INITIATING THE VIOLENCE DIVIDED EVENLY IN NUMBER BETWEEN AGGRESSORS AND TARGETS. BOTH THE PRISON AND THE OUTSIDE SUBCULTURES FROM WHICH THE TARGETS AND AGGRESSORS CAME TENDED TO ADVOCATE VIOLENCE AS A PRIMARY MEANS OF RELIEVING FRUSTRATION AND IRRITATION. BECAUSE VICTIMIZATION TENDS TO STIMULATE FEAR AND PATTERNS OF ISOLATION AND SUSPICION, VICTIMS CONTINUED TO BE AFFECTED EMOTIONALLY MONTHS AFTER THE EVENT. PRISON STAFF DID NOT USUALLY INTERVENE DIRECTLY IN THE SEXUAL HARASSMENT THAT OCCURRED BETWEEN AGGRESSORS AND THEIR TARGETS. FURTHER, THERE IS LITTLE INDICATION THAT SUCH INTERVENTION WOULD BE EFFECTIVE IN REDUCING THE PROBLEM. THE PROGRAM ALTERNATIVES TO PRISON VIOLENCE, WHERE SKILLED TRAINERS TEACH CONFLICT RESOLUTION WITHOUT VIOLENCE, IS ONE INNOVATION THAT OFFERS SOME HOPE FOR ALTERING THE PATTERN OF PRISON SEXUAL VIOLENCE. A MORE LONG-TERM SOLUTION, HOWEVER, MUST BE LINKED WITH THE ALTERATION OF TRADITIONAL MALE ATTITUDES TOWARDS FEMALES IN DEALING WITH THE GENERAL PROBLEM OF SEXUAL AGGRESSION IN SOCIETY. REFERENCES AND AN INDEX ARE PROVIDED. (RCB)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: ELSEVIER NORTH-HOLLAND, INC, 52 VANDERBILT AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10017.

132. **PRISONS—THE CRIME OF TREATMENT. By L. COLEMAN.** OPINION PUBLICATIONS INC, 82 COCHITUATE ROAD, FRAMINGHAM, MA 01701. *PSYCHIATRIC OPINION*, V 11, N 3 (JUNE 1974), P 5-16. **NCJ-52153**

THE TREATMENT PHILOSOPHY OF PRISONS AND THE PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT OF INDETERMINATE SENTENCING ARE ADDRESSED, AND IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMS FOR INMATES BE IMPROVED. AS A FIRST STEP IN PRISON REFORM, CLOSE ATTENTION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO PRINCIPLES OF CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT PHILOSOPHY, INSTITUTIONS THAT HAVE DEVELOPED TO AFFECT THESE PRINCIPLES, AND THE IMPACT OF THE TREATMENT PHILOSOPHY OF PRISONS ON INMATES. A TRULY MOTIVATED PRISONER, UNDER A SYSTEM WHERE EMPHASIS IS PLACED ON THE MAN RATHER THAN ON THE DEED AND WHERE RELEASE FROM PRISON IS GEARED TO A PERSON'S RESPONSE TO TREATMENT, CAN WORK ON HIS PROBLEM AND IMPROVE HIMSELF WHILE

SPEEDING UP RELEASE. IN THIS MANNER, GREATER INFLUENCE CAN BE EXERTED BY PSYCHIATRISTS AND OTHER MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS. EVIDENCE SEEMS TO INDICATE THAT EXISTING THERAPEUTIC ENDEAVORS HAVE BEEN INEFFECTIVE, AND CONSIDERATION MUST BE GIVEN TO THE OVERALL IMPACT OF THE PHILOSOPHY RESPONSIBLE FOR REPLACING PUNISHMENT WITH TREATMENT. TREATMENT PROGRAMS HAVE MADE LITTLE DIFFERENCE, BUT THE PHILOSOPHY OF TREATMENT IS OF MAJOR CONSEQUENCE. MOST STATES HAVE SOME FORM OF INDETERMINATE SENTENCING. THE THEORY OF AN INDEFINITE PERIOD OF REHABILITATION INEVITABLY FOLLOWS FROM HUMANE CONSIDERATIONS OF THE EXISTING TREATMENT MODEL. IT IS NECESSARY, HOWEVER, TO ASCERTAIN THE PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT OF AN INDIVIDUAL'S LIFE BEING COMPLETELY IN THE CONTROL OF OTHERS DURING THE PROCESS OF REHABILITATION. THIS IS PARTICULARLY THE CASE DURING PAROLE WHEN PAROLE OFFICERS HAVE A LARGE AMOUNT OF AUTHORITY OVER RELEASED PRISONERS. INHUMANE CONDITIONS IN PRISON (ISOLATION, IDLENESS, LOSS OF LOVED ONES, AND DAILY DEGRADATION OF PRIDE AND SELF-ESTEEM) ARE FACTORS IN EVALUATING THE PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT OF INDETERMINATE SENTENCING. ALTHOUGH PRISONERS SEE REHABILITATION AS A MEANINGLESS CONCEPT, THEY RECOGNIZE THAT PLEASING ADULT AUTHORITIES WILL ENHANCE THEIR CHANCE OF RELEASE. IN CALIFORNIA, THE RESPONSE TO VIOLENCE HAS BEEN MORE PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT. ADJUSTMENT CENTERS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE AND SERVE AS AN EXAMPLE OF THE HARM RESULTING FROM THE TRANSPLANTATION OF PSYCHIATRIC IDEALS INTO THE PRISON SETTING. BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION UNITS ARE EMERGING FROM FEDERAL AND STATE PRISON SYSTEMS WITH INCREASING REGULARITY. UNCHECKED POWER IS THE BASIS OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL BRUTALITY OF CONTEMPORARY PRISON LIFE. JUSTICE REQUIRES A SYSTEM OF FIXED SENTENCING, WITH THE TERM SET AT THE TIME OF CONVICTION AND RELATED TO THE NATURE OF THE CRIME. THE PAROLE SYSTEM SHOULD BE ABOLISHED, PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES SHOULD BE AVAILABLE BUT ON A VOLUNTARY BASIS, AND EDUCATIONAL AND JOB TRAINING PROGRAMS SHOULD BE EXPANDED.

133. **PROBLEM OF THE VIOLENT OFFENDER.** *SASD BULLETIN,* N 6 (FEBRUARY 1980), P 4-53. **NCJ-68120**

THIS PAPER ADDRESSES THE COMPLICATED ORIGINS OF HUMAN VIOLENCE, THE MAJOR ISSUES IN PSYCHIATRIC EVALUATION OF VIOLENT PATIENTS, AND THE MANAGEMENT OF VIOLENT PATIENTS. HUMAN VIOLENCE IS THE RESULT OF A COMPLICATED INTERACTION OF MANY FACTORS. SOME CAUSES OF VIOLENCE GIVEN HERE ARE EMOTIONS, EARLY ENVIRONMENT AND TRAINING, PARENTAL TEACHINGS, OBEDIENCE, PREJUDICE, AND PARANOID IDEAS. PSYCHIATRIC EVALUATION OF A PATIENT WHO HAS EXHIBITED OR THREATENED VIOLENCE IS CONCERNED WITH THE MAJOR ISSUES OF POSSIBLE PROVOCATIONS OR DRUG PROBLEMS, CHRONIC PERSONALITY DIFFICULTIES, AND THE PATIENT'S WILLINGNESS TO COOPERATE WITH TREATMENT. THE PSYCHIATHIST SHOULD ARRIVE AT A DESCRIPTIVE FORMULATION OF THE PATIENT'S PERSONALITY BEFORE DECIDING UPON A DIAGNOSIS. IN THE MANAGEMENT OF VIOLENT PATIENTS SEVERAL ISSUES MUST BE CONSIDERED. DISTINCTIONS MUST BE MADE BETWEEN PATIENTS WHO REFER THEMSELVES AND PATIENTS WHO ARE REFERRED BY OTHERS. OUTBURSTS OF VIOLENCE SHOULD ALWAYS BE FOLLOWED BY A CLINICAL DISCUSSION. IN ADDITION, PSYCHIATRIC WARDS SHOULD HAVE VIOLENCE PREVENTION POLICIES. SPECIALIZED FACILITIES ARE RECOMMENDED FOR THE TREATMENT OF VIOLENT PATIENTS. FOUR REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (MFE)

Supplemental Notes: PAPERS FROM THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE SCOTTISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF DELINQUENCY, NOVEMBER 9-11, 1979, AT PEEBLES (SCOTLAND).

134. **PROFILE OF JUVENILE STREET GANG MEMBERS. By C. J. FRIEDMAN, F. MANN, and A. S. FRIEDMAN.** LIBRA PUBLISHERS, INC, P O BOX 165, 391 WILLETS ROAD, ROSLYN HEIGHTS, NY 11577. *ADOLESCENCE,* V 10, N 40 (WINTER 1975), P 563-607. **NCJ-30706**

A STUDY OF PSYCHOLOGICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, DEMOGRAPHIC AND FAMILY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF PHILADELPHIA GANG YOUTH UNDERTAKEN TO DETERMINE THOSE FACTORS WHICH DIFFERENTIATE STREET GANG FROM NON-STREET GANG YOUTHS. THERE WERE 536 SUBJECTS IN THIS STUDY; OF THESE 61 PERCENT WERE BLACKS AND 39 PERCENT WERE WHITE. EXTENSIVE TESTS AND QUESTIONNAIRES WERE USED TO GATHER DATA ON THE SUBJECTS. IN ADDITION, TRACES WERE CONDUCTED OF POLICE AND COURT RECORDS TO PROVIDE INFORMATION ON THE SUBJECTS' PAST CRIMINAL HISTORY. AMONG THE TYPES OF FACTORS STUDIED WERE SELF REPORTS OF DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR, FAMILY STRUCTURE AND HISTORY, FAMILY DYNAMICS, SCHOLASTIC MEASURES, VOCATIONAL HISTORY AND ASPIRATIONS, EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCES, AND ATTITUDES. THESE MULTIPLE FACTORS WERE COMBINED WITHIN A SINGLE COMPARATIVE PROCEDURE OF ANALYSIS. THE STUDY REVEALED THAT THE MOST POWERFUL SINGLE CHARACTERISTIC OF THE STREET GANG MEMBER WAS A HIGH PROCLIVITY FOR VIOLENCE. THE SECOND MOST POWERFUL FACTOR TO EMERGE WAS THE NUMBER OF ADVANTAGES THAT THE SUBJECT CITED AS BEING PROVIDED BY GANG MEMBERSHIP. OTHER VERY IMPORTANT FACTORS WERE DEFIANCE OF PARENTS, MORE POLICE ARRESTS FOR NONVIOLENT CRIMES, MORE TRUANCY EPISODES, ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE, AND UNREALISTIC EXPECTATIONS OF SUCCESS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

135. **PROVISIONAL GUIDELINES FOR DIAGNOSTIC IDENTIFICATION OF THE DANGEROUS PERSON (FROM SOUTHERN CONFERENCE ON CORRECTIONS, ANNUAL, 20TH, 1975 BY VERNON FOX—SEE NCJ-30775). By H. L. KOZOL.** FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY, TALLAHASSEE, FL 32304. 5 p. 1975. **NCJ-30780**

THE AUTHOR SUGGESTS CRITERIA AND TECHNIQUES FOR EVALUATING AN INDIVIDUAL'S POTENTIAL FOR COMMITTING DANGERIOUS AND VIOLENT ACTS. IN ADDITION TO ROUTINE PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTING, THE AUTHOR SUGGESTS CAREFUL ANALYSIS OF THE INDIVIDUAL'S ACTIONS, SOCIAL BACKGROUND, AND LIFE STYLE. SUGGESTIONS ARE MADE FOR WEIGHING EACH OF THESE ELEMENTS AND PRODUCING A COMPOSITE EVALUATION.

136. **PSYCHIATRIC ASPECTS OF VIOLENCE AND VIOLENT OFFENDERS. By J. GUNN.** ELSEVIER SEQUOIA SA, P O BOX 851, 1001 LAUSANNE 1, SWITZERLAND. *FORENSIC SCIENCE,* V 5, N 3 (JUNE 1975), P 219-227. **NCJ-31012**

PHYSIOLOGICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND SOCIOLOGICAL FACTORS THAT CAN CAUSE VIOLENT BEHAVIOR ARE IDENTIFIED AND DISCUSSED. A SUGGESTION FOR A SYSTEM OF SPECIALIZED PSYCHIATRIC CLINICS THROUGHOUT GREAT BRITAIN TO SUPPLEMENT THE PRISON MEDICAL SERVICE IS ADVANCED.

Supplemental Notes: PAPER PRESENTED AT AN INTER-DISCIPLINARY INAUGURAL SYMPOSIUM ON VIOLENCE HELD AT THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM (ENGLAND), MARCH 28TH AND 29TH, 1974.

137. **PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSIS AND CRIMINALITY. By V. SIOMOPOULOS.** PSYCHOLOGICAL REPORTS, BOX 9229, MISSOULA, MT 59807. *PSYCHOLOGICAL REPORTS,* V 42, N 2 (APRIL 1978), P 559-562. **NCJ-58167**

THE RELATION BETWEEN MENTAL ILLNESS AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR WAS ASSESSED IN THIS STUDY OF OFFENSE TYPES AND PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSES INVOLVING 451 MALES REFERRED TO THE ILLINOIS STATE PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE. SUBJECTS IN THE STUDY WERE REFERRED TO THE FORENSIC UNIT OF THE INSTITUTE FROM THE COOK COUNTY CRIMINAL COURT OF ILLINOIS BETWEEN 1974 AND 1976. THEY HAD BEEN INDICTED ON VARIOUS FELONY CHARGES AND FOUND UNFIT TO STAND TRIAL. THE FORMAL PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSIS OF THE PATIENTS, RELEVANT DEMOGRAPHIC DATA, AND THEIR INDEX CRIMES WERE RECORDED. WHEN POSSIBLE, RECORDS OF PREVIOUS PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALIZATIONS WERE OBTAINED. MOST PATIENTS WERE YOUNG, BLACK, OF LOW EDUCATION, AND UNMARRIED, WITH A HISTORY OF PREVIOUS ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS. ABOUT HALF HAD PREVIOUS PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALIZATIONS. INQUIRY INTO THEIR FAMILY HISTORIES SHOWED THAT MOST CAME FROM BROKEN HOMES AND LIVED IN CONDITIONS OF POVERTY. RESOURCES TO VIOLENCE AS A MEANS OF OBTAINING MONEY OR SOLVING INTERPERSONAL CONFLICT WAS AN EXPECTED NORM BY AT LEAST A PORTION OF THEIR SOCIAL MILIEU. THE MOST COMMON PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSIS WAS SCHIZOPHRENIA, FOLLOWED BY PERSONALITY DISORDERS, MENTAL RETARDATION, ORGANIC BRAIN SYNDROME, AND MANIC-DEPRESSIVE PSYCHOSIS. THE LEADING OFFENSE WAS ARMED ROBBERY, FOLLOWED BY HOMICIDE, BURGLARY, RAPE, THEFT, AGGRAVATED BATTERY, ATTEMPTED HOMICIDE, UNLAWFUL USE OF A WEAPON, ATTEMPTED RAPE, ARSON, INDECENT LIBERTIES WITH A MINOR, AND CRIMINAL DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY. SCHIZOPHRENIA WAS THE LEADING PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSIS AMONG THE TOTAL POPULATION, AS WELL AS AMONG ACUSED PERSONS FOR ALL TYPES OF OFFENSES EXCEPT ARSON. ORGANIC BRAIN SYNDROME WAS ASSOCIATED EXCLUSIVELY WITH VIOLENT CRIMES, WHEREAS MENTAL RETARDATION WAS FOUND PRIMARILY AMONG PERSONS ACCUSED OF MINOR CRIMES. SUPPORTING DATA ARE TABULATED, AND REFERENCES ARE CITED. (DEP)

138. **PSYCHODYNAMIC ASPECTS OF VIOLENCE. By S. L. HALLECK.** UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH SCHOOL OF LAW, PITTSBURGH, PA 15260. *BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PSYCHIATRY AND THE LAW,* V 4, N 4 (1976), P 328-335. **NCJ-59641**

THE PHYSICIAN WHO WORKS WITH VIOLENT PERSONS MUST KEEP TWO PERSPECTIVES IN MIND: THE FORCES IN THAT PERSON'S ENVIRONMENT WHICH ARE CONDUCIVE TO VIOLENCE AND THE PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS PRESENT IN THE INDIVIDUAL. MANY ASPECTS OF THE CURRENT AMERICAN ENVIRONMENT ARE CONDUCIVE TO VIOLENCE: THE WIDESPREAD SENSE OF ROOTLESSNESS, A LACK OF COMMUNITY, CHANGING VALUE SYSTEMS, AN EMPHASIS ON IMMEDIATE GRATIFICATION, AND THE PROLONGED ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL DEPENDENCY OF YOUNG PEOPLE. MASS MEDIA EXPOSE THE WEAKNESSES OF GOVERNMENT AND UNDERMINE AUTHORITY, WHILE OFFERING POWERFUL REINFORCEMENT OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR. WEAPONS AND DRUGS ARE EASILY OBTAINED. POVERTY AND RACISM ALSO CREATE SUBCULTURAL GHETTOS WHICH TEACH VIOLENCE AND OFTEN REWARD IT. CURRENT CRIMINOLOGICAL STUDIES TEND TO DISREGARD THE PERSONAL FORCES AND CONCENTRATE ON THE SOCIAL CAUSES OF VIOLENCE. YET, PERSONAL CAUSES OFTEN EXPLAIN WHY SOME PERSONS BECOME VIOLENT AND OTHERS DO NOT. A FEELING OF FRUSTRATION AND OTHER PSYCHODYNAMIC FACTORS HAVE BEEN IMPLICATED BY RESEARCHERS, BUT PREDICTION OF VIOLENCE IS ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE UNTIL THE PERSON HAS ALREADY EXHIBITED VIOLENT BEHAVIOR. THE EVENTS IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING THE VIOLENCE SHOULD ALSO BE EXAMINED BECAUSE MANY SUCH INCIDENTS ARE THE OUTGROWTH OF A CHAIN OF CIRCUMSTANCES. PHYSICIANS SHOULD BE ALERT TO VIOLENCE WHEN THE PATIENT HAS A HISTORY OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR; WHEN THREATS ARE MADE; IF THERE IS A HISTORY OF PARENTAL DEPRIVATION; IF THE TRIAD OF ENURESIS, FIRE-SETTING, AND BRUTALITY TO ANIMALS IS SEEN; IF DRUG USE HAS INCREASED; AND IF THERE IS RECENT FAMILY CONTENTION OR A CHANGE IN SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS THAT DIMINISH SELF-ESTEEM. (GLR)

139. **PSYCHODYNAMICS OF HOMICIDE COMMITTED IN A SEMISPECIFIC RELATIONSHIP. By B. M. CORMIER and C. C. ANGLIKER.** CANADIAN CRIMINOLOGY AND CORRECTIONS ASSOCIATION, 55 PARKDALE, OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA K1Y 1E5. *CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY AND CORRECTIONS,* V14, N 4 (OCTOBER 1972), P 335-344. **NCJ-08240**

CASE STUDIES OF A GROUP OF COMPLEX HOMICIDES IN WHICH THE VICTIMS, WHO WERE STRANGERS TO THEIR ATTACKERS, TRIGGERED MURDEROUS PSYCHOLOGICAL REACTIONS IN THE KILLERS. THE AUTHORS EXAMINE THE PERSONALITIES, TYPES OF MENTAL CONFLICTS, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL STATES IN OFFENDERS WHO WERE AROUSED BY THEIR VICTIMS TO MURDER. COMPARISONS ARE MADE BETWEEN THESE OFFENDERS AND OTHER TYPES OF MURDERERS.

140. **PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF WIFEBEATING (FROM BATTERED WOMEN—PSYCHOSOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 1977 BY MARIA ROY—SEE NCJ-45266). By N. SHAINESS.** VAN NOSTRAND REINHOLD, 135 WEST 50TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10020. 9 p. 1977. **NCJ-45272**

PERSONALITY TRAITS OF THE BATTERED WIFE AND OF THE WIFEBATTERER ARE EXAMINED; THE QUESTION OF WHAT TO DO ABOUT WIFEBEATING IS ADDRESSED. A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF HISTORICAL ATTITUDES TOWARD WOMEN INTRODUCES A DISCUSSION OF CULTURAL TRENDS WHICH HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THE RISE IN WIFEBATTERING, E.G., THE 'SEXUAL REVOLUTION,' A GENERAL LOWERING OF SOCIAL GOALS AND THE LOSS OF SERIOUS INTEREST IN PARENTHOOD. PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF WIFEBATTERERS ARE DISCUSSED, INCLUDING THOSE OF THE 'PASSIVE-AGGRESSIVE' MALE, THE 'OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE' MALE, THE PARANOID MALE, AND THE SADISTIC MALE. THESE EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS ARE COMPOUNDED WHEN ADDICTION TO ALCOHOL OR NARCOTICS IS PRESENT. JEALOUSLY ALSO COUNTS AS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN CREATING A SITUATION OF DANGER FOR THE WIFE, WHILE ENDOCRINOLOGY AND ENZYMOLOGY MAY ALSO PLAY A ROLE IN TRIGGERING VIOLENCE. THE FACT THAT THE WIFE ALMOST INEVITABLY PLAYS A PART IN HER OWN ASSAULT, ALTHOUGH SHE IS NOT IN ANY WAY TO BLAME FOR IT, IS POINTED OUT IN AN EXAMINATION OF PERSONALITY PROBLEMS OF THE BATTERED WOMAN. THE AUTHOR EXPLAINS THAT, IN MOST MARRIAGES, THE PARTNERS ARE PSYCHOLOGICALLY OR EMOTIONALLY ON THE 'SAME LEVEL,' AND EACH USUALLY ADOPTS SOME CHARACTERISTIC POSTURE OF DOMINATION OR SUBMISSION IN RELATION TO THE OTHER. ONCE AN ASSAULT DOES OCCUR, THE WIFE MUST ASK HERSELF WHETHER SHE WISHES TO CONTINUE IN THE MARRIAGE, SEEK HELP, OR PRESS CHARGES. WITH REGARD TO ADDICTIONS, WHERE THE WIFE WISHES TO CONTINUE IN THE RELATIONSHIP, IT IS VITAL THAT SHE STAY AWAY FROM HER HUSBAND DURING HIS DRINKING BOUTS OR PERIODS OF DRUG-CRAVING. VICTIMS ARE URGED TO TAKE COURT ACTION WHEN ASSAULTED. HELP CAN BE OBTAINED FROM WOMEN'S

CONSCIOUSNESS-RAISING GROUPS AND SUCH ORGANIZATIONS AS NEW YORK CITY'S ABUSED WOMEN'S AID IN CRISIS, AND THROUGH PSYCHOTHERAPY, IF NEEDED. (DAS)

141. **PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT OF ABUSE ON CHILDREN. By H. P. MARTIN and M. A. RODEHEFFER.** JOURNAL OF PEDIATRIC PSYCHOLOGY CHILD STUDY CENTER, 1100 NE 13TH STREET, OKLAHOMA CITY, OK 73117. *PEDIATRIC PSYCHOLOGY,* V 1, N 2 (SPRING 1976), P 12-16. **NCJ-44711**

THE EFFECTS OF PHYSICAL ABUSE, THE HOME ENVIRONMENT IN WHICH IT IS EMBEDDED, AND TRADITIONAL METHODS OF TREATMENT FOR CHILD ABUSE ON THE CHILD'S PSYCHIC DEVELOPMENT ARE EXAMINED. THE MOST COMMON APPROACH TO INTERVENING IN SERIOUS CASES OF CHILD ABUSE IS TO TAKE THE CHILD INTO PROTECTIVE CUSTODY. MEDICAL CARE OF INJURIES AND PROVISION OF A PLACE OF PHYSICAL SAFETY ARE OFFERED THE CHILD, AND THE PARENT USUALLY RECEIVES SOME FORM OF PREVENTIVE TREATMENT TO MINIMIZE THE CHANCE OF REPEATED CHILD ABUSE. NEITHER OF THESE MEASURES BRINGS ABOUT A POSITIVE EFFECT ON THE PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIP, HOWEVER, AND THE CHILD'S PSYCHOLOGICAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL WOUNDS ARE NOT GIVEN ATTENTION. PRESCRIBED SEPARATION FROM THE PARENT ADDS TO THE EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS ALREADY PRESENT IN THE ABUSED CHILD AND INTRODUCES YET ANOTHER COMPLICATING FACTOR INTO AN ALREADY TENUOUS PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIP. WHEN THE CHILD IS RETURNED HOME, THE ABNORMAL PARENT BEHAVIORS MAY REMAIN BASICALLY UNCHANGED AND POSE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND POSSIBLY PHYSICAL DANGER FOR THE CHILD. TREATMENT FOR ABUSIVE FAMILIES MUST BE REASSESSED TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE EFFECTS OF INFLICTED PHYSICAL TRAUMA AND THE EFFECTS OF THE ABUSIVE ENVIRONMENT IN ORDER TO BEST MEET THE NEEDS OF THE ABUSED CHILD. PHYSICAL TRAUMA MAY RESULT IN VARYING DEGREES OF BRAIN DAMAGE, WHICH RENDERS THE CHILD LESS ABLE TO MEET PARENTAL EXPECTATIONS SO CRUCIALLY RELATED TO ABUSE AND MAY GIVE RISE TO ADDITIONAL VIOLENCE. THE SERIOUS PSYCHOLOGICAL CONSEQUENCES OF BEING REARED IN AN ABUSIVE ENVIRONMENT, OFTEN CHARACTERIZED BY ELEMENTS OF DEPRIVATION, NEGLECT, PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTURBANCE IN PARENTS, SEXUAL ABUSE, UNDERNUTRITION, OR OTHER FORMS OF UNSTABLE FAMILY FUNCTION, CAUSE THE CHILD TO DEVELOP ADAPTING MECHANISMS FOR SURVIVAL. THESE INCLUDE HYPERVIGILANCE, IN WHICH THE CHILD BECOMES A 'WATCHER' OR ACUTELY SENSITIVE OBSERVER IN ORDER TO SATISFY ADULT DEMANDS; THE DEVELOPMENT OF A 'CHAMELEON NATURE' FOR CHANGING BEHAVIOR IN ACCORDANCE WITH NUANCES OF THE ENVIRONMENT; THE RESTRICTION OF VARIOUS AUTONOMOUS EGO FUNCTIONS, E.G., THROUGH INHIBITION, DENIAL OF DRIVES AND IMPULSES AND WITHDRAWAL AND AVOIDANCE; AND ROLE REVERSALS BETWEEN PARENT AND CHILD, NOT ONLY TO KEEP THE CHILD SAFE FROM VERBAL OR PHYSICAL ATTACK BUT ALSO TO HELP HIM OR HER OBTAIN ATTENTION AND APPROVAL FROM PARENTS. DELAYED DISTORTED, AND ARRESTED DEVELOPMENT ARE COMMON AMONG ABUSED CHILDREN AS A RESULT OF INHIBITING AUTONOMOUS FUNCTIONS. THE PROFESSIONAL ATTEMPTING TO TREAT AN ABUSED CHILD MUST MAKE MORE CONCERTED EFFORT TO ELICIT UNCONSCIOUS MATERIAL IN ORDER TO BETTER ASSESS THE CHILD'S PYCHOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (DAS)

142. **PSYCHOLOGICAL WORLD OF THE JUVENILE DELINQUENT. By D. OFFER, R. C. MAROHN, and E. OSTROV.** BASIC BOOKS, 10 EAST 53RD STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10022. 335 p. 1979. **NCJ-58551**

THE METHODS, FINDINGS, AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS OF A LONG-TERM, INDEPTH STUDY OF 55 JUVENILE DELINQUENTS ADMITTED TO THE ILLINOIS STATE PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE FROM 1969 THROUGH 1974 ARE REPORTED. THE STUDY USED A COMBINATION OF CLINICAL OBSERVATION AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE METHODS TO IDENTIFY PSYCHOLOGICAL VARIABLES IMPORTANT IN ELUCIDATING DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR. THE STUDY SUBJECTS INCLUDED REPRESENTATIVES OF DIFFERENT SOCIOECONOMIC CLASSES, RACES, AND SEXES. THE STUDY REPORT INCLUDES DETAILED DISCUSSION OF SUCH DIMENSIONS AS IMPULSIVITY, COGNITION, FAMILY COMMUNICATION, SELF-IMAGE, PSYCHOPATHOLOGY, AND VALUE SYSTEMS. FOUR PSYCHODYNAMIC TYPES OF DELINQUENTS ARE CLASSIFIED: (1) IMPULSIVE (PRONE TO ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR, APPEARS HIGHLY DISTURBED AND SOCIALLY INSENSITIVE, HAS SOME AWARENESS OF A NEED FOR HELP, ENGAGES IN DELINQUENT ACTS OUT OF A PROPENSITY FOR ACTION AND IMMEDIATE DISCHARGE OF EMOTIONS); (2) NARCISSISTIC (SEES SELF AS WELL ADJUSTED AND NOT DELINQUENT, SEEN BY OTHERS AS CUNNING AND MANIPULATIVE, ONLY PRETENDS TO PARTICIPATE IN THERAPY, THROUGH DELINQUENCY USES OTHERS TO SATISFY NEEDS); (3) EMPTY-BORDERLINE (PASSIVE, EMOTIONALLY DEPLETED, NOT WELL LIKED, PESSIMISTIC ABOUT THE FUTURE, ENGAGES IN DELINQUENCY TO AVOID PSYCHOTIC DISINTEGRATION AND TO RELIEVE INTERNAL DESOLATION); AND (4) DEPRESSED-BORDERLINE (SHOWS INITIATIVE IN SCHOOL, WELL LIKED, STRONGLY INTERNALIZED VALUE SYSTEM, USES DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR TO RELIEVE CONSIDERABLE FEELINGS OF GUILT AND DEPRESSION). CASE STUDIES ILLUSTRATE THE DIFFERENT ETIOLOGIES AND TREATMENT NEEDS OF THESE FOUR TYPES. ALSO REPORTED ARE COMPARISONS BETWEEN DELINQUENTS AND NONDELINQUENTS, AN ASSESSMENT OF AN IMPULSIVITY INDEX AS A MEANS OF PREDICTING DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR, AND AN ANALYSIS OF COGNITIVE CONTROL FUNCTIONING IN DELINQUENTS AND CONTROLS. THE REPORT CLOSES WITH A DISCUSSION OF THE SOCIETAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY RESULTS, INCLUDING EXAMINATIONS OF SUCH ISSUES AS THE UNIVERSALITY OF THE AGGRESSIVE INSTINCT, THE EFFECT OF TELEVISION ON VIOLENT BEHAVIOR, AND TREATMENT INNOVATIONS. SUPPORTING DATA, A LIST OF REFERENCES, AND INDEXES ARE PROVIDED. (LKM)

Sponsoring Agency: ILLINOIS LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMISSION, 120 SOUTH RIVERSIDE PLAZA, 10TH FLOOR, CHICAGO, IL 60606.

Availability: BASIC BOOKS, 10 EAST 53RD STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10022.

143. **PSYCHOLOGY OF RAPISTS (FROM FORCIBLE RAPE—THE CRIME, THE VICTIM, AND THE OFFENDER, 1977 BY DUNCAN CHAPPELL, ROBLEY GEIS, AND GILBERT GEIS—SEE NCJ-43432). By M. L. COHEN, R. GAROFALO, R. B. BOUCHER, and T. SEGHORN.** COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS, 562 WEST 113TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10025. 24 p. 1977. **NCJ-43442**

PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS INVOLVED IN RAPE ARE DISCUSSED USING DATA OBTAINED FROM A SAMPLE OF SEXUAL OFFENDERS COMMITTED TO A MASSACHUSETTS TREATMENT CENTER FOR THE 'SEXUALLY DANGEROUS;' PATTERNS OF RAPE ARE DESCRIBED. A 1957 MASSUCHUSETTS LAW PROVIDED FOR THE CREATION OF TREATMENT CENTERS TO HANDLE OFFENDERS DEEMED 'SEXUALLY DANGEROUS,' I.E., THOSE WHO ARE SERIOUSLY SEXUALLY DISTURBED AND WHO REPRESENT A SIGNIFICANT THREAT TO SOCIETY. BETWEEN 1958 AND 1971, 240 MEN WERE COMMITTED TO THE CSENTER; 73 PERCENT HAD A PRIOR RECORD FOR A SEXUAL CRIME, AND 47 PERCENT OF THE OFFENSES IN QUESTION INVOLVED FORCE OR VIOLENCE. EXTENSIVE CLINICAL STUDY COMPRISING DIAGNOSTIC AND PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC INTERVIEWS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS WAS CONDUCTED ON THESE PATIENTS. THIS ARTI-

CLE IS A SYNTHESIS OF INFORMATION COMPILED IN FOUR RESEACH STUDIES MADE OF THE CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS. THE THREE CLASSES OF RAPE DIFFERENTIATED IN THE PAPER ARE: (1) AGGRESSIVE AIM, IN WHICH SEXUAL ASSAULT IS PRIMARILY AN AGGRESSIVE, DESTRUCTIVE ACT; (2) SEXUAL AIM, IN WHICH THE ACT OF RAPE IS CLEARLY MOTIVATED BY SEXUAL WISHES, AND AGGRESSION IS PRIMARILY IN THE SERVICE OF THIS AIM; AND (3) SEX-AGGRESSION DIFFUSION, IN WHICH SEXUAL EXCITATION IS USUALLY NOT EXPERIENCED WITHOUT SOME DEGREE OF VIOLENCE PRESENT. CLINICAL CASE HISTORIES TO ILLUSTRATE EACH CATEGORY ARE INCLUDED. THE SEX-AGGRESSION GROUP EXHIBITS PARANOID FEATURES, WHILE SUCH QUALITIES ARE NEARLY ABSENT IN THE SEXUAL AIM GROUP. SEXUAL PERVERSIONS ARE MORE COMMON IN SEXUAL AIM RAPISTS, AND EXCESSIVE DEFENSES AGAINST HOMOSEXUALITY THROUGH EXCESSIVE MASCULINITY ARE PREDOMINANT IN THE AGGRESSIVE AIM PATIENTS. LITTLE SUCCESS HAS BEEN ACHIEVED WITH THE SEX-AGGRESSION GROUP; THIS CLASS ALSO REPRESENTS THE GREATES RISK OF MALADAPTIVE BEHAVIOR. THE AUTHORS CONTEND THAT, BASED ON THE LIFELONG PATHOLOGICAL RELATIONSHIPS WITH WOMEN SEEN IN THESE THREE GROUPS OF RAPISTS, THERE IS NO REASON TO BELIEVE THAT A PRISON SENTENCE WILL MAKE THEM LESS DANGEROUS. ALTHOUGH BOTH THE MASSACHUSETTS LAW AND THE TREATMENT CENTER HAVE COME UNDER CRITICISM, SOCIETY DOES HAVE A RIGHT TO PROTECT ITSELF FROM SUCH VIOLENCE. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED.

144. **PSYCHOLOGY OF THE SEX OFFENDER—CAUSES, TREATMENT, PROGNOSIS. By N. LITTNER.** IIT RESEARCH INSTITUTE, 10 WEST 35TH STREET, CHICAGO, IL 60616. *POLICE LAW QUARTERLY,* V 3, N 2 (JANUARY 1974), P 5-31.
NCJ-12939

EXPLORATION OF TYPES OF OFFENDERS, OFFENSES AND TREATMENT, INCLUDING DISCUSSION OF RECIDIVISM, VICTIM CHARACTERISTICS, AND TERMINOLOGY. THE AUTHOR DEFINES SEXUAL OFFENSES AS SYMPTOMS OF EMOTIONAL ILLNESS. HE THEN DISCUSSES THE FACTORS RELATED TO DETERMINING THE DEGREE OF SICKNESS, THE CAUSES AND PROPENSITY TOWARD VIOLENCE, PERSONALITY TYPE AND OFFENSE CAUSES, AND THE LIKELIHOOD OF EFFECTIVE TREATMENT. THE AUTHOR'S CONTENTION IS THAT VIOLENT BEHAVIOR IS A LEARNED BEHAVIOR, AND HE DISCUSSES TRIGGERING EVENTS AND THE INFLUENCE OF PORNOGRAPHY. HE EXPLORES THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE EXHIBITIONIST, RAPIST AND CHILD MOLESTER, AS WELL AS OF THE VICTIM. VARIOUS TREATMENT TYPES ARE OUTLINED. RECIDIVISM IS PRESENTED AS THE RARE EXCEPTION—ONLY 3 PERCENT. THE AUTHOR CONCLUDES WITH A DISCUSSION OF THE PROBLEMS IN THE POLICE HANDLING, REPORTING AND PROSECUTION OF SEX OFFENSE CASES.

Supplemental Notes: PAPER PRESENTED TO THE SEMINAR ON SEX AND RELATED OFFENSES, CHICAGO-KENT COLLEGE OF LAW, SEP 22, 1973.

145. **PSYCHOPATHY AND VIOLENCE. By R. D. HARE.** 34 p. 1978.
NCJ-55254

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PSYCHOPATHY AND CRIME, THE INCIDENCE OF PSYCHOPATHY IN PRISON POPULATIONS, FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH LACK OF INHIBITION AGAINST VIOLENCE, AND THE PREDICTION OF DANGEROUSNESS ARE DISCUSSED. LITERATURE REVIEWS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF STUDIES ARE USED TO SUPPORT EACH TOPIC. IT IS POINTED OUT THAT THE TERM 'PSYCHOPATH' HAS A SPECIFIC MEANING, BUT IT IS OFTEN MISUSED BY WRITERS IN THE FIELD OF PSYCHOLOGY, PSYCHIATRY, AND SOCIOLOGY. THE MOST OUTSTANDING FEATURE OF THE CLUSTER OF BEHAVIORS DEFINED AS PSYCHOPATHY IS AN ALMOST TOTAL LACK OF EMPATHY AND AFFECTION FOR OTHERS COUPLED WITH AN ABSENCE OF ANY GENUINE INDICATIONS OF GUILT OR ANXIETY FOR PERSISTENT ASOCIAL AND AMORAL BEHAVIOR. STUDIES HAVE FOUND THAT MOST CRIMINALS ARE NOT PSYCHOPATHS AND THAT MANY PSYCHOPATHS AVOID INCARCERATION, OFTEN ENTERING PROFESSIONS OR OTHER SITUATIONS WHERE THEIR SELF-SERVING BEHAVIOR IS COVERED UP OR EVEN CONDONED. SCALES FOR DIAGNOSING PSYCHOPATHY ARE REVIEWED. USING ONE SUCH SCALE A RESEARCHER FOUND THAT 16 PERCENT OF 199 WHITE MALES ARRESTED FOR THEIR FIRST FELONY COULD BE DIAGNOSED AS PSYCHOPATHIC. OTHER STUDIES HAVE FOUND CLUSTERS OF CHARACTERISTICS ASSOCIATED WITH VIOLENT PSYCHOPATHIC BEHAVIOR. VIOLENT CRIMINAL PSYCHOPATHS WERE FIRST CONVICTED IN ADULT COURT AT AN EARLIER AGE, SPENT MORE TIME IN PRISON, WERE CONVICTED OF MORE CRIMES, USED MORE ALIASES, AND BROKE OUT OF PRISON MORE OFTEN THAN NONPSYCHOPATHIC OFFENDERS. STUDIES ALSO INDICATE THAT THEIR CRIMINAL ACTIVITY PEAKS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 30 THROUGH 35. DATA FROM A NUMBER OF STUDIES ARE SUMMARIZED AND TABLES PRESENTING THE STATISTICS ARE APPENDED. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE CONCEPT OF PSYCHOPATHY IS SUPERFLUOUS IN UNDERSTANDING AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR BUT THAT IT IS VALUABLE IN PREDICTING FUTURE DANGEROUSNESS. REFERENCES ARE APPENDED. (GLR)

Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED AT SYMPOSIUM ON VIOLENCE AND THE VIOLENT INDIVIDUAL, 12TH ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM OF THE TEXAS RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF MENTAL SCIENCES, HOUSTON, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 1-3, 1978.

146. **PSYCHOPATHY AND VIOLENT CRIME. By A. B. HEILBRUN JR.** AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, 1200 17TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20036. *JOURNAL OF CONSULTING AND CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY,* V 47, N 3 (1979), P 509-516.
NCJ-60026

A PREVIOUSLY UNDISCLOSED RELATIONSHIP AMONG PSYCHOPATHY, VIOLENCE, AND IMPULSIVENESS OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR IS UNCOVERED WHEN INTELLIGENCE IS INTRODUCED AS A MODERATOR VARIABLE. AS PART OF PAROLE EVALUATION, A SERIES OF PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS WERE GIVEN TO 76 WHITE PRISONERS IN THE GEORGIA PENAL SYSTEM. THEIR MEAN AGE WAS 30.14 YEARS, THEIR MEAN EDUCATIONAL LEVEL WAS 10.36 YEARS, AND A MEAN INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENT (IQ) WAS 105.09. THIS IS MUCH HIGHER THAN THE AVERAGE, PROBABLY DUE TO THE FACT THAT ONLY THOSE WHO COULD READ AT THE SIXTH GRADE LEVEL WERE CHOSEN FOR THE STUDY. TEST RESULTS WERE CORRELATED WITH PRISON RECORDS TO DISCOVER ANY RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PSYCHOPATHY AND BOTH THE VIOLENCE AND THE IMPULSIVENESS OF THE CRIME FOR WHICH THE SUBJECTS WERE INCARCERATED. PSYCHOPATHY, COMBINED WITH INTELLIGENCE, WAS FOUND TO BE PREDICTIVE OF VIOLENCE, WITH 90 PERCENT OF THE LOWER IQ PSYCHOPATH GROUP COMMITTING VIOLENT CRIMES, COMPARED TO 58 PERCENT FOR THE SAMPLE AS A WHOLE. CLOSER EXAMINATION OF THE CRIMINAL RECORDS SHOWED THAT THIS GROUP WAS ALSO MORE IMPULSIVE THAN THE VIOLENT CRIMINAL GROUP AS A WHOLE. A SURPRISING RELATIONSHIP WAS FOUND BETWEEN PSYCHOPATHY AND SCHOOL ACHIEVEMENT, WITH 61 PERCENT OF THE MORE INTELLIGENT PSYCHOPATHS COMPLETING HIGH SCHOOL COMPARED WITH 41 PERCENT OF THE MORE INTELLIGENT NONPSYCHOPATHS, 38 PERCENT OF THE LESS INTELLIGENT NONPSYCHOPATHS, AND 12 PERCENT OF THE LESS INTELLIGENT PSYCHOPATHS. THIS STUDY POINTS OUT THE IMPORTANCE OF MODERATING INFLUENCES IN ANY STUDY OF BEHAVIOR AND SUGGESTS THAT IQ IS SUCH A MODERATING INFLUENCE WHEN ONE ATTEMPTS TO PREDICT VIOLENT BEHAVIOR. TABLES PRESENT A STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE DATA. NUMEROUS REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (GLR)

147. **PSYCHOPATHY—CAUSES, CORRELATES AND REHABILITATION FINAL REPORT, JANUARY, 1972. By P. D. KNOTT.** 60 p. 1972. **NCJ-42137**

THIS RESEARCH SEEKS TO PROVIDE SOME TEST OF MOST OF THE MAJOR HYPOTHESES CONCERNING THE CAUSES OF PSYCHOPATHIC BEHAVIOR AMONG ADULT CRIMINALS FOR TREATMENT AND PREVENTION PURPOSES. PSYCHOPATHY, THE MOST COMMON FORM OF PSYCHOLOGICAL TYPOLOGY AMONG ADULT CRIMINAL OFFENDERS, IS CHARACTERIZED BY VIOLENCE-PRONENESS AND ANTISOCIAL CONDUCT. IN THIS STUDY, AN EXHAUSTIVE SELECTION PROCESS WAS UTILIZED IN WHICH A LARGE NUMBER OF INMATE SUBJECTS IN THE COLORADO STATE PRISON WERE EXPOSED TO THREE PSYCHOMETRIC TOOLS WHICH HAVE BEEN USED IN PREVIOUS STUDIES TO ASCERTAIN PSYCHOPATHY. SUBJECTS WHO MET ALL THREE CRITERIA WERE SPLIT INTO EXPERIMENTAL GROUPS. PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS, PHYSIOLOGICAL AND BEHAVIORAL MEASURES, TESTOSTERONE HORMONE CONFIGURATIONS AND CHROMOSOMAL TESTS WERE OBTAINED ON EACH SUBJECT. HIGHER THAN USUAL TESTOSTERONE LEVELS, CORRELATIONS BETWEEN PERMISSIVE CHILDHOOD ENVIRONMENT AND MANIPULATIVE ABILITY, AND DIFFERENCES IN THE PSYCHOLOGICAL PATTERNING BETWEEN UNDERCONTROLLED AND OVERCONTROLLED SUBJECTS WERE FOUND IN THE INMATES STUDIED....MSP

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

148. **PSYCHOSOCIAL ROOTS OF VIOLENCE (FROM VIOLENCE AND RESPONSIBILITY, 1978, BY ROBERT L SADOFF—SEE NCJ-53974). By J. MARMOR.** SPECTRUM PUBLICATIONS, INC, 75-31 192ND STREET, FLUSHING, NY 11366. 10 p. 1978. **NCJ-53975**

AN OVERVIEW OF THE NATURE, CAUSES, AND CONTROL OF VIOLENCE IS PRESENTED. VIOLENCE IS A SPECIFIC FORM OF FORCE THAT INVOLVES THE EFFORT TO DESTROY OR INJURE SOMETHING PERCEIVED AS AN ACTUAL, POTENTIAL, OR SYMBOLIC SOURCE OF FRUSTRATION OR DANGER. NOT ALL AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR IS VIOLENT. VIOLENCE IMPLIES THAT THE AGGRESSIVE ACTION IS CLEARLY DESTRUCTIVE IN ITS INTENT. THERE IS NO SOUND EVIDENCE FOR A SPONTANEOUS AGGRESSIVE INSTINCT IN HUMAN BEINGS. LIKE OTHER MAMMALS, HUMANS ARE BORN WITH THE CAPACITY FOR AGGRESSIVE AND VIOLENT BEHAVIOR, BUT WHETHER THIS CAPACITY FINDS EXPRESSION ALMOST ALWAYS DEPENDS ON SOME EXTERNAL FACTOR RATHER THAN ON A SPONTANEOUS INNER URGE. VIOLENCE TAKES A VARIETY OF FORMS--LEGAL, ILLEGAL, RITUALIZED, INSTITUTIONALIZED. THERE ARE ALSO QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DIFFERENCES. VIOLENCE, PARTICULARLY GROUP VIOLENCE, MAY EVEN HAVE CONSTRUCTIVE ASPECTS, SUCH AS SERVING AS A SIGNALING DEVICE OR A VEHICLE FOR EXPRESSION OF GROUP IDEALS. THE CAUSES OF VIOLENCE ARE BASICALLY INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIOECONOMIC. INDIVIDUAL CAUSES INCLUDE BOTH BIOLOGICAL FACTORS (E.G., ORGANIC BRAIN DISEASE, GENETIC AND HORMONAL FACTORS, DRUG-INDUCED DISTURBANCES IN BRAIN FUNCTION) AND PSYCHOGENIC FACTORS (E.G., FEELINGS OF HOSTILITY, FEAR, AND BOREDOM). THE MOST SIGNIFICANT SOCIOECONOMIC FACTOR IS POVERTY. VIOLENCE OFTEN IS GREATEST WHEN CONDITIONS SEEM TO BE IMPROVING FOR THE LOWER SOCIOECONOMIC CLASSES; I.E., WHEN A DEPRIVED GROUP BEGINS TO SENSE THAT A BETTER LIFE IS POSSIBLE AND BECOMES LESS ABLE TO TOLERATE CONDITIONS THAT IT ACCEPTED PASSIVELY IN A STATE OF HOPELESSNESS. OTHER SOCIAL FACTORS IN VIOLENCE INCLUDE RACIAL OR ETHNIC DISCRIMINATION, THE PROLONGATION OF ADOLESCENCE, INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF VIOLENCE IN CULTURAL PATTERNS, AND CONFLICTING IDEOLOGIES. THE REMEDIES FOR VIOLENCE ARE IMPLICIT IN ITS MULTIPLE CAUSES. THERE IS NO SIMPLISTIC OR UNITARY ANSWER. EFFORTS TO ELIMINATE INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOPATHOLOGY, TO STRENGTHEN THE MORAL FIBER OF YOUTH, AND TO INCREASE LAW AND ORDER ARE NOT ENOUGH. TO DEAL WITH VIOLENCE ON A BROADER SCALE, SOCIETY MUST ULTIMATELY CONFRONT THE BASIC SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF UNEMPLOYMENT, INADEQUATE HOUSING, POVERTY, AND RACIAL PREJUDICE. A LIST OF REFERENCES IS INCLUDED. (LKM)

149. **RAGE, HATE, ASSAULT AND OTHER FORMS OF VIOLENCE. D. J. MADDEN and J. R. LION, Eds.** SPECTRUM PUBLICATIONS, INC, 75-31 192ND STREET, FLUSHING, NY 11366. 265 p. 1976. **NCJ-38825**

A COLLECTION OF 13 ARTICLES WHICH PRESENT AN OVERVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON EXISTING FORMS OF VIOLENCE, CAUSES OF VIOLENCE AND AGGRESSION, AND TREATMENT OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR. THE CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS BOOK MAKE AVAILABLE TO THE READER KNOWLEDGE OF THE CURRENT LITERATURE IN THE AREA OF VIOLENCE FROM THE DISCIPLINES OF PSYCHIATRY, PSYCHOLOGY, PENOLOGY, AND SOCIOLOGY. AMONG THE SUBJECTS INCLUDED ARE BIOLOGICAL OR PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO VIOLENCE, VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY, PREDICTION OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR AND TREATMENT OF VIOLENCE AND AGGRESSION.

Availability: HALSTED PRESS, 605 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10016.

150. **RAPISTS, VICTIMS, AND SOCIETY. By M. BAUERMEISTER.** ASSOCIATION FOR PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS, 199 GLOUCESTER PLACE, LONDON NW1 6BU, ENGLAND. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF OFFENDER THERAPY AND COMPARATIVE CRIMINOLOGY,* V 21, N 3 (1977), P 238-248. **NCJ-46647**

VARIOUS PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL VIEWS OF RAPE BEHAVIOR ARE PRESENTED AND CONCLUSIONS DRAWN. AN EARLY VIEW CONSIDERED RAPE AS THE PSYCHODYNAMICALLY NORMAL STATE OF AFFAIRS BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN, ASSUMING THAT RAPE FANTASIES IN WOMEN WERE FREQUENT; THUS IT WAS THE VICTIM WHOSE MOTIVES MOST OFTEN CAME UNDER SCRUTINY WHEN SHE BROUGHT A COMPLAINT AGAINST A MAN AS A SEXUAL OFFENDER. A SECOND VIEW, ADVOCATED BY THE PSYCHOTHERAPIST BENJAMIN KARPMAN, HELD THAT RAPISTS AND SEXUAL OFFENDERS IN GENERAL ARE NEUROTICS WHO ACT COMPULSIVELY OUT OF REPRESSED INCESTUOUS AND HOMOSEXUAL LONGINGS. THE VIEW OF RAPE BEHAVIOR BELIEVED MOST CONSISTENT WITH ALL THE DATA, HOWEVER, CONSIDERS IT FROM A SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE. RAPE IS CONSIDERED PREDATORY BEHAVIOR MOST TYPICAL IN GROUP SETTINGS OF MALE VIOLENCE WHERE IT OFTEN SERVES THE PURPOSE OF ACQUIRING POWER AND PRESTIGE WITHIN THE PEER GROUP. WHERE SUCH SUBCULTURES OF VIOLENCE SUPPORT THE RAPIST, AS IN NATIONAL, RACIAL, OR CLASS WARFARE, THE RAPIST WILL BE CONSIDERED 'NORMAL,' IN THAT HIS BEHAVIOR IS ACCEPTED AND SUPPORTED BY THE PEER GROUP. IT IS BELIEVED THAT THIS TYPE OF BEHAVIOR DOES NOT FALL UNDER THE CATEGORY OF MENTAL ILLNESS WHEN ONE CONTEMPLATES 'CURING' IT. THE 'EXCEPTIONAL' RAPIST THEN WOULD BE THE LONER FROM A NONVIOLENT MIDDLE-CLASS BACKGROUND WHO DOES NOT HAVE A HISTORY OF GENERAL PREDATORY BEHAVIOR. THESE TYPES ARE CONSIDERED THE NEUROTICS AND PSYCHOTICS. (RCB)

151. **RECOGNIZING AND SENTENCING THE EXCEPTIONAL AND DANGEROUS OFFENDER. By C. E. SMITH.** ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS, SUPREME COURT BUILDING, WASHINGTON, DC 20544. *FEDERAL PROBATION,* V 35, N 4 (DECEMBER 1971), P 3-12. **NCJ-03330**

REVIEW OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MENTAL ILLNESS, PERSONALITY DISORDER, CRIME, AND EXAMINATION OF LEGAL AND MEDICAL MODELS FOR IDENTIFYING VIOLENT CRIMINALS. A COMPREHENSIVE DIAGNOSTIC STUDY, WHICH WOULD INCLUDE PSYCHIATRIC, PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS COUPLED WITH INSTITUTIONAL OBSERVATION AND EVALUATION OF SOCIAL BACKGROUND DATA, IS RECOMMENDED AS THE MOST PROMISING MEANS FOR DETECTING AND TREATING THE DANGEROUS OFFENDER.

152. **RELEASED OAK RIDGE PATIENTS—A FOLLOW-UP STUDY OF REVIEW BOARD DISCHARGES. By V. L. QUINSEY, A. WARNEFORD, M. PRUESSE, and N. LINK.** STEVENS AND SONS, 11 NEW FETTER LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND. *BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY,* DELINQUENCY, AND DEVIANT SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR, V 15, N 3 (JULY 1975), P 264-270. **NCJ-27684**

OAK RIDGE IS THE MAXIMUM SECURITY DIVISION OF THE MENTAL HEALTH CENTER IN PENETANGUISHENE, ONTARIO, AND IS USUALLY RESERVED FOR DANGEROUS, OFTEN VIOLENT, MENTALLY ILL OFFENDERS. CRIMINAL CONVICTION AND RE-ADMISSION DATA WERE OBTAINED ON 91 PATIENTS RELEASED BY THE REVIEW BOARD FROM OAK RIDGE, AND RELATED TO THE PATIENTS' PRE-RELEASE CHARACTERISTICS. DURING THE FOLLOW-UP PERIOD, WHICH VARIED AMONG PATIENTS FROM ONE TO FOUR YEARS, 38 PER CENT OF THE SAMPLE WERE CONVICTED OF A CRIME, RE-ADMITTED TO OAK RIDGE, OR BOTH. OF THE PATIENTS 15 PER CENT WERE RE-ADMITTED AND 16 PER CENT COMMITTED A VIOLENT ACT AGAINST PERSONS. MOST OF THE VIOLENT PATIENTS WERE FOUND TO HAVE COMMITTED VIOLENT CRIMES BEFORE. PATIENTS DIAGNOSED AS HAVING PERSONALITY OR CHARACTER DISORDERS, PARTICULARLY IF THEY HAD NEVER MARRIED, WERE MORE LIKELY TO GET INTO TROUBLE AFTER RELEASE THAN THOSE WHO WERE NOT. MOST OF THE CRIMES COMMITTED BY THE 91 RELEASEES WERE ECONOMIC AND NON VIOLENT IN NATURE. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

153. **RESEARCH AND EVALUATION ON THE BRONX (NY) COURT RELATED UNIT—AN INTERIM REPORT. By J. J. COCOZZA and E. HARTSTONE.** NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE BUREAU OF SPECIAL PROJECTS, RESEARCH, ALBANY, NY 12229. 19 p. 1978. **NCJ-46766**

SUMMARIES OF THE MAJOR FINDINGS OF ONGOING RESEARCH INTO THE BRONX, NEW YORK, COURT RELATED UNIT (CRU), A PSYCHIATRIC ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT PROGRAM FOR MENTALLY ILL AND VIOLENT MALE DELINQUENTS, ARE PRESENTED. THE CRU HAS BEEN IN OPERATION NEARLY 2 YEARS. IT IS A JOINT EFFORT OF THE DIVISION FOR YOUTH AND THE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE, AND CONSISTS OF AN INPATIENT DIAGNOSTIC UNIT (IPDU) AND A LONG-TERM TREATMENT UNIT (LTTU). ALTHOUGH SERIOUS PROBLEMS WERE EXPERIENCED DURING THE FIRST 10 MONTHS, A NUMBER OF IMPROVEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE. A STUDY OF REFERRAL INTO AND PATHS THROUGH THE CRU INDICATES THAT THE FAMILY COURT REMAINS THE MAJOR SOURCE OF REFERRALS. YOUTHS ADMITTED HAD USUALLY COMMITTED EXTREMELY VIOLENT OFFENSES; OTHERS HAD COMMITTED LESS SERIOUS OFFENSES, BUT HAD DISPLAYED VIOLENT BEHAVIOR PATTERNS. PROFILES FOR YOUTHS ADMITTED INDICATE THAT THEIR AVERAGE AGE IS 15, MOST HAVE BEEN INVOLVED IN A SERIOUS VIOLENT CRIME AND HAVE A PREVIOUS CRIMINAL HISTORY, AND ALMOST HALF HAVE HAD PREVIOUS CONTACT WITH A MENTAL HEALTH FACILITY. A HIGH PERCENTAGE OF THE YOUTH'S FAMILIES HAD ALSO BEEN INVOLVED WITH THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE OR MENTAL HEALTH SYSTEMS. A PSYCHIATRIC EVALUATION OF THE YOUTHS INDICATES THAT THEY ARE LESS LIKELY TO BE DIAGNOSED AS SCHIZOPHRENIC, MORE LIKELY TO DIAGNOSE AS PERSONALITY/BEHAVIOR DISORDERED, ARE LIKELY TO BE EVALUATED AS EXPERIENCING SERIOUS ILLNESS, AND MORE ARE LIKELY TO HAVE PROBLEMS IN INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS AND IN SCHOOL THAN ARE SUBJECTS IN A CONTROL GROUP ADMITTED TO OTHER DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE FACILITIES. THE TWO GROUPS ALSO DIFFER SIGNIFICANTLY IN DEPRESSION, ASSAULTIVE ACTS, ANTISOCIAL ATTITUDES, AND SEXUAL PROBLEMS. AN ANALYSIS OF BEHAVIOR RATING FORMS INDICATED THAT YOUTH ADMITTED TO THE CRU PROGRAM APPEAR TO BE IMPROVING; VIOLENT AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIORS HAVE DECREASED, RESPONSES TO THE PROGRAM ARE GENERALLY POSITIVE, AND STAFF ARE PERCEIVED AS HELPFUL AND SYMPATHETIC. TO DATE, ONLY FOUR ADMITTED YOUTHS HAVE BEEN RELEASED BY THE LTTU AT PROGRAM COMPLETION. NONE OF THESE HAS BEEN REARRESTED OR REHOSPITALIZED SINCE RELEASE. A COMPARISON OF STAFF ATTITUDES TOWARD CRU YOUTHS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PROGRAM AND 1.5 YEARS LATER SHOWED THAT GREATER SYMPATHY, UNDERSTANDING, AND MORE POSITIVE ATTITUDES HAVE DEVELOPED OVER TIME. CRU STAFF INDICATED THAT EXTERNAL AGENCIES, GROUPS, AND ORGANIZATIONS INFLUENCED ALL PHASES OF THE CRU PROGRAM, BUT EXERTED A POSITIVE INFLUENCE ONLY FOR ADMISSION CRITERIA AND INTAKE PROCESSING. A PRELIMINARY COMPARISON WITH OTHER PROGRAMS FOR MENTALLY DISORDERED, VIOLENT YOUTHS INDICATES THAT WHILE PROFESSIONALS SEE A GREAT NEED FOR SUCH PROGRAMS, THEIR AVAILABILITY VARIES GREATLY FROM STATE TO STATE. (JAP)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

154. **RESEARCH ON VIOLENCE. By D. J. WEST, P. WILES, and C. STANWOOD.** UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY, 7 WEST ROAD, CAMBRIDGE CB3 9DT, ENGLAND. 124 p. **NCJ-16313**

RESEARCH IN CRIMINAL VIOLENCE WITH OVER 2,000 CITATIONS. THE CITATIONS ARE GROUPED UNDER SUBJECT HEADINGS WHICH INCLUDE GENERAL SURVEYS AND STATISTICS, SOCIAL STRUCTURE, SOCIAL THEORIES, PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORIES, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH. ALSO INCLUDED ARE BIOLOGICAL FACTORS, ANIMAL BEHAVIOR, CHILD AND FAMILY, SOCIAL CONTROL, ASSESSMENT OF VIOLENT INDIVIDUALS, MENTAL ILLNESS AND TREATMENT. HOMICIDE AND VIOLENT DEATH, SEXUAL VIOLENCE, DRUG ABUSE, YOUTH AND VIOLENCE, MASS MEDIA, POLITICAL ASPECTS AND RACE ARE COVERED AS WELL.

Availability: UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY, 7 WEST ROAD, CAMBRIDGE CB3 9DT, ENGLAND.

155. **ROLE INTERFERENCE—AN ANALYSIS OF SUICIDE VICTIMS, HOMICIDE OFFENDERS, AND NON-VIOLENT INDIVIDUALS. By J. A. HUMPHREY.** *JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY,* V 39, N 8 (AUGUST 1978), P 652-654. **NCJ-56640**

THE FINDINGS OF A STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ROLE INTERFERENCE AND SUICIDAL, HOMICIDAL, AND NONVIOLENT BEHAVIOR INDICATE THAT HOMICIDE OFFENDERS SUFFER GREATER INTERFERENCE THAN SUICIDE VICTIMS. THE REPORTED STUDY ON ROLE INTERFERENCE AND BEHAVIOR EXAMINED THE HYPOTHESIS THAT THE LIKELIHOOD OF OUTWARD-DIRECTED VIOLENCE INCREASES AS PERSONS' LIVES INVOLVE HIGH DEGREES OF ROLE INTERFERENCE. CONVERSELY, AS PERSONS' LIVES ARE CHARAC-

TERIZED BY LOW DEGREES OF INTERFERENCE, THEN THE LIKELIHOOD OF INWARDLY DIRECTED VIOLENCE INCREASES. ROLE INTERFERENCE CONCERNS THE EXTENT THAT ENACTMENT OF CERTAIN SOCIAL ROLES TENDS TO IMPEDE THE PLAYING OF OTHER, MORE APPROPRIATE ROLES. FOR EXAMPLE, BEING AN ALCOHOLIC INTERFERES WITH ADEQUATE JOB ROLE PERFORMANCE. INCREASES IN INTERFERENCE ARE CONSIDERED LIKELY TO CAUSE FRUSTRATION, AND VIOLENCE DIRECTED AT THOSE SEEN TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CIRCUMSTANCES. A SURVEY OF SELECTED LITERATURE INDICATES THAT ROLE CONFLICT OCCURS WHEN PERSONS OCCUPY IMCOMPATIBLE STATUSES, WITH THE SUICIDE RATE VARYING INVERSELY WITH THE DEGREE OF STATUS INTEGRATION IN THE POPULATION. THE STUDY USED PSYCHIATRIC REPORTS ON 98 MALE SUICIDE VICTIMS, 62 HOMICIDE OFFENDERS, AND 76 NONPSYCHOTIC, NONVIOLENT PATIENTS FROM THE NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE HOSPITAL. ROLES SELECTED FOR ANALYSIS WERE THOSE OF CHILDHOOD, STUDENT, OCCUPATION, MARRIAGE, AND PARENTHOOD, WITH SCORES ASSIGNED TO THE VARYING DEGREES OF EACH PATIENT OR OFFENDER'S APPARENT ROLE INTERFERENCE. HIGH DEGREES OF INTERFERENCE WERE FOUND IN THE HOMICIDAL OFFENDERS, AND LOW DEGREES OF INTERFERENCE TENDED TO BE ASSOCIATED WITH THE NONVIOLENT PATIENTS AND THE SUICIDE VICTIMS. TABULAR DATA AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (TWK)

156. **SELF AND THE VIOLENT CRIMINAL ACT. By L. H. ATHENS.** SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS, CA 90212. *URBAN LIFE AND CULTURE,* V 3, N 1 (APRIL 1974), P 98-112. **NCJ-64985**

THE TYPES OF SELF IMAGES HELD BY VIOLENT OFFENDERS, KINDS OF INTERPRETATIONS THEY FORM OF SITUATIONS IN WHICH THEY COMMIT VIOLENT CRIMINAL ACTS, AND THE EMPIRICAL LINKAGES BETWEEN THE TWO ARE DISCUSSED. DATA FOR THIS PAPER WERE OBTAINED PRIMARILY FROM PRIVATE, EXTENSIVE, INFORMAL INTERVIEWS WITH 23 MALE INMATES OF A MIDWESTERN PENITENTIARY WHO WERE CHARGED WITH VIOLENT CRIMES. OFFENDERS WERE ASKED HOW THEY THOUGHT OF THEMSELVES AT THE TIME OF THE OFFENSE AND HOW FRIENDS AND WIVES VIEWED THEM. ANALYSIS OF RESPONSES SHOWED THAT OFFENDERS' SELF-IMAGES ARE EITHER VIOLENT OR NONVIOLENT. NONVIOLENT OFFENDERS CONSIDER THEMSELVES AS PLAYERS OF A CONVENTIONAL ROLE; A READINESS TO RESPOND VIOLENTLY IS NOT DEPICTED. VIOLENT OFFENDERS SEE THEMSELVES AS PLAYERS OF A VIOLENCE-RELATED ROLE, SUCH AS A GUNMAN OR BRAWLER. SELF-IMAGES DEVELOP IN AND THROUGH THE PROCESS OF SOCIAL INTERACTION. THE INTERPRETATIONS OF SITUATIONS IN WHICH VIOLENT CRIMINAL RESPONSES ARE MADE FALL INTO FOUR DISTINCT TYPES. THE FIRST TYPE, PHYSICALLY DEFENSIVE, INVOLVES PERCEPTIONS OF THREATENED PHYSICAL ATTACK OR THE ACTUAL ATTACK ON THE OFFENDER. THE SECOND TYPE OF INTERPRETATION, MALEFIC, INVOLVES DETERMINATION OF THE EXTREME NEGATIVE CHARACTER OF THE VICTIM AND OVERREACTION TO THIS PERCEPTION IN THE FORM OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR. IN FRUSTRATIVE INTERPRETATIONS, THE VIOLENT ACT IS COMMITTED AS A MEANS TO MEET A PREDETERMINED NEED; I.E., THE OFFENDER ATTACKS THE OWNER OF A CAR THAT THE OFFENDER IS INTENT ON STEALING. THE FINAL TYPE OF INTERPRETATION, FRUSTRATIVE-MALEFIC, INVOLVES ELEMENTS OF BOTH PREVIOUSLY DISCUSSED TYPES. THE KIND OF SELF-IMAGE IS INTERLINKED WITH THE TYPE OF INTERPRETATION OF SITUATIONS THE OFFENDER FORMS. THE IMPORTANCE OF A VIOLENT SELF-IMAGE, THEREFORE, IS THAT IT EXPANDS THE RANGE AND CHARACTER OF THE SITUATIONS AN OFFENDER MAY INTERPRET AS CALLING FOR VIOLENCE. FUTURE RESEARCH SHOULD FOCUS ON WHEN THESE INTERPRETATIONS LEAD TO VIOLENCE AND WHEN THEY DO NOT. NOTES AND REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (LWM)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20852.

157. **SELF-CONCEPT DISTURBANCE AMONG MOTHERS WHO ABUSE THEIR CHILDREN. By B. ROSEN.** PSYCHOLOGICAL REPORTS, BOX 9229, MISSOULA, MT 59807. *PSYCHOLOGICAL REPORTS,* V 43, N 1 (AUGUST 1978), P 323-327. **NCJ-54525**

IN A STUDY OF SELF-CONCEPT DISTURBANCE AMONG MOTHERS WHO ABUSE THEIR CHILDREN, 60 CALIFORNIA WOMEN WITH CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD WERE SURVEYED. TO DETERMINE WHETHER SELF-CONCEPT DISTURBANCE SIGNIFICANTLY DISTINGUISHED ABUSIVE FROM NONABUSIVE MOTHERS, GROUP OF 30 ABUSIVE MOTHERS FROM THE FAMILY STRESS CENTER IN CHULA VISTA, CALIF., WERE COMPARED WITH 30 NONABUSIVE MOTHERS WHO BRING THEIR CHILDREN TO THE PEDIATRIC PRIMARY CARE CLINIC OF THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL IN SAN DIEGO, CALIF. SUBJECTS WERE ASKED TO FILL OUT A PERSONAL DATA SHEET AND TO RESPOND TO WEEDMAN, WARREN, AND MARX'S SELF-CONCEPT, INCONGRUENCE SCALE. THE SELF-CONCEPT INCONGRUENCE SCALE IS A 16-SCALE SEMANTIC DIFFERENTIAL DESIGNED TO ASSESS SELF-CONCEPT, SELF-CONCEPT INCONGRUENCE, AND SELF-CONCEPT INCONSISTENCY. IT WAS FOUND THAT THERE WAS NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE IN DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS BETWEEN THE TWO GROUPS. WOMEN WHO ABUSED THEIR CHILDREN HAD LOWER AND MORE INCONSISTENT SELF-CONCEPTS THAN NONABUSERS; THEY ALSO EXPERIENCED GREATER INCONGRUENCE BETWEEN THE WAY THEY VIEWED THEMSELVES AND THE WAY THEY WOULD LIKE TO BE. THESE DISTURBANCES WERE SEEN AS BOTH THE SOURCES AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE EXTREME FRUSTRATION WHICH LEADS TO VIOLENCE WHEN SOCIALLY APPROPRIATE OUTLETS ARE UNAVAILABLE. THE PRESENT STUDY PROVIDES SOME VALIDATION OF CLINICAL REPORTS THAT ABUSIVE PARENTS EXHIBIT LOW SELF-ESTEEM AND GREAT INCONGRUENCE BETWEEN THEIR REAL AND IDEAL SELF-CONCEPTS. TABLES AND A LIST OF REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED--MLC)

Availability: BARBARA ROSEN, 7339 FAY AVENUE, LA JOLLA, CA 92037.

158. **SELF-CONTROL AND INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE—A STUDY OF SCOTTISH ADOLESCENT MALE SEVERE OFFENDERS. By M. L. RAWLINGS.** SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS, CA 90212. *CRIMINOLOGY,* V 11, N 1 (MAY 1973), P 23-45. **NCJ-10556**

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL VARIANCE BETWEEN ASSAULTIVE AND NON-ASSAULTIVE MALE ADOLESCENT OFFENDERS, TESTING HYPOTHESES OF OVER-CONTROL AND IMPULSIVITY. PERSONALITY QUESTIONNAIRES, PERCEPTUAL MOTOR TESTS, AND SURVEYS OF THE SUBJECTS' PERCEPTION OF THEIR PARENTS CHILD-REARING BEHAVIORS WERE ADMINISTERED TO TEST HYPOTHESES CONCERNING SELF-CONTROL, POTENTIAL NEUROLOGICAL DYSFUNCTION, AND PERCEIVED PARENTAL CONTROL. THE RESULTS DID NOT SUPPORT THE HYPOTHESIZED PERSONALITY DIFFERENCES AMONG THE OFFENDER GROUPS, AND SUGGESTED THAT ASSAULT AND HOSTILITY AND EVEN MILD AGGRESSION MAY NOT BE PART OF THE SAME VARIABLE. THE MEASURES IN THIS STUDY MAY BE CAUTIOUSLY USED TO SUGGEST THAT THE INDIVIDUAL EXTREME ASSAULTERS' BEHAVIOR IS A SITUATIONAL REACTION AND THE GROUP EXTREME ASSAULTERS' RESPONSE IS A SOCIAL REACTION, POSSIBLY AS A PART OF A SUBCULTURE OF VIOLENCE. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

159. **SEXUAL ASSAULT.** SHEEHAN, PHINNEY, BASS AND GREEN PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION. 23 p. 1977.
NCJ-52110

PROFILES OF THE VICTIM AND THE RAPIST ARE PRESENTED, THE TYPICAL REASONS FOR AND LOCATIONS OF RAPE CONSIDERED, AND PREVENTIVE MEASURES AND DEFENSIVE TACTICS SUGGESTED, ALONG WITH POSTASSAULT PROCEDURES. ALL FEMALES, REGARDLESS OF RACE, AGE, SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS, LIFESTYLE, OR APPEARANCE, ARE POTENTIAL VICTIMS FOR THE RAPIST. THE MOST VULNERABLE TARGET IS THE WOMAN ALONE AT ANY TIME OF DAY OR NIGHT IN ANY CIRCUMSTANCE. THE RAPIST IS MOST OFTEN AN EMOTIONALLY UNSTABLE MAN WHO APPEARS TO FUNCTION IN A REASONABLY NORMAL AND COMPETENT MANNER. HE GENERALLY HAS DIFFICULTY IN ESTABLISHING LONG-TERM RELATIONSHIPS, AND HIS VICTIMS ARE OFTEN THOSE WITH WHOM HE HAD SOME CONTACT. RAPE IS MORE A CRIME OF AGGRESSION STEMMING FROM FRUSTRATON AND INSECURITY THAN A MEANS OF SEXUAL GRATIFICATION. RAPISTS WISH TO HUMILIATE AND DEGRADE THEIR VICTIMS AND MUST ALWAYS BE CONSIDERED POTENTIALLY VIOLENT AND DANGEROUS. WHILE RAPE CAN AND DOES OCCUR VIRTUALLY ANYWHERE, THE LARGEST SINGLE GROUPING OF REPORTED INCIDENTS IS EITHER IN THE HOME OF THE VICTIM OR THE HOME OF THE ASSAILANT. OTHER POTENTIALLY HAZARDOUS AREAS ARE LISTED. PREVENTIVE MEASURES IN THE HOME, CAR, AND ON THE STREET ARE OUTLINED AND GENERAL PRECAUTIONS ARE STATED. ALTERNATIVE TACTICS THAT MIGHT BE USED IN THE EVENT OF ATTACK MUST BE SELECTED ON THE BASIS OF THE SITUATION IN WHICH THE THREAT OCCURS. SOMETIMES, SCREAMING 'FIRE' OR 'CALL THE POLICE' (NOT 'RAPE OR 'HELP') OR BLOWING A WHISTLE MAY FRIGHTEN AN ASSAILANT, BUT IT MAY ONLY INCITE THE RAPIST TO A MORE VIOLENT ATTACK. RUNNING AWAY OR TALKING CALMLY TO THE OFFENDER SO HE MAY PERCEIVE HIS VICTIM AS A PERSON RATHER THAN AN OBJECT ARE ALTERNATIVE TACTICS TO AVOID ATTACK. FIGHTING SHOULD BE THE LAST RESORT, AND THE TACTIC CHOSEN SHOULD SEVERELY INCAPACITATE THE ASSAILANT, SUCH TACTICS ARE OFFERED. POSTASSAULT PROCEDURES FOR VICTIM TREATMENT AND AIDING THE POLICE IN CATCHING THE RAPIST ARE DESCRIBED, AND A MESSAGE TO FAMILIES AND FRIENDS OF RAPE VICTIMS IS GIVEN. IT IS NOTED THAT BOYS AND OCCASIONALLY MEN ARE ALSO VICTIMS OF RAPE. THIS DOCUMENT IS INTENDED FOR GENERAL DISTRIBUTION TO THE CITIZENS OF FLORIDA. (RCB)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

160. **SEXUAL ATTITUDES OF AGGRESSIVE SEXUAL OFFENDERS. By K. HOWELLS and E. WRIGHT.** INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY AND TREATMENT OF DELINQUENCY, 34 SURREY STREET, CROYDEN, SURREY CRO IRJ, UK. *BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY*, V 18, N 2 (APRIL 1978), P 170-174.
NCJ-48953

PERSONALITY, INTELLECTUAL, AND SOCIAL BACKGROUND CORRELATES OF SEXUAL ATTITUDES ARE EXPLORED IN SAMPLES OF SEXUAL OFFENDERS AND NONSEX OFFENDERS CONFINED IN AN ENGLISH HOSPITAL FOR MENTALLY ABNORMAL OFFENDERS. THE SEX OFFENDER SAMPLE CONSISTED OF 34 MALES ADMITTED TO THE FACILITY FOR EXPLICITLY SEXUAL OFFENSES, PRIMARILY RAPE, ATTEMPTED RAPE, AND INDECENT ASSAULT. MOST OF THE OFFENSES INVOLVED SOME DEGREE OF PERSONAL VIOLENCE. THE NONSEX OFFENDER GROUP INCLUDED 23 MALES ADMITTED TO THE HOSPITAL FOR OTHER OFFENSES, INCLUDING ASSAULT AND MURDER. ALL SUBJECTS COMPLETED A TEST OF SEXUAL ATTITUDES (SEX DRIVE AND INTEREST, SEXUAL MALADJUSTMENT, NEUROTIC CONFLICT, REPRESSION OF SEX, LOSS OF SEX CONTROLS, HOMOSEXUALITY, SEX-ROLE CONFIDENCE, SOCIOPATHIC SEXUAL ATTITUDES). ANXIETY, EXTROVERSION, SOCIABILITY, AND IMPULSIVITY SCALES FROM THE MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY WERE ALSO SCORED. SEX OFFENDERS SCORED SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER THAN NONSEX OFFENDERS ON SCALES MEASURING SEXUAL MALADJUSTMENT AND FEELINGS OF LOSS OF CONTROL. SIGNIFICANT CORRELATIONS BETWEEN SEXUAL ATTITUDES AND MEASURES OF ANXIETY AND EXTROVERSION WERE FOUND IN BOTH GROUPS. NEITHER INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENT NOR SOCIAL CLASS SHOWED SIGNIFICANT CORRELATION WITH SEXUAL ATTITUDES. AGE HAD A POSITIVE CORRELATION WITH SEXUAL REPRESSION. IMPLICATIONS OF THE FINDINGS ARE DISCUSSED. SUPPORTING DATA AND A LIST OF REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (LKM)

161. **SEXUAL HOMICIDE—SOCIAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND LEGAL ASPECTS. By V. L. SWIGERT, R. A. FARRELL, and W. C. YOELS.** PLENUM PUBLISHING CORPORATION, 227 WEST 17TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10011. *ARCHIVES OF SEXUAL BEHAVIOR*, V 5, N 5 (1976), P 391-401.
NCJ-47971

FIVE CASES OF SEXUALLY RELATED HOMICIDES ARE ANALYZED, WITH REFERENCE TO THE OFFENDERS' SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL PROFILES, THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE OFFENSES, AND CASE DISPOSITIONS. THE CASES WERE DRAWN FROM A 50-PERCENT SAMPLE (444 CASES) OF ALL HOMICIDES REVIEWED FROM 1955 THROUGH 1973 BY A DIAGNOSTIC AND EVALUATION CLINIC SERVING THE COURTS OF A LARGE NORTHEASTERN CITY. THE CASES INCLUDE TWO INSTANCES OF CONSENSUAL SEX BETWEEN DEFENDANT AND VICTIM (ONE HOMOSEXUAL AND ONE HETEROSEXUAL), TWO CASES OF SEXUAL SADISM (ONE HOMOSEXUAL AND ONE HETEROSEXUAL), AND ONE CASE OF HOMOSEXUAL PEDOPHILIA. ANALYSIS OF THE FIVE CASES REVEALS THE FOLLOWING: WHITES AND MALES PREDOMINATE BOTH AS OFFENDERS AND AS VICTIMS; MOST OFFENDERS HAD NOT COMPLETED HIGH SCHOOL AND WORKED IN UNSKILLED OCCUPATIONS; MOST OFFENDERS HAD PRIOR CRIMINAL CONTACT WITH THE LAW; IN FOUR OF THE CASES THE DEFENDANT AND VICTIM WERE MARGINALLY KNOWN OR UNKNOWN TO ONE ANOTHER; THE MOST FREQUENT HOMICIDE SITE WAS THE RESIDENCE OF THE VICTIM; AND STRANGULATION AND KNIFINGS WERE THE METHODS USED TO CAUSE DEATH. ALL OFFENDERS CAME FROM BROKEN HOMES AND HAD BACKGROUNDS OF TRUANCY AND DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR. SOME PSYCHIATRIC DISORDER WAS DIAGNOSED IN THREE OF THE DEFENDANTS, BUT NONE WAS DIAGNOSED AS INSANE. ALL BUT ONE OF THE OFFENDERS WERE OF AVERAGE INTELLIGENCE. NONE OF THE OFFENDERS WAS GRANTED BAIL, ONLY TWO WERE ABLE TO RETAIN A PRIVATE ATTORNEY, AND FOUR WAIVED THEIR RIGHT TO TRIAL BY JURY. THREE WERE CONVICTED OF FIRST-DEGREE MURDER, TWO OF SECOND-DEGREE MURDER. IMPLICATIONS OF THE FINDINGS ARE DISCUSSED. PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS DRAWN TO THE SMALL NUMBER OF SEXUAL HOMICIDES IN THE 19-YEAR SAMPLE AND TO DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SEXUAL HOMICIDES AND OTHER HOMICIDES (E.G., THE FACT THAT, UNLIKE MOST HOMICIDES, SEXUAL HOMICIDES WERE MORE LIKELY TO INVOLVE STRANGERS OR CASUAL ACQUAINTANCES THAN FRIENDS OR RELATIVES). A LIST OF REFERENCES IS INCLUDED. NO TABULAR DATA ARE PROVIDED.

Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED AT THE MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY OF SEX RESEARCH, HELD AT STONY BROOK, NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 1975.

162. **SEXUAL INEQUALITY, CULTURAL NORMS, AND WIFE-BEATING. By M. A. STRAUS.** VISAGE PRESS, INC, 108A SOUTH COLUMBUS STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314. *VICTIMOLOGY—AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL*, V 1, N 1 (SPRING 1976), P 54-70.
NCJ-35519

EXAMINATION OF SOME OF THE FACTORS ACCOUNTING FOR THE HIGH DEGREE TO WHICH WIVES ARE THE VICTIMS OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE BY HUSBANDS WHICH ATTRIBUTE INTRAFAMILY VIOLENCE TO THE STRUCTURE OF FAMILY AND SOCIETY. EXAMPLES OF CULTURAL NORMS LEGITIMIZING MARITAL VIOLENCE FOUND IN THE LEGAL SYSTEM, LITERARY WORKS, AND SOCIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL EXPERIMENTS AND SURVEYS ARE DISCUSSED. THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF SEXISM TO THE FREQUENCY OF WIFE BEATING THROUGH THE VIOLENCE USED TO MAINTAIN POWER POSITIONS, ANTAGONISM ENGENDERED BY SEX ROLE DIFFERENTIATION, THE PERCEIVED INABILITY OF WIVES TO ESCAPE FROM MARRIAGE TO A VIOLENT HUSBAND, AND THE MALE-ORIENTED ORGANIZATION OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM WHICH MAKES IT DIFFICULT FOR WOMEN TO SECURE LEGAL PROTECTION FROM ASSAULTS BY THEIR HUSBANDS ARE ANALYZED. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT LIBERATION OF BOTH SEXES IS NEEDED TO EFFECT A SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTION IN WIFE-BEATING.

163. **SIXTY BATTERED WOMEN. By E. HILBERMAN and K. MUNSON.** VISAGE PRESS, INC, 108A SOUTH COLUMBUS STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314. *VICTIMOLOGY,* V 2, N 3-4 (1977-1978), P 460-470. **NCJ-46162**

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT OF MARITAL VIOLENCE IS STUDIED, ALONG WITH CASE IDENTIFICATION AND TREATMENT OF BATTERED WIVES ON THE BASIS OF HISTORICAL, CULTURAL, AND FAMILY INFORMATION. THIS STUDY WAS PRECIPITATED BY THE REFERRAL DURING A 12-MONTH PERIOD OF 60 VICTIMS OF MARITAL VIOLENCE (HALF OF ALL WOMEN REFERRED) TO A RURAL HEALTH CLINIC FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL EVALUATION. MOST OF THESE WOMEN WERE IN THE 20-40 AGE GROUP; 40 OF THE VICTIMS WERE BLACK. THEIR LIVES WERE CHARACTERIZED BY EDUCATIONAL, ECONOMIC, AND SOCIAL DEPRIVATION AS WELL AS A HIGH RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY-LEVEL INCOME. THEIR FAMILY HISTORIES SHOW VIOLENCE, ALCOHOLISM, AND ABUSE ON THE PART OF THEIR PARENTS, AND SUICIDES WERE COMMON. THE MOST PROBABLE REASON FOR THESE ABUSES IS JEALOUSY ON THE HUSBAND'S PART. CHILD ABUSE TOOK PLACE IN ONE-THIRD OF THE FAMILIES. ALL OF THE WOMEN IN THIS STUDY SHOWED PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS, SUCH AS RECURRENT NIGHTMARES, VIOLENT TENDENCIES, AND STRESS, AS WELL AS HEALTH PROBLEMS AGGRAVATED BY THE ASSAULTS. THEORETICALLY, THE TREATMENT SHOULD BE REMOVAL FROM THE MARITAL ABUSE SITUATION, BUT IN MANY CASES, THE HUSBAND IS NOT EVEN AWARE THAT THERE IS A PROBLEM. SINCE THIS TREATMENT IS NOT ALWAYS POSSIBLE, THE MAIN CONCERNS FOR THERAPY ARE THE WOMAN'S IMPAIRED SELF-ESTEEM, EMOTIONAL ISOLATION, AND MISTRUST. SEVERAL ASPECTS OF THE NATURE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED BEFORE THERAPY BEGINS: THE VICTIM RATIONALIZES AND JUSTIFIES THE VIOLENCE, FEELS THAT IT IS CONTROLLABLE THROUGH 'GOOD BEHAVIOR,' AND PERCEIVES IT AS A NORM. WHEN THE WIFE IS MADE TO REALIZE THAT SUCH VIOLENCE IS INAPPROPRIATE SHE THEN CONTINUES TO BELIEVE THAT (1) SHE LOVES HER HUSBAND, (2) SHE CAN'T SURVIVE WITHOUT HIM, (3) SHE IS STAYING FOR THE SAKE OF THE CHILDREN, AND (4) HE WILL CHANGE. THE INITIAL RESULTS OF THE THERAPY ARE IN THE FORM OF BEHAVIOR CHANGES, E.G., A MORE ACTIVE POSITION, JOB RETENTION, SCHOOL, AND FINALLY THE TERMINATION OF THE MARRIAGE. THE WOMAN IS INSTRUCTED ON WHERE TO GO FOR LEGAL HELP AND ALSO WHERE TO REPORT CONTINUED ACTS OF VIOLENCE. IN CONCLUSION, THE AUTHOR PRESENTS A CHECKLIST FOR USE IN DETERMING CASES OF WIFE-BATTERING. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (BAC)

Availability: UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL OF MEDICINE DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY C/O ELAINE HILBERMAN, CHAPEL HILL, NC 27514.

164. **SOCIAL CONTROL OF ABNORMAL LAW-VIOLATION—PRELIMINARY FINDINGS OF A RESEARCH ON THE RELATIONS OF MENTAL ILLNESS TO CRIME (FROM TODAY'S PROBLEMS IN CLINICAL CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH..., 1979, BY L BELIVEAU ET AL—SEE NCJ-65021). By G. B. TRAVERSO.** UNIVERSITE DE MONTREAL CENTRE INTERNATIONAL DE CRIMINOLOGIE COMPAREE, SOCIAL SCIENCES BUILDING, P O BOX 6128, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA H3C 3J7; UNIVERSITE DE GENES CENTRE INTERNATIONAL DE CRIMINOLOGIE CLINIQUE, GENES, ITALY; INSTITUT PHILIPPE PINEL DE MONTREAL, 12, 333 BOULEVARD, MONTREAL, QUEBEC 478, CANADA. 33 p. 1979. **NCJ-65028**

FOLLOWING A REVIEW OF RESEARCH LITERATURE, THIS PAPER PRESENTS A STUDY OF A PSYCHIATRIC POPULATION AND DEFINES AND INTERPRETS THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR AND MENTAL ILLNESS. IN ORDER TO GAIN INFORMATION ABOUT PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF A PSYCHIATRIC POPULATION AND TO ASCERTAIN WHAT KINDS OF RELATIONSHIPS EXIST BETWEEN PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR, AN ANALYSIS WAS PERFORMED ON THE CLINICAL RECORDS OF 320 MALE SUBJECTS RELEASED FROM A PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL IN GENOA, ITALY, BETWEEN 1959 AND 1961. ALL THE SUBJECTS WERE BORN IN ITALY AFTER 1897, AND WERE DIVIDED INTO TWO GROUPS: THOSE WHO HAD NEVER BEEN CONVICTED AND THOSE WHO HAD PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS. THE FOLLOWING VARIABLES WERE CONSIDERED: (1) AGE OF THE SUBJECTS AT TIME OF RELEASE, (2) MARITAL HISTORY, (3) PLACE OF BIRTH, (4) EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND OCCUPATION, (5) TYPES OF PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSIS, (6) NUMBER OF PREVIOUS MENTAL HOSPITALIZATIONS, (7) TYPES OF CONVICTIONS, (8) PRESENCE AND TYPE OF CRIMINAL CAREER, AND (9) RELATION BETWEEN TIME OF FIRST HOSPITALIZATION AND TIME OF FIRST SENTENCE. NONE OF THE SUBJECTS HAD BEEN PROSECUTED AT TIME OF ADMITTANCE TO THE GENOA HOSPITAL. MAJOR FINDINGS REVEALED THAT 28.1 PERCENT OF THE SAMPLE HAD PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS. LITTLE DIFFERENCE EXISTED BETWEEN THE 'NEVER CONVICTED' AND THE 'CONVICTED' PATIENTS WITH REGARD TO THE AGE VARIABLE, BUT THE TWO GROUPS DIFFERED SIGNIFICANTLY IN DIAGNOSIS. PERSONS SUFFERING FROM THE MOST SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESSES, SUCH AS SCHIZOPHRENIA AND MANIC DEPRESSION, WERE MORE LIKELY TO BE IN THE 'NEVER CONVICTED' GROUP, WHILE THE 'CONVICTED' GROUP CONSISTED MAINLY OF PERSONS SUFFERING FROM RELATIVELY LESS SEVERE MENTAL DISORDERS. OF THE TYPES OF CRIMES FOR WHICH CONVICTIONS OCCURRED, ONLY 6.1 PERCENT WERE FOR CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS AND ONLY 2 PERCENT WERE FOR SEXUAL CRIMES. THUS, VIOLENT CRIMES WERE VERY INFREQUENT, WHEREAS PROPERTY CRIMES (36.4 PERCENT) WERE MORE PREVALENT. THESE PRELIMINARY FINDINGS DEMONSTRATE THAT, OVERALL, FROM A SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC PERSPECTIVE THE SUBJECTS STUDIED MUST BE CONSIDERED MARGINAL TO THE MAINSTREAM OF SOCIETY AND THAT CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR IN THESE PATIENTS IS MORE LIKELY TO BE AN EXPRESSION OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS THAN AN EXPRESSION OF REAL PSYCHIATRIC DISEASES. TABULAR DATA AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE PROVIDED. (PRG)

165. **SOCIAL LEARNING PERSPECTIVE—MECHANISMS OF AGGRESSIONS (FROM PSYCHOLOGY OF CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 1979, BY HANS TOCH—SEE NCJ-52371). By A. BANDURA.** HOLT, RINEHART AND WINSTON, 383 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10017. 39 p. 1978. **NCJ-52379**

SOCIAL LEARNING CONCEPTS ARE APPLIED IN AN ANALYSIS OF HOW AGGRESSIVE PATTERNS ARE DEVELOPED, WHAT PROVOKES PEOPLE TO BEHAVE AGGRESSIVELY, AND WHAT SUSTAINS AGGRESSIVE ACTIONS ONCE THEY ARE INITIATED. ALTHOUGH AGGRESSION GENERALLY IS DEFINED AS BEHAVIOR THAT RESULTS IN PERSONAL INJURY AND/OR

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY, AGGRESSION REALLY REFERS TO COMPLEX EVENTS THAT INCLUDE NOT ONLY INJURIOUS BEHAVIOR, BUT ALSO JUDGMENTAL FACTORS THAT LEAD PEOPLE TO ATTACH THE LABEL OF AGGRESSION TO SOME FORMS OF HARMFUL CONDUCT BUT NOT TO OTHERS. SOCIAL LEARNING THEORY HOLDS THAT PEOPLE ARE ENDOWED WITH BIOLOGICAL MECHANISMS THAT ENABLE THEM TO BEHAVE AGGRESSIVELY, BUT THAT THE ACTIVATION OF THESE MECHANISMS DEPENDS ON APPROPRIATE STIMULATION AND IS SUBJECT TO COGNITIVE CONTROL. THUS THE ORIGINS OF AGGRESSION ARE FOUND IN STRUCTURAL DETERMINANTS, OBSERVATIONAL LEARNING, AND REINFORCED PERFORMANCE. MECHANISMS THAT GIVE RISE TO ACTS OF AGGRESSION INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING: AVERSIVE INSTIGATORS (PHYSICAL ASSAULTS, VERBAL THREATS AND INSULTS, ADVERSE REDUCTIONS IN CONDITIONS OF LIFE, THWARTING OF GOAL-DIRECTED BEHAVIOR); INCENTIVE INSTIGATORS (THE EXPECTATION THAT AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR WILL BRING BENEFITS); MODELING INSTIGATORS (THE DISINHIBITORY, FACILITATIVE, AROUSING, OR STIMULUS-ENHANCING INFLUENCE OF OTHER PEOPLE'S BEHAVIOR); INSTRUCTIONAL INSTIGATORS (AGGRESSION AS OBEDIENCE); AND DELUSIONAL INSTIGATORS (THE INFLUENCE OF BIZARRE BELIEFS, E.G., A DIVINE MANDATE TO ASSASSINATE THE PRESIDENT). THE THIRD MAJOR COMPONENT OF THE SOCIAL LEARNING PERSPECTIVE ON AGGRESSION CONCERNS THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS THAT SUSTAIN OR REGULATE AGGRESSIVE RESPONSES: EXTERNAL REINFORCEMENT (TANGIBLE REWARDS, SOCIAL AND STATUS REWARDS, EXPRESSIONS OF INJURY, ALLEVIATION OF AVERSIVE TREATMENT); PUNISHMENT (INHIBITORY OR INFORMATIVE); VICARIOUS REINFORCEMENT, THROUGH OBSERVED REWARD AND OBSERVED PUNISHMENT; AND SELF-REINFORCEMENT, INCLUDING SELF-REWARD, SELF-PUNISMENT, AND STRATEGIES FOR NEUTRALIZING SELF-PUNISHMENT (MORAL JUSTIFICATION, PALLIATIVE COMPARISON, EUPHEMISTIC LABELING, DISPLACEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY, DIFFUSION OF RESPONSIBILITY, DEHUMANIZATION OF VICTIMS, ATTRIBUTION OF BLAME TO VICTIMS, MISREPRESENTATION OF CONSEQUENCES). PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS DRAWN TO THE SELF-REGULATORY PROCESS AND TO THE MECHANISMS THROUGH WHICH BEHAVIOR IS DISENGAGED FROM SELF-EVALUATIVE CONSEQUENCES. A LIST OF REFERENCES IS INCLUDED. (LKM)

Supplemental Notes: FROM 'HUMAN ETHIOLOGY', CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS, 1977.

Sponsoring Agency: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH C/O IRA S LOURIE, MD, R 512, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20857.

166. **SOCIAL POLICY IMPLICATIONS OF THE INABILITY TO PREDICT VIOLENCE. By J. MONAHAN and L. CUMMINGS.** SOCIETY FOR THE PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY OF SOCIAL ISSUES, BOX 1248, ANN ARBOR, MI 48106. *JOURNAL OF SOCIAL ISSUES,* V 31, N 2 (1975), P 153-164. **NCJ-46385**

IMPLICATIONS FOR PREVENTIVE DETENTION, CIVIL COMMITMENT, INDETERMINATE SENTENCING, AND EARLY INTERVENTION ARE PROPOSED IN LIGHT OF STUDIES SHOWING THE ABSENCE OF VALID MEANS FOR PREDICTING VIOLENCE. STUDIES ARE CITED TO SHOW THAT BEHAVIORAL SCIENTISTS ARE UNABLE TO PREDICT VIOLENT BEHAVIOR, EVEN AT MINIUM LEVEL OF ACCURACY. IT IS NOTED THAT MOST OFTEN PREDICTIONS OF VIOLENCE ARE EXCESSIVE. IT IS GENERALLY RECOMMENDED, THEREFORE, THAT DECISIONMAKING BASED ON THE PREDICTION OF BEHAVIOR SHOULD BE REDUCED IN FAVOR OF JUDICIAL DECISIONMAKING ORIENTED TOWARD DEVIANT ACTS ALREADY COMMITTED, WITH PRECISE SENTENCING ISSUED WHERE GUILT HAS BEEN DETERMINED BY DUE PROCESS UNDER THE LAW. IN THE CASE OF PRETRIAL PREVENTIVE DETENTION, IT IS SUGGESTED THAT EVIDENCE OF SERIOUS VIOLENT BEHAVIOR IN THE PAST BE WEIGHED MORE HEAVILY THAN PSYCHIATRIC TESTING IN MAKING DECISIONS ABOUT PRETRIAL DETENTION. REGARDING CIVIL COMMITMENT, IT IS HELD THAT THE LACK OF ABILITY TO PREDICT DANGEROUSNESS, COMBINED WITH THE SIMILAR BASE-RATES FOR VIOLENCE AMONG THE PSYCHOLOGICALLY DISTURBED AND 'NORMALS', INDICATES THERE IS NO EMPIRICAL BASIS FOR THE PREVENTIVE DETENTION OF PSYCHOLOGICALLY DISTURBED PERSONS WHO HAVE NOT COMMITTED A VIOLENT ACT. IT IS ALSO ARGUED THAT THERE IS NO EMPIRICAL OR MORAL JUSTIFICATION FOR CONTINUED EXPERIMENTATION WITH INDETERMINATE SENTENCING, SINCE THERE IS NO SOUND BASIS FOR PREDICTING BEHAVIORAL CHANGE. EARLY INTERVENTION TO EITHER RESTRAIN OR FORCIBLY TREAT THOSE PREDICTED TO BE PRONE TO VIOLENCE IS DEEMED A STIGMATIZING LABELING PROCESS THAT INTRUDES INTO PERSONAL FREEDOM WITH NO EMPIRICAL BASIS FOR SUCH ACTION. PRECISE LEGAL SAFEGUARDS ARE RECOMMENDED WHERE EARLY INTERVENTION IS PRACTICED. (RCB)

167. **SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL MODEL OF VIOLENT, IMPERSONAL CRIME. By W. B. HOWARD.** 32 p. 1977. **NCJ-51824**

A SOCIAL CONTROL THEORY MODEL OF CRIME PREVENTION IS DESCRIBED. THE MODEL EXAMINES THE INTERACTION BETWEEN CRIMINAL AND VICTIM AND PROPOSES STRATEGIES WHICH CAN BE USED BY POTENTIAL VICTIMS TO AVERT A CRIME. THE MODEL IS BASED ON PREVIOUS RESEARCH, WHICH IDENTIFIED TWO PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCESSES WHICH FACILITATE VIOLATION OF SOCIAL NORMS. THE FIRST IS DEINDIVIDUATION, WHICH ENABLES INDIVIDUALS TO BLOT OUT AWARENESS OF THEIR DEVIANCE. THIS PROCESS IS AIDED BY ALCOHOL, DRUGS, PSYCHOLOGICALLY ABNORMAL STATES, AND UNSTRUCTURED SITUATIONS. GROUP DEINDIVIDUATION ALSO OCCURS IN GANG SITUATIONS. THE SECOND PROCESS IS DEHUMANIZATION OF THE POTENTIAL VICTIM. EVIDENCE SUPPORTING EACH OF THESE MECHANISMS IS CITED AND VICTIM BEHAVIOR WHICH REINFORCES THEM IS DISCUSSED. THE ROLE OF BYSTANDERS AS UNINTENTIONAL ACTORS IN THE DRAMA IS EXAMINED. THE VICTIM IS URGED TO INVOLVE THEM ACTIVELY, BY ASKING FOR SPECIFIC HELP IN CLEAR, UNAMBIGUOUS TERMS AND BY SINGLING OUT A SINGLE PERSON TO AVOID DEFUSION OF A FEELING OF RESPONSIBILITY. RATIONALIZATIONS OFFERED BY BOTH CRIMINALS AND BY APATHETIC BYSTANDERS ARE EXAMINED. BOTH SETS OF EXCUSES SHOWED THE SAME DEINDIVIDUATION AND DEHUMANIZATION ELEMENTS. BEHAVIORS WHICH THE VICTIM CAN USE TO OVERCOME THESE ELEMENTS ARE GIVEN IN DETAIL. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT IF POTENTIAL VICTIMS CAN BE TAUGHT TO ACT IN A WAY WHICH WILL INCREASE HUMANNESS AND MAKE BOTH OFFENDERS AND BYSTANDERS FEEL RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR ACTIONS, THE OFFENDER-VICTIM INTERACTION CYCLE WILL BE CHANGED AND CRIME WILL BE AVERTED OR THE POSSIBILITY OF INJURY WILL BE LESSENED. AN EXTENSIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY IS APPENDED. (GLR)

Availability: NEVADA YOUTH TRAINING CENTER C/O WILLIAM HOWARD, STAFF PSYCHOLOGIST, P O BOX 469, ELKO, NV 89801.

168. **SOCIETY, CRIME, AND CRIMINAL CAREERS, AN INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINOLOGY. 2D ED. By D. C. GIBBONS.** 576 p. 1973. **NCJ-10341**

TYPOLOGICALLY ORIENTED STUDY OF OFFENDER CAREERS, TOUCHING ON PATTERNS OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR AND THE LEGAL MACHINERY AVAILABLE TO DEAL WITH DEVIANCE. ALTHOUGH THE AUTHOR ACKNOWLEDGES THAT ALL OFFENDERS DO NOT EXHIBIT CLEAR-CUT CAREERS IN LAW-BREAKING, MUCH OF HIS SUBJECT MATTER CENTERS ON BEHAVIOR PATTERNS AND ROLE CAREERS. THESE CHAPTERS DEAL WITH PROPERTY OFFENDER CAREERS,

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS, WHITE COLLAR CRIME, AND VIOLENT CRIMES. PATTERNS OF SEXUAL DEVIATION AND PATTERNS OF VICE ARE ALSO EXAMINED. ADDITIONAL MATERIAL COVERS THE ORIGIN AND TRENDS IN CRIMINAL LAW, LEGAL MACHINERY FROM ARREST THROUGH ADJUDICATION, AND POLICE BEHAVIOR. THE AUTHOR ALSO EXPANDS UPON PSYCHOGENIC, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORIES OF CAUSATION. THE REMAINING MATERIAL CONCERNS VARIATIONS IN CORRECTIONAL DISPOSITIONS, LEGAL AND ETHICAL PROBLEMS, AND SOCIAL WORKINGS OF AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS. IN CONCLUSION, THE CHALLENGE OF CRIME IN A FREE SOCIETY, BY THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, IS SUMMARIZED. (SNI ABSTRACT)

Availability: PRENTICE-HALL, ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, NJ 07632.

169. **SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF CRIMINAL HOMICIDE (FROM CRIME IN AMERICA, 2D ED., 1977, BY BRUCE J COHEN -SEE NCJ-43965). By M. E. WOLFGANG.** F E PEACOCK PUBLISHER, INC, 401 WEST IRVING PARK ROAD, ITASCA, IL 60143. 11 p. 1977. **NCJ-43970**

MAJOR FINDINGS FROM A STUDY OF RECORDED INCIDENCES OF CRIMINAL HOMICIDE IN PHILADELPHIA, PA., FROM 1948 THROUGH 1952 ARE SUMMARIZED. CRIMINAL HOMICIDE INCLUDES FIRST- AND SECOND-DEGREE MURDER AND VOLUNTARY AND INVOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER. IN THE 5-YEAR PERIOD STUDIED, THERE WERE 588 CASES OF CRIMINAL HOMICIDE IN PHILADELPHIA INVOLVING 621 OFFENDERS. THE DATA SHOW THAT CRIMINAL HOMICIDES ARE PRINCIPALLY CRIMES OF PASSION, OR VIOLENT SLAYINGS THAT ARE NEITHER PREMEDITATED NOR PSYCHOTIC MANIFESTATIONS. THE TYPICAL CRIMINAL SLAYER IS A YOUNG MAN IN HIS 20'S WHO KILLS ANOTHER MAN ONLY SLIGHTLY OLDER. BOTH ARE LIKELY TO BE OF THE SAME RACE. IF THE VICTIM AND SLAYER ARE BLACK, THE CRIME IS USUALLY COMMITTED WITH A KNIFE. IF THEY ARE WHITE, THE HOMICIDE USUALLY RESULTS FROM A BEATING ON A PUBLIC STREET. MEN KILL AND ARE KILLED FOUR TO FIVE TIMES MORE FREQUENTLY THAN WOMEN. WHEN WOMEN DO KILL, THEIR VICTIMS USUALLY ARE MEN AND THEIR CRIMES ARE USUALLY COMMITTED IN THE HOME. EITHER OR BOTH THE VICTIM AND OFFENDER HAD BEEN DRINKING PRIOR TO THE HOMICIDE INCIDENT IN NEARLY TWO-THIRDS OF THE CASES STUDIED. NEARLY TWO-THIRDS OF THE OFFENDERS AND ONE-HALF OF THE VICTIMS HAD PREVIOUS ARREST RECORDS. ALTERCATION, DOMESTIC QUARREL, JEALOUSY, ARGUMENT OVER MONEY, AND ROBBERY ARE THE POLICE-RECORDED MOTIVES IN 8 OUT OF 10 CASES. OVER ONE-QUARTER OF THE CASES ARE CHARACTERIZED AS VICTIM-PRECIPITATED HOMICIDES. THE FINDINGS IMPLY THAT A CONFLICT EXISTS BETWEEN THE PREVAILING MIDDLE-CLASS VALUES OF SOCIETY AND THE VALUES OF A SUBSOCIAL OR SUBCULTURAL GROUP. THERE MAY BE A DIRECT RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HOMICIDE RATES AND THE DEGREE OF INTEGRATION OF THE SUBCULTURE OF VIOLENCE.

170. **SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE ON THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF WIFEBEATING (FROM BATTERED WOMEN—A PSYCHOSOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 1977 BY MARIA ROY—SEE NCJ- 45266). By M. A. STRAUS.** VAN NOSTRAND REINHOLD, 135 WEST 50TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10020. 46 p. 1977. **NCJ-45275**

FUNDAMENTAL AND SPECIFIC CAUSES OF WIFEBEATING, PREVENTIVE MEASURES TO DEAL WITH EACH OF THESE CAUSES, AND TREATMENT STEPS FOR HANDLING EXISTING CASES OF WIFEBEATING ARE DISCUSSED. THE AUTHOR TAKES ISSUE WITH THE PSYCHOLOGICAL/ PSYCHIATRIC VIEW THAT PHYSICAL VIOLENCE BETWEEN HUSBAND AND WIFE IS AN OUTGROWTH OF PATHOLOGICAL MALE AGGRESSIVENESS OR OF FEMALE MASOCHISM. RATHER, HE SHOWS THAT WIFEBEATING IS LARGELY A REFLECTION OF THE NATURE OF THE SOCIETY AND OF THE SEX ROLES AND SEX-TYPED PERSONALITY TRAITS CHARACTERISTIC OF THAT SYSTEM. SIX SOCIAL STRUCTURAL CAUSAL FACTORS ARE CONSIDERED: (1) CULTURAL NORMS PERMIT AND LEGALIZE WIFEBEATING; (2) WIFEBEATING REFLECTS SOCIAL VIOLENCE; (3) THE FAMILY IS THE PRIMARY SETTING IN WHICH VIOLENCE IS LEARNED; (4) CONFLICT IN THE FAMILY IS INEVITABLE; (5) SEXUALLY STEREOTYPED ROLES AND SEXISM EXIST IN THE FAMILY AND IN SOCIETY; AND (6) FRUSTRATIONS ARE BUILT INTO THE ECONOMIC SYSTEM. SOCIAL POLICIES ARE DELINEATED TO COUNTERACT EACH OF THESE FACTORS AND THEREBY REDUCE THE LEVEL OF WIFEBEATING. THESE PREVENTIVE STEPS ARE FOLLOWED BY AN EXAMINATION OF TREATMENT STEPS WHICH ADDRESS THE IMMEDIATE SITUATION OF MILLIONS OF BATTERED WIVES. REGARDING WHAT THE VICTIM CAN DO, THE AUTHOR SUGGESTS THAT SHE GET HELP FROM SHELTERS FOR BATTERED WIVES, HOTLINES, SOCIAL WORKERS, MEMBERS OF THE CLERGY, OR PROFESSIONAL COUNSELORS; CANCEL THE 'HITTING LICENSE,' BY MAKING IT CLEAR THAT VIOLENCE WILL NOT BE TOLERATED; BE PREPARED TO LEAVE; GET A JOB; NOT WAIT UNTIL THE SECOND SLAP BEFORE ACTING; PRACTICE PROBLEM-FOCUSED ASSERTIVENESS; OR LEAVE OR TAKE LEGAL ACTION. POLICE, LAWYERS, JUDGES, AND LEGISLATORS CAN ACT TO REMOVE SOME OF THE MANY BARRIERS WHICH NOW PREVENT WOMEN FROM RECEIVING LEGAL PROTECTION FROM BEATINGS. A BROAD PUBLIC AWARENESS AND COMMITMENT TO CHANGE IS NECESSARY TO REDUCE THE INCIDENCE OF WIFEBEATING. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (DAS)

171. **SOCIOPATH—A CRIMINAL ENIGMA. By T. STRENTZ and C. V. HASSEL.** INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE, 11 FIRSTFIELD ROAD, GAITHERSBURG, MD 20760. *JOURNAL OF POLICE SCIENCE AND ADMINISTRATION.* V 6 N 2 (JUNE 1978), P 135-140. **NCJ-47546**

THE SOCIOPATHIC PERSONALITY IS ASSESSED AND IS CALLED THE MOST DANGEROUS CRIMINAL TYPE BECAUSE OF AN INABILITY TO ENGAGE IN NORMAL RELATIONSHIPS AND A TOTAL ABSORPTION IN SELF-GRATIFICATION. SOCIOPATHS HAVE BEEN DESCRIBED BY LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL AS CHARMING, INTELLIGENT, SUPERFICIAL, OUTWARDLY FRIENDLY, AND EXTREMELY DANGEROUS. SOCIOPATHIC, PSYCHOPATHIC, AND ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITIES ARE ALL CLOSELY RELATED AND HAVE BEEN DEFINED AS PERSONALITY TYPES EXHIBITING A PROFOUND AND USUALLY UNTREATABLE FORM OF ABNORMAL BEHAVIOR. MANY MASS MURDERERS, RAPISTS, AND A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF HABITUAL CRIMINALS EXHIBIT THE LACK OF GUILT AND NEED FOR INSTANT GRATIFICATION WHICH IS CHARACTERISTIC OF THIS BEHAVIOR TYPE, AS DO MANY HIGH-PRESSURE SALESMEN AND BUSINESS FRAUD CRIMINALS. DEPENDING ON THE AUTHORITIES QUOTED, SOCIOPATHS MAY CONSTITUTE UP TO 35 PERCENT OF THE PRISON POPULATION AND ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR AS MUCH AS 80 TO 90 PERCENT OF ALL CRIMES. DURING THE PAST DECADES THE GROWTH OF COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS HAS RESULTED IN A NUMBER OF THESE PERSONALITY TYPES BEING RETURNED TO THE COMMUNITY WHERE THEIR BASIC LACK OF CONCERN FOR OTHERS IMMEDIATELY LEADS TO NEW AND MORE SERIOUS CRIMES. ONE CALIFORNIA CASE IS CITED IN WHICH A SOCIOPATH WAS SENT TO PENAL AND PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTIONS FOR 6 YEARS FOR SHOOTING HIS GRANDPARENTS. A FEW WEEKS AFTER A PSYCHIATRIC EVALUATION FOUND 'NO PSYCHIATRIC REASON TO CONSIDER HIM A THREAT TO HIMSELF OR ANY OTHER MEMBER OF SOCIETY,' HE MURDERED AND DISMEMBERED SIX YOUNG GIRLS, BLUDGEONED HIS MOTHER TO DEATH, AND STRANGLED ONE OF HER FRIENDS. THE CASE IS CALLED EXTREME, BUT UNFORTU-

NATELY NOT ATYPICAL OF THE SOCIOPATH. PRISON EVALUATORS ARE WARNED NOT TO BE FOOLED BY THEIR CHARMING MANNER, THEIR WILLINGNESS TO COOPERATE, AND THEIR EFFORTS TO WIN FAVORS AND RELEASE. TIME ALONE CAN CURE THE SOCIOPATH, OR AT LEAST TURN HIS BEHAVIOR AWAY FROM VIOLENT ACTIVITIES. LONG-TERM INCARCERATION IS URGED FOR THE PROTECTION OF SOCIETY FROM SOCIOPATHS WHO COMMIT VIOLENT CRIMES. (GLR)

172. **SOME CONSIDERATIONS ON CONTEMPORARY EXPLANATIONS OF CRIME (FROM CRIME AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESS, 1978, BY JAMES A INCIARDI AND KENNETH C HAAS—SEE NCJ-53277). By A. E. POTTIEGER.** KENDALL HUNT PUBLICATIONS, 2460 KERPER BOULEVARD, DUBUQUE, IA 52001. 27 p. 1978. **NCJ-53282**

CONTEMPORARY BIOLOGICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND SOCIOCULTURAL EXPLANATIONS OF CRIME ARE REVIEWED AND ASSESSED, WITH A VIEW TO EVALUATING PROGRESS TOWARD ESTABLISHING A UNIFIED THEORY OF CRIME. THE IDEA BEHIND BIOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS IS THAT AN INDIVIDUAL'S PHYSIOLOGICAL MAKEUP, IN TERMS OF HEREDITARY AND/OR NONHEREDITARY FACTORS, INFLUENCES THE PSYCHOLOGICAL STATE, WHICH MAY PUSH THE INDIVIDUAL TOWARD CRIME AND/OR FAIL TO PULL THE INDIVIDUAL AWAY FROM CRIME. EVIDENCE IS TENTATIVE, BUT IT IS REASIONABLE TO BELIEVE THAT, WHERE BIOLOGICAL FACTORS CAN BE LINKED TO CRIME, THEY OPERATE ONLY THROUGH INTERACTION WITH PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIOCULTURAL FACTORS. PSYCHOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS, WHICH FOCUS ON MENTAL PROCESSES AND PERSONALITY, POSIT FOUR CAUSAL MECHANISMS FOR CRIME: (1) RARE INSTANCES IN WHICH A POWERFUL IMPULSE COMPELS AN INDIVIDUAL TO COMMIT A PARTICULAR CRIME; (2) MORE GENERALIZED TENDENCIES PUSHING AN INDIVIDUAL TOWARD UNUSUAL BEHAVIOR, SOMETIMES INCLUDING CRIME; (3) THE EFFECTS OF LEARNING (CAPACITY FOR IT, CONTENT, THOROUGHNESS) ON CONFORMING AND/OR CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR; AND (4) THE EFFECTS OF THE REACTIONS OF OTHERS IN DETERMINING FUTURE PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS AND PERHAPS CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. BIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS HAVE A GOOD DEAL IN COMMON, BOTH IN THE OUTLINE OF THEIR ARGUMENTS AND IN THEIR THEORETICAL ENTANGLEMENT WITH EACH OTHER AND WITH SOCIOCULTURAL FACTORS. THIS COMMONALITY AUGERS WELL FOR ACHIEVEMENT OF A MULTIDISCIPLINARY EXPLANATION. SOCIOCULTURAL EXPLANATIONS INCLUDE THEORIES BASED ON CULTURAL LEARNING (SUBCULTURE OF VIOLENCE, ANOMIE, DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATION); THE EFFECT OF SOCIETY ON SELF (CONTAINMENT AND LABELING THEORIES); AND SOCIETAL OR ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS (FUNCTIONALISM, RADICAL CRIMINOLOGY, ENVIRONMENTAL THEORIES). THESE THEORIES ENCOMPASS FOUR BASIS FACTORS: (1) CULTURAL CONTENT AND ORGANIZATION (THE SPECIFIC VALUES, NORMS, AND BELIEFS BEING LEARNED OR NOT LEARNED, AS WELL AS POTENTIAL CONFLICTS AMONG SUBCULTURES AND BETWEEN SUBCULTURES AND THE GENERAL CULTURE); (2) IMMEDIATE SOCIAL SITUATIONS, SUCH AS SOCIAL SUPPORT FOR A PARTICULAR BEHAVIOR OR SITUATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR CRIME; (3) THE EFFECT OF SOCIETY (FAMILY, SCHOOL, CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM CONTACTS) ON SELF-CONCEPT; AND (4) SOCIAL STRUCTURAL ORGANIZATION (E.G., POWER DIFFERENTIALS IN SOCIETY AND WEAK POINTS IN SOCIETAL FUNCTIONING). SOCIOCULTURAL EXPLANATIONS DIFFER IN FOCUS FROM BIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS, BUT THERE ARE OVERLAPS AMONG ALL THREE PERSPECTIVES. ANALYSIS OF EACH CATEGORY OF EXPLANATIONS SUGGESTS THAT PROGRESS IS BEING MADE TOWARD ATTAINING A COMPREHENSIVE THEORY. THERE IS ALSO EVIDENCE OF PROGRESS TOWARD GREATER INTERDISCIPLINARY COOPERATION. A LIST OF REFERENCES IS INCLUDED. (LKM)

173. **STRESS AND CRIME—COLLOQUIUM, ARLINGTON (VA), DECEMBER 4-5, 1978, V 2—INVITED PAPERS. M. J. MOLOF, Ed.** MITRE CORPORATION WASHINGTON OPERATIONS, 1820 DOLLEY MADISON BOULEVARD, MCLEAN, VA 22101. 179 p. 1980. **NCJ-67800**

SOLICITED PAPERS FOR A COLLOQUIUM ON STRESS AND CRIME LOOK AT PSYCHOLOGICAL, ECONOMICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND RACIAL VARIABLES THAT MAY CONTRIBUTE TO STRESS AND LEAD TO CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. A STUDY SETS FORTH THE ARGUMENT THAT CROWDING IS NOT GENERALLY STRESSFUL, THAT IT DOES NOT PRODUCE MENTAL DISTURBANCES, AND THAT IT IS NOT A CAUSE OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. AN ANALYSIS SUGGESTS THAT THE LARGER VARIABLES OF SOCIAL CLASS PLUS CONDITIONS OF SOCIAL CHANGE SURROUNDING ETHNIC AND CULTURAL GROUPS MUST AFFECT THE INTRAPSYCHIC FUNCTIONING OF INDIVIDUALS, AND SUCH RESULTANT VARIABLES AS CRIME AND SOCIOPATHY. A DISCUSSION SHOWS THAT BLACK FAMILY VIOLENCE IS INEXTRICABLY LINKED TO ENVIRONMENTAL STRESS FACTORS. AN EXAMINATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BRAIN DYSFUNCTION AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR PROFFERS BRAIN DYSFUNCTION AS AN ORGANIC DETERMINANT OF STRESS. STRATEGIES ARE PRESENTED FOR A TRANSACTIONAL VIEW OF PRISON STRESS THAT HIGHLIGHTS DIFFERENTIAL INMATE VULNERABILITY TO STRESS AND ASSUMES DIFFERENTIAL STRESSOR PROPERTIES (OR AMELIORATIVE CAPACITIES) OF PRISON SETTINGS. A SERIES OF THEORETICAL APPROACHES, RESEARCH MODELS AND ISSUES, AND FINDINGS ARE DISCUSSED THAT DEAL WITH CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR AS RELATED TO ECONOMIC CHANGE AND STRESS. A QUANTITATIVE METHOD IS USED TO ASSESS THE LIFE SITUATION SURROUNDING CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR AND SUBSEQUENT ARREST. IN ADDITION, ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO THE BIOCHEMISTRY OF STRESS REACTION AND CRIME AND TO STRESS AND ASSAULT IN A NATIONAL SAMPLE OF AMERICAN FAMILIES. REFERENCES, TABLES, AND GRAPHS PROVIDE SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE PAPERS. FOR SPECIFIC PAPERS, SEE NCJ # 67801-07. (MHP)

Supplemental Notes: NCJ-67800 ALSO CONTAINS NCJ-67801 THROUGH 67807.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

174. **STRUCTURE OF CORRELATION BETWEEN DELINQUENCY AND PERSONALITY TRAITS—REPORT, 2D. By Y. MATSUMOTO, E. TAKAHASHI, Y. WATANABE, H. AKO, T. TOKUYAMA, M. TSURU, and H. SHINDO.** JAPAN MINISTRY OF JUSTICE RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE, TOKYO, JAPAN. 4 p. 1977. **NCJ-48248**

RESEARCH METHODS AND FINDINGS ARE PRESENTED RELATING TO A STUDY OF THE CORRELATIONS BETWEEN DELINQUENCY AND PERSONALITY TRAITS. SUBJECTS FOR THE STUDY WERE DIVIDED INTO 2 GROUPS: (1) 1,020 MALE JUVENILES WHO WERE RECEIVED AND COMPREHENSIVELY CLASSIFIED BY JUVENILE CLASSIFICATION HOMES IN JAPAN BETWEEN AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1973; AND (2) 1,248 MALE JUVENILES WHO WERE RECEIVED AND CLASSIFIED IN HOMES IN JAPAN FROM JUNE 1975 TO JUNE 1976. IN ORDER TO DEFINE DELINQUENCY, CERTAIN VARIABLES WERE SELECTED TO INCLUDE THOSE ITEMS WHICH CLOSELY RELATED TO THE JUVENILE'S MISCONDUCT, AND THOSE ITEMS WHICH DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE CASE AND RECORD OF OFFENSE. TWO KINDS OF DELINQUENCY WERE MULTIDIMENSIONALLY COMPOSED BY MEANS OF THE QUANTIFICATION THEORY MODEL DEVELOPED BY CHIKIO HAYASHI, AND

FACTORS OF PERSONALITY WERE MULTIDIMENSIONALLY COMPOSED USING PRINCIPAL COMPONENT ANALYSIS. THREE TYPES OF DELINQUENCY WERE RECOGNIZED IN THE RESULTS: (1) GENERAL DELINQUENCY; (2) DELINQUENCY FORMED THROUGH FAMILY CONTACTS AT AN EARLY AGE; AND (3) DELINQUENCY FORMED THROUGH FAULTY UPBRINGING AT HOME. THREE DIMENSIONS OF DELINQUENCY WERE CONNECTED WITH OFFENSIVE ACTS COMMITTED BY THE SUBJECTS: (1) PROLEPTIC-CONFIRMED DELINQUENCY; (2) DELAYED-OCCASIONAL DELINQUENCY; AND (3) MULTIFARIOUS-VIOLENT DELINQUENCY. PERSONALITY TRAITS OF THE DELINQUENTS DETERMINED TO BE FACTORS USED IN THE STUDY ARE EXPLOSIVENESS, NEUROTIC TENDENCY, LACK OF WILL, VANITY, AND EXALTATION. THE FINDINGS OBTAINED IN CROSSING DELINQUENCY DIMENSIONS WITH PERSONALITY TRAITS SHOW THAT THE GRAVITY IN EACH DIMENSION OF COMPOSED DELINQUENCY CORRESPONDS TO THE DEVIATION IN PERSONALITY FACTORS TO A CERTAIN EXTEND, THAT THE DELAYED-OCCASIONAL DELINQUENT HAS A RASH TENDENCY BUT IS LESS NEUROTIC, THAT CERTAIN PERSONALITY TRAIT PATTERNS OCCUR TO A DEGREE IN THE DELINQUENTS WHO POSSESS THE SAME TYPE OF DELINQUENCY; AND THAT THERE IS A CORRELATION BETWEEN JUVENILE OFFENDERS WHO HAVE COMMITTED VIOLENT ACTS AGAINST PERSONS AND THOSE WHO POSSESS THE PERSONALITY TRAIT DESCRIBED AS EXPLOSIVENESS. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH IN THIS AREA ARE GIVEN. (DAG)

Supplemental Notes: FROM BULLETIN OF THE CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH DEPARTMENT, RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE, MINISTRY OF JUSTICE, JAPAN ENGLISH SUMMARY PREPARED BY MR TERUA MATSUSHITA, MISS MASAKO KONO, AND MESSRS KOSUKE TSUBUCHI, KAZUHISA SUZUKI, AND KATSUNORI OYAMA, UNAFEI.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

175. **STUDY OF CONSISTENTLY VIOLENT CRIMINALS. By J. A. WALDRON.** 118 p. 1975. **NCJ-49317**

THE HYPOTHESIS—THAT CONSISTENTLY VIOLENT CRIMINALS EVIDENCE MORE PSYCHOPATHOLOGY THAN CONSISTENTLY NONVIOLENT CRIMINALS—IS TESTED, AND AN EMPIRICAL TYPOLOGY OF CONSISTENTLY VIOLENT CRIMINALS IS PROVIDED. FOR THIS DISSERTATION RESEARCH, CONSISTENTLY VIOLENT CRIMINALS (CVC) WERE DEFINED AS THOSE PRISON INMATES WITH THREE OR MORE FELONY ARRESTS FOR CRIMES OF VIOLENCE. NONVIOLENT CRIMINALS (NVC) WERE PRISON INMATES WITH THREE OR MORE FELONY ARRESTS, NONE OF WHICH WERE FOR VIOLENT CRIMES. THE MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY (MMPI) WAS USED TO DETERMINE THE PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SUBJECTS. IT WAS FOUND THAT OF 1,145 CONSECUTIVE ADMISSIONS TO THE OHIO DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION AND CORRECTION RECEPTION CENTER IN CHILLICOTHE, 250 MEN MET THE DEFINITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR NVC AND HAD VALID MMPI PROFILES. ONLY 52 OF THE 124 DEFINED AS CVCS HAD VALID MMPI PROFILES. AN EXAMINATION OF SUBJECT CHARACTERISTICS REVEALED A GENERAL PICTURE OF A CVC AS BLACK, HAVING A HISTORY OF A NUMBER OF FELONY ARRESTS, AND BEING PSYCHOPATHIC AND SUSPICIOUS OF OTHERS. ADDITIONALLY, THERE WAS NO INDICATION THAT THEIR VIOLENT BEHAVIOR TROUBLED THEM. IT IS CONCLUDED, HOWEVER, THAT PERSONALITY DIFFERENCES BETWEEN NVCS AND CVCS ARE MINIMAL AND THAT MORE USEFUL INFORMATION CAN BE OBTAINED FROM CRIMINAL HISTORIES, WHERE CVCS HAVE A MUCH HIGHER NUMBER OF FELONY ARRESTS. SURVEY DATA ARE INCLUDED, ALONG WITH A LITERATURE REVIEW AND REFERENCES. (RCB)

Supplemental Notes: OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY—DOCTORAL DISSERTATION.

Availability: UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR, MI 48106. Stock Order No. 76-10065.

176. **STUDY OF PERSONALITY OF MURDERERS AND THE PSYCHOSOCIAL FACTORS RELATED TO MURDER. By A. SINGH.** INDIAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS, MADRAS 600005, INDIA. *INDIAN JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY,* V 8, N 1 (JANUARY 1980), P 15-20. **NCJ-64824**

THE DIFFERENCES IN PERSONALITY AND SOCIAL BACKGROUND BETWEEN A STUDY GROUP OF 75 INDIAN MURDERERS AND A CONTROL GROUP OF 75 MINOR OFFENDERS ARE ANALYZED. AS THE RESULTS OF EARLIER STUDIES SUGGEST, THE PRESENT STUDY IS BASED ON THE HYPOTHESIS THAT MURDERERS HAVE HIGH SCORES ON THE PSYCHOTICISM, EXTRAVERSION, AND NEUROTICISM (PEN) TEST, ON THE NSQ (NEUROTICISM SCALE QUESTIONNAIRE) AND ON THE MAS (MANIFEST ANXIETY SCALE) AS COMPARED TO OTHER CRIMINALS. THE SAMPLE POPULATIONS (BOTH CONTROL AND STUDY) WERE DRAWN AT RANDOM OUT OF TWO PUNJAB JAILS. THE INMATES WERE INTERVIEWED PERSONALLY CONCERNING THEIR BACKGROUND AND CRIMINAL HISTORY AND ALSO TOOK THE PEN, NSQ, AND MAS TESTS. THE INTERVIEWS INDICATED THAT LITTLE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TWO GROUPS EXISTED IN TERMS OF AGE AND RELIGION; HOWEVER, A MAJORITY OF THE MURDERERS CAME FROM HIGH CASTES AND LIVED IN RURAL AREAS. SURPRISINGLY, MOST OF THE MURDERERS HAD KILLED FAMILY MEMBERS (MOST OFTEN IN THE COURSE OF A VENDETTA); OTHER FREQUENT VICTIMS OF MURDERS WERE NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS. A COMPARISON OF THE TEST SCORES INDICATED THAT THE MURDERERS ALSO HAD SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER SCORES FOR THE FACTORS PSYCHOTICISM AND NEUROTICISM WITH VERY LITTLE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE GROUPS IN THE EXTRAVERSION SCORES. OVERALL, THE RESEARCH CONFIRMED THE HYPOTHESIS ON WHICH THE STUDY IS BASED. THE ARTICLE CONTAINS A BIBLIOGRAPHY. (SAJ)

177. **SUBSTANCE-INDUCED AGGRESSION (FROM VIOLENCE PERSPECTIVES ON MURDER AND AGGRESSION, 1978, BY IRWIN L KUTASH ET AL—SEE NCJ-55020). By R. J. POWERS and I. L. KUTASH.** JOSSEY-BASS, INC, 433 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94104. 25 p. 1978. **NCJ-55030**

THE RELATIONSHIP OF AGGRESSION AND VIOLENCE TO SUBSTANCE ABUSE (ALCOHOL, AMPHETAMINES, HEROIN, LSD) IS ASSESSED. THE MOST SALIENT FACTORS DETERMINING THE EXTENT AND NATURE OF AGGRESSION LIKELY TO BE ASSOCIATED WITH SUBSTANCE ABUSE ARE DRUG TYPE, PERSONALITY OF THE USER, DOSAGE, EXPECTATIONS (SET), AND ENVIRONMENT (SETTING). AGGRESSION OR VIOLENCE IS MOST LIKELY TO OCCUR DURING ALCOHOL USE UNDER THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS: IF THE USER HAS AN AGGRESSIVE, SOCIOPATHIC PERSONALITY; IF DOSAGES ARE AT MEDIUM LEVELS (BLOOD ALCOHOL CONTENT OF 0.10 TO 0.35 PERCENT); WHEN STEREOTYPES OF ALCOHOL-INDUCED BEHAVIOR ARE USED AS CUES OR EXCUSES FOR AGGRESSION; AND WHEN DRINKING OCCURS DURING CLOSE INTERPERSONAL INTERACTIONS, PARTICULARLY IN SOCIAL AND/OR COMPETITIVE SITUATIONS. AGGRESSION OR VIOLENCE IS MOST LIKELY TO ACCOMPANY AMPHETAMINE USE UNDER THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS: IF THE USER'S PERSONALITY IS CHARACTERIZED BY ABNORMAL AGGRESSIVENESS, POOR IMPULSE CONTROL, OR LATENT OR OVERT PARANOIA AND SCHIZOPHRENIA; IF HIGH DOSAGES ARE ADMINISTERED REPEATEDLY AND INTRAVENOUSLY; IF THE USER IS UNAWARE OF THE NEGATIVE FEELINGS OF PARANOIA THAT MAY OCCUR; AND IF NO ONE IS PRESENT TO COUNTERACT

THESE FEELINGS. AGGRESSION AND VIOLENCE ARE NOT LIKELY TO RESULT FROM THE PHARMACOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF HEROIN BUT MAY RESULT FROM EFFORTS TO PROCURE THE DRUG, PANIC REACTIONS TO IMPENDING WITHDRAWAL SYMPTOMS, OR ASSAULTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE SELLING AND POSSESSION OF HEROIN. AGGRESSION AND VIOLENCE OCCUR RARELY DURING LSD USE BUT ARE MOST LIKELY WHEN THE USER HAS A PARANOID-SCHIZOPHRENIC PERSONALITY STRUCTURE, WHEN THE DOSE IS HIGH (75 MILLIGRAMS OR MORE), WHEN THE USER IS APPREHENSIVE OR IN A BAD MOOD, AND WHEN OTHER PERSONS ALARM THE USER. THE PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH SINGLE SUBSTANCE ABUSE ARE COMPLICATED AND IN SOME INSTANCES AMPLIFIED WITH MULTIPLE DRUG USE. EFFECTIVE TREATMENT OF SUBSTANCE-INDUCED AGGRESSION REQUIRES DETOXIFICATION PRIOR TO ANY OTHER REHABILITATIVE ATTEMPTS, PROPER DIAGNOSIS OF THE USER'S PERSONALITY, INDIVIDUALIZED TREATMENT PLANS, PARTICIPATION BY SIGNIFICANT OTHERS IN TREATMENT, THE FOSTERING OF NECESSARY CHANGES IN THE USER'S PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT, ATTENTION TO PROBLEMS STEMMING FROM THE ABUSER'S VIOLENCE, AND A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH. (LKM)

178. **SUICIDE AMONG MURDERERS. By B. DANTO.** ASSOCIATION FOR PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS, 199 GLOUCESTER PLACE, LONDON NW1 6BU, ENGLAND. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF OFFENDER THERAPY AND COMPARATIVE CRIMINOLOGY,* V 22, N 2 (1978), P 140-148.

NCJ-51863

STUDIES OF MURDER-SUICIDE INCIDENCE IN THE U.S. AND ENGLAND ARE REVIEWED TO ASCERTAIN COMMON BEHAVIORAL PATTERNS, CAUSAL FACTORS, AND ACTOR AND VICTIM CHARACTERISTICS. ACCORDING TO AN ENGLISH STUDY OF 78 MURDER-SUICIDE CASES OCCURRING IN THE COUNTRY BETWEEN 1954 AND 1961, SUICIDE OR ATTEMPTED SUICIDE FOLLOWING MURDER OCCURS IN 30 PERCENT OF ALL HOMICIDE CASES, USUALLY INVOLVES PERSONS IN MIDDLE OR UPPER CLASS INCOME BRACKETS, AND OFTEN TAKES PLACE AMONG FAMILY MEMBERS. THE MURDERS ARE USUALLY COMMITTED BY GAS POISONING, OR SHOOTING (69 PERCENT), AND THE ACTIVITY USUALLY TAKES PLACE AT NIGHT DURING THE BEGINNING OF THE WEEK. THE VICTIMS ARE USUALLY CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF 16. ABOUT 57 PERCENT OF THE MURDERERS HAD HISTORIES OF MENTAL ILLNESS, MOST HAD NO PRIOR CONVICTION RECORD, AND MOST WERE MARRIED. THE STUDY INDICATED THAT FEELINGS OF DESPAIR IN THE ELDERLY ILL, IMPULSIVE AGGRESSION IN YOUNG PEOPLE INVOLVED IN FRUSTRATING LOVE AFFAIRS, AND INABILITY TO COPE WITH DECEIT IN FINANCIAL OR SEXUAL AFFAIRS WERE CONTRIBUTING FACTORS. THE CENTRAL PSYCHOPATHOLOGY WAS MELANCHOLIC DEPRESSION. STUDIES OF MURDER-SUICIDE INCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES SHOW THAT THE ACTORS MORE OFTEN WERE SCHIZOPHRENIC MALES AND THE VICTIMS WERE OLDER, OFTEN THE WIVES OF THE MURDERERS. IN THE U.S. SUICIDE FOLLOWS HOMICIDE IN ONLY 5 PERCENT OF ALL HOMICIDE CASES, BUT THERE IS A GREATER SUICIDE RATE IN U.S. JAILS AND PRISONS THAN IN BRITISH PRISONS. THE U.S. MURDER-SUICIDE INCIDENTS ALSO DISPLAY MORE VIOLENCE THAN THE ENGLISH CASES. RESEARCHERS AND THEORISTS HAVE ATTEMPTED TO UNDERSTAND THE DYNAMICS SURROUNDING MURDER-SUICIDE INCIDENTS. THESE OFTEN INVOLVE A CLOSE EMOTIONAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE ACTOR AND THE VICTIM; THE ACTOR IS OFTEN AFRAID OF KILLING HIMSELF AND, THEREFORE, KILLS SOMEONE ELSE, AND POSSESSIVE FEELINGS ON THE PART OF MOTHERS PLANNING SUICIDE SOMETIMES RESULT IN CHILD MURDER. PREVENTION MAY BE ACCOMPLISHED THROUGH EFFECTIVE ASSESSMENT AND FOLLOW-UP OF PERSONS CONTACTED BY POLICE AND MENTAL HEALTH PERSONNEL AS A RESULT OF HOMICIDAL THREATS. TREATMENT CAN INCLUDE FAMILY INTERVIEWS, TELEPHONE CONTACTS, PRESCRIPTIONS FOR TRANQUILIZERS, HOSPITALIZATION, AND EMERGENCY INTERVENTION METHODS. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (DAG)

Availability: UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR, MI 48106; INSTITUTE FOR SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION, 3501 MARKET STREET, UNIVERSITY CITY SCIENCE CENTER, PHILADELPHIA, PA 19104.

179. **THEORETICAL CONSIDERATIONS OF VIOLENT MARRIAGES. By M. ELBOW.** FAMILY SERVICE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 44 EAST 23RD STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10010. *SOCIAL CASEWORK,* V 58, N 9 (NOVEMBER 1977), P 515-526.

NCJ-47964

PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS ARE DESCRIBED FOR FOUR TYPES OF WIFE ABUSERS, AND SUGGESTIONS ARE GIVEN FOR HANDLING EACH TYPE. SOCIAL WORKERS ARE WARNED THAT WHEN THE WIFE ATTEMPTS TO LEAVE, THE HUSBAND MAY BECOME HOMICIDAL. ALL TOO OFTEN, THE SIMPLE SOLUTION OF SUGGESTING THAT A WOMAM LEAVE HER ABUSING HUSBAND IS NOT AS SIMPLE AS IT SEEMS. THIS ARTICLE EXAMINES THE FORCES WHICH KEEP A WOMAN IN AN ABUSING RELATIONSHIP IN ORDER TO DISCUSS STRATEGIES FOR INTERVENTION FOR EACH OF FOUR TYPES OF WIFE-ABUSE SYNDROMES AND TO UNDERSCORE THE GRAVITY OF MARITAL VIOLENCE. THE COMMON CHARACTERISTICS OF ABUSERS ARE EXAMINED: AN INCLINATION TO PROJECT BLAME FOR MARITAL STRIFE, A STRONG NEED FOR THE WOMAN TO CONFORM TO HIS DEFINITION OF HER ROLE WITHIN THE SYSTEM, A TENDENCY TO PROJECT HIS MOTHER'S ATTITUDES UPON THE WIFE, A RIGID EXPECTATION OF THE MARRIAGE, A LACK OF INTIMACY. HOWEVER, THERE ARE ALSO ATTRACTIVE CHARACTERISTICS; PROFESSIONALS OFTEN DENY THE POSITIVE CHARACTERISTICS FOUND IN THE MARRIAGE AND ATTRIBUTE THE WIFE'S RELUCTANCE TO LEAVE TO MASOCHISTIC NEEDS. FOUR TYPES OF WIFE ABUSERS ARE DISCUSSED: (1) THE 'CONTROLLER,' WHO SEES THE WIFE AS AN OBJECT TO BE CONTROLLED; (2) THE 'DEFENDER,' WHO EXPECTS HIS WIFE TO LOVE AND FORGIVE HIM NO MATTER HOW MUCH HE ABUSES HER; (3) THE 'APPROVAL SEEKER,' WHO IS SO INSECURE THAT HE CANNOT TOLERATE THE REJECTION IMPLICIT IN HIS WIFE'S LEAVING AND OFTEN THREATENS HER WITH DEATH; AND (4) THE 'INCORPORATOR,' WHO SEES HIS WIFE AS AN EXTENSION OF HIMSELF AND OFTEN THREATENS VIOLENCE BECAUSE HER LEAVING IS SUCH A THREAT TO HIS EGO. COUNSELORS ARE URGED TO HELP THE WIFE REALIZE THAT SHE IS NOT 'CAUSING THE ABUSE.' PERSONS INTERVENING ARE ALSO URGED TO BE PATIENT AND NOT FORCE A CHANGE IN THE EQUILIBRIUM OF THE RELATIONSHIP UNTIL THE WIFE IS ABLE TO COPE WITH THE CONSEQUENCES. PROFESSIONALS ALSO SHOULD BE AWARE OF THE POTENTIAL FOR HOMICIDE. EFFORTS TO PREVENT THIS TRAGEDY MUST BE PROVIDED FOR IN AGENCY POLICIES. FOOTNOTES CONTAIN REFERENCES, AND THE FOUR PERSONALITY TYPES ARE SUMMARIZED IN A TABLE. (GLR)

180. **THINKING ABOUT DANGEROUS OFFENDERS. By S. DINITZ and J. P. CONRAD.** NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, CONTINENTAL PLAZA, 411 HACKENSACK AVENUE, HACKENSACK, NJ 07601. *CRIMINAL JUSTICE ABSTRACTS,* V 10, N 1 (MARCH 1978), P 99-130.

NCJ-47050

THIS PAPER DISCUSSES THE HISTORY OF THE CONCEPT OF DANGEROUSNESS, ITS SOCIOECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND PERSONAL ATTRIBUTES, CLINICAL ASPECTS OF THE PSYCHOPATH/SOCIOPATH, AND LAWS ON HABITUAL CRIMINALS AND SEXUAL PSYCHOPATHS. THE DANGEROUS OFFENDER IS DEFINED AS THE REPETITIVELY VIOLENT CRIMINAL WHO HAS COMMITTED OR ATTEMPTED TO COMMIT HOMICIDE, FORCIBLE RAPE, ROBBERY, OR ASSAULT MORE THAN ONCE.

THE HISTORY OF THE CONCEPT OF DANGEROUSNESS IS TRACED TOGETHER WITH ITS RELATIONSHIPS AND DEPENDENCE ON SOCIAL POWER, ON ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND CLASS, AND MORE RECENTLY ON VARIOUS PERSONAL ATTRIBUTES. THIS METAMORPHOSIS HAS INVERTED THE IDEA COMPLETELY. THE DANGEROUS WERE ONCE THE POWERFUL SINCE THEY CONTROLLED THE DESTINIES OF ALL WHO SERVED THEM. NOW, THE DANGEROUS ARE MEMBERS OF THE UNDERCLASS—FEARED NOT BECAUSE OF THEIR POWER, BUT BECAUSE OF THE LACK OF IT. THIS REVERSAL IN THE CONCEPTION OF THE PROBLEM ILLUSTRATES NOT ONLY THE VAST CULTURAL SHIFTS IN SOCIAL HISTORY, BUT ALSO THE IRRESPONSIBILITY THAT CHARACTERIZES CERTAIN SOCIAL RELATIONS AT EVERY AGE. THE THEORIES OF VARIOUS SCHOOLS (SOCIAL DARWINISTS, PHRENOLOGISTS, HEREDITARIANS) AS THEY RELATE TO THE UNDERCLASS ARE DISCUSSED, AS ARE THE RESEARCH EXPERIMENTS OF GENETICISTS, NEUROLOGISTS AND PSYCHOSURGEONS, AND DRUG THERAPISTS. THE DIFFICULTY THAT THE MEDICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES HAVE HAD IN TRACING THE CAUSES OF DANGEROUSNESS IS PARALLELED BY THE DIFFICULTY IN ISOLATING SUCH TYPES FOR CLINICAL DESCRIPTION. AT THE HEART OF THE CLINICAL PERSPECTIVE ON DANGEROUSNESS IS THE PSYCHOPATHIC, SOCIOPATHIC, OR ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITY. DIAGNOSTIC SIGNS AND BEHAVIOR TRAITS ASSOCIATED WITH THE SOCIOPATHIC PERSONALITY ARE ENUMERATED, AS ARE EIGHT PHYSIOLOGICAL CORRELATES HAVING TO DO WITH SUCH DYSFUNCTIONS AS ABNORMAL ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHIC PATTERNS. THE LEGAL CONCEPT OF DANGEROUSNESS IS ALSO CONFUSED. ONE OF THE MOST PERSISTENT CONFLICTS REVOLVES AROUND THE LEGAL DEFINITION OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY AND HOW MENTAL DISORDERS IMPINGE UPON IT. VARIOUS STATUTES HAVE BEEN ENACTED WHICH ADDRESS THE PROBLEM OF DANGEROUSNESS, SPECIFICALLY THE HABITUAL CRIMINAL AND SEX PSYCHOPATH LAWS. THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THESE STATUTES ARE REVIEWED, AND A CRITIQUE OF THESE AND OTHER DANGEROUS PERSON LAWS IS OFFERED. THE AUTHOR CONCLUDES THAT HOWEVER WELL INTENTIONED, THESE LAWS WERE INADEQUATE CONCEPTUALLY AND PROCEDURALLY. A POSTSCRIPT TO THE REPORT MAINTAINS THAT THERE IS LITTLE PROSPECT OF PREDICTING THE COMMISSION OF A VIOLENT CRIME, AND THAT NEITHER STATISTICAL NOR CLINICAL METHODS HAVE SO FAR BEEN EFFECTIVE. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

181. **TODAY'S PROBLEMS IN CLINICAL CRIMINOLOGY—RESEARCH ON DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT. (PROBLEMES ACTUELS EN CRIMINOLOGIE CLINIQUE—RECHERCHES DIAGNOSTIQUES ET TRAITEMENTS.) L. BELIVEAU, G. CANEPA, and D. SZABO, Eds.** UNIVERSITE DE MONTREAL CENTRE INTERNATIONAL DE CRIMINOLOGIE COMPAREE, SOCIAL SCIENCES BUILDING, P O BOX 6128, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA H3C 3J7; UNIVERSITE DE GENES CENTRE INTERNATIONAL DE CRIMINOLOGIE CLINIQUE, GENES, ITALY; INSTITUT PHILIPPE PINEL DE MONTREAL, 12, 333 BOULEVARD, MONTREAL, QUEBEC 478, CANADA. 555 p. 1979. (In *French*) **NCJ-65021**

THE VOLUME CONTAINS PAPERS ON NEW PERSPECTIVES FOR BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN CLINICAL CRIMINOLOGY, THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MENTAL ILLNESS AND DELINQUENCY, AND THE CLINICAL CRIMINOLOGIST IN A CHANGING WORLD. DISCUSSION RELATING TO NEW PERSPECTIVES ENCOMPASSES TWO PERSPECTIVES, THE ETHOLOGICAL AND THE NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL. THE ETHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE EXAMINES CHILDHOOD INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS INVOLVING AGGRESSIVE CONDUCT, ETHOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOBIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR, AND THEORETICAL IMPLICATIONS OF ETHOLOGICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCH; WHILE THE NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE HIGHLIGHTS THE NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE OF BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN CLINICAL CRIMINOLOGY, RESEARCH IN ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR, CENTRALLY ELICITED AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR, AND BIOLOGICAL AND BEHAVIORAL CORRELATES OF CRIMINAL PSYCHOPATHY, AS WELL AS THE NEUROPSYCHOPHYSIOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF PSYCHOPATHIC BEHAVIOR AND NEW PERSPECTIVES ON BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN CLINICAL CRIMINOLOGY. RECENT WORKS ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MENTAL ILLNESS AND DELINQUENCY INCLUDE A LITERATURE OVERVIEW OF EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RESEARCH AND EXAMINATIONS OF THE DELINQUENCY OF THE MENTALLY ILL, THE 'OTHER SIDE' OF DELINQUENCY; SOCIAL CONTROL OF ABNORMAL LAW VIOLATION; CANADIAN PERSPECTIVES OF MENTAL ILLNESS; THE CURRENT SITUATION ON CRIMINALITY, MENTAL ILLNESS, AND THE CLINICAL APPROACH IN THE U.S.; AND A CALIFORNIA SAMPLE OF PATTERNS OF ADOLESCENT VIOLENCE. AN EXAMINATION OF THE CLINICAL CRIMINOLOGIST IN A CHANGING WORLD COVERS THE SITUATION IN POLAND, THE UNITED KINGDOM, FINLAND, ITALY, AND CANADA. SENTENCING TRENDS IN THE U.S. AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR THE FUTURE ARE INVESTIGATED, ALSO. MOST ARTICLES ARE INDIVIDUALLY REFERENCED. THE VOLUME CONTAINS 10 ARTICLES IN FRENCH AND 13 IN ENGLISH. A LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IS APPENDED. FOR SEPARATE ARTICLES, SEE NCJ 65022-65037. (PRG)

Supplemental Notes: 6TH INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR IN COMPARATIVE CLINICAL CRIMINOLOGY, MAY 4, 5 AND 6, 1978, HELD IN ITALY.

Sponsoring Agency: CANADA SOLICITOR GENERAL, 340 LAURIER AVENUE, WEST, OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA K1A OP8.

Availability: UNIVERSITE DE MONTREAL CENTRE INTERNATIONAL DE CRIMINOLOGIE COMPAREE, SOCIAL SCIENCES BUILDING, P O BOX 6128, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA H3C 3J7.

182. **TOWARD A GENERAL STRESS THEORY OF INTRA-FAMILY VIOLENCE. By K. FARRINGTON.** 49 p. 1975. **NCJ-35777**

IT IS PROPOSED THAT MUCH FAMILY VIOLENCE AND AGGRESSION CAN BE EXPLAINED AS A RESPONSE TO OR THE RESULT OF STRESS EXPERIENCED BY INDIVIDUAL FAMILY MEMBERS, OR BY FAMILY UNITS AS A WHOLE. A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE ANALYSIS OF STRESS IS PRESENTED—INCLUDING COMPONENTS, OBJECTIVE AND SUBJECTIVE DEMANDS, RESPONSE CAPABILITIES, AND INDICATORS OF MAGNITUDE. THE RESULTANT GENERAL MODEL IS THEN APPLIED TO FAMILIES. NORMS AND ALTERNATIVE RESPONSES ARE EXAMINED WITHIN THE CONTEXT. A SERIES OF PROPOSITIONS ARE GENERATED. VARIOUS APPLICATIONS OF THE STRESS MODEL TO INTRA-FAMILY VIOLENCE, WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF SPECIFIED SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUSES, ARE SUGGESTED.

Supplemental Notes: PAPER PRESENTED AT ANNUAL MEETING NATIONAL COUNCIL ON FAMILY RELATIONS, 1975.

Availability: UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, DURHAM, NH 03824 Stock Order No. BV2-6; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

183. **TRAIT AND TYPE DIFFERENCES AMONG MALE AND FEMALE ASSAULTIVE AND NONASSAULTIVE OFFENDERS. By C. P. MCCREARY.** SOCIETY FOR PERSONALITY ASSESSMENT, INC. *JOURNAL OF PERSONALITY ASSESSMENT,* V 40, N 6 (1976), P 617-621. **NCJ-57191**

TRAIT AND TYPE DIFFERENCES, AS DEFINED BY THE MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY (MMPI) SCALE SCORES AND PROFILES, ARE INVESTIGATED AMONG MALE AND FEMALE MISDEMEANOR ASSAULTIVE AND NONASSAULTIVE OFFENDERS. THE 506 OFFENDERS WERE REFERRED TO THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES

LEGAL PSYCHIATRY CLINIC BY VARIOUS MUNICIPAL COURTS AND WERE ADMINISTERED THE MMPI SCALES AFTER CONVICTION BUT BEFORE SENTENCING. AVERAGE MMPI PROFILES WERE CONSTRUCTED ON THE ASSAULTIVE AND NONASSAULTIVE SUBJECTS SEPARATELY FOR MALES AND FEMALES. CODE TYPES WERE SELECTED FROM THE TOTAL SAMPLE AND THE PERCENTAGE OF FREQUENCY OF ASSAULT WAS CALCULATED FOR EACH TYPE. TYPE DIFFERENCES OF ASSAULTIVE VERSUS NONASSAULTIVE OFFENDERS WERE EXAMINED. THE RESULTS FROM TRAIT COMPARISONS OF THE TWO GROUPS IS GENERALLY CONSISTENT WITH THE SMALL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SUCH GROUPS FOUND BY PREVIOUS RESEARCH: I.E., ONLY THE MA SCALE SHOWED A SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ASSAULTIVE AND NONASSAULTIVE MALE OFFENDERS, AND ASSAULTIVE FEMALE OFFENDERS WERE LOWER THAN NONASSAULTIVE FEMALES ON THE HY AND MF SCALES. THE RESULTS OF THE CODE TYPE ANALYSIS SHOWS THAT THE 4-3 MMPI PROFILE HAD THE SMALLEST PERCENTAGE OF ASSAULTIVE OFFENSES, WHILE THE 4-8 PROFILE HAD THE LARGEST. THE RESULTS DO NOT SUPPORT THE EXISTENCE OF A SINGLE, CLEARLY DEFINED SET OF TRAITS OR A PROFILE TYPE INVOLVED IN ASSAULTIVE OFFENSES. TABULAR DATA AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (DAG)

184. **TYPE A, AB, B MURDERERS—THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO THE VICTIMS AND TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. By R. I. SIMON.** AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION, 1700 18TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20009. *BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PSYCHIATRY AND THE LAW,* V 5 (1978), P 344-362. **NCJ-66468**

THIS REPORT BY A FORENSIC PSYCHIATRIST CLASSIFIES 30 MURDERERS BASED ON DATA FROM PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATIONS. IT INCLUDES DETAILED CASE STUDIES OF EACH TYPE AND GIVES SUGGESTIONS FOR THERAPEUTIC TREATMENT. THE MURDERERS IN THIS STUDY ARE NOT TOTALLY REPRESENTATIVE OF MURDERERS IN GENERAL, AND NO STATISTICAL ANALYSIS IS ATTEMPTED. ALL EXCEPT ONE FEMALE WERE BLACK AND OF LOW SOCIECONOMIC STATUS. THE 10 TYPE A MURDERERS HAD A TANGENTIAL OR INCIDENTAL RELATIONSHIP WITH THEIR VICTIM; THE 7 TYPE AB MURDERERS FORMED SUSTAINED RELATIONSHIPS CHARACTERIZED BY DEEP DEPENDENCY WITH STRONG SADISTIC TRENDS TOWARD THE VICTIM; AND THE 4 TYPE B MURDERERS MAINTAINED PROLONGED, LONG-SUFFERING RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE VICTIM BEFORE THE MURDERS. IN TYPE A MURDERS, ALCOHOL AND IMMEDIATE WEAPONRY WERE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS. DIAGNOSES SHOWED A SCHIZOID, INADEQUATE, PASSIVE-AGGRESSIVE OR EXPLOSIVE PERSONALITY, AND PREVIOUS HISTORIES OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR. EARLY PARENTAL LOSS AND DEPRIVATION OCCURRED IN MOST CASES. TYPE B MURDERS WERE VICTIM-INDUCED. THE MURDERER, USUALLY A WOMAN, OFTEN WAS THE LONG-SUFFERING SUBMISSIVE PARTNER OF A CONTROLLING, SADISTIC HUSBAND OR BOYFRIEND. UNLIKE TYPE A, REMORSE WAS USUALLY PRESENT. TYPE AB MURDERERS SHARED MANY OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF TYPE A MURDERERS BUT COULD SUSTAIN A RELATIVELY ENDURING THOUGH SADISTIC RELATIONSHIP WITH THE VICTIM. THEY WERE CONSIDERED THE MOST DANGEROUS AND MOST AT RISK TO MURDER. PSYCHIATRIC INTERVENTION WAS SEEN AS HELPFUL IN EXPLORING ALCOHOLISM AND THE NEED FOR WEAPONRY IN TYPE A AND AB MURDERERS AND IN TREATING GUILT AND SUICIDAL IMPULSES IN TYPE B MURDERERS. VARIED TYPES OF TREATMENT, GUN REHABILITATION PROGRAMS, AND ENCOURAGING OTHER FORMS OF AGGRESSION (JUDO, BOXING) MIGHT AID IN PREVENTION AND FURTHER RESEARCH INTO VIOLENT BEHAVIOR SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED. TABULAR DATA AND REFERENCES ARE GIVEN. (AOP)

185. **UNDERSTANDING AND TREATING SEXUAL OFFENDERS—THE STATE OF THE ART (FROM SEXUAL ASSAULT—A LITERATURE ANALYSIS, 1977, BY STANLEY L BRODSKY ET AL—SEE NCJ-47151). By S. L. BRODSKY.** UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY CENTER FOR CORRECTIONAL PSYCHOLOGY, BOX 2968, UNIVERSITY, AL 35486. 20 p. 1977. **NCJ-47153**

THE STATUS OF EFFORTS TO CLASSIFY AND TREAT SEXUAL OFFENDERS IS ASSESSED, WITH SPECIAL ATTENTION TO AN INTEGRATED TREATMENT PROGRAM OF BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION. DOZENS OF TYPOLOGIES OF RAPISTS AND OTHER SEXUALLY AGGRESSIVE PERSONALITIES HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED. ORGANIZING DIMENSIONS HAVE INCLUDED THE PREASSAULT TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN VICTIM AND ASSAILANT, THE LIFE PATTERNS AND PSYCHODYNAMICS OF THE ASSAILANT, THE LEVEL OF VIOLENCE, AND THE TARGET. IN CONTRAST TO THE TYPOLOGICAL APPROACH, THE PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION APPROACH SEEKS TO DESCRIBE THE TRAITS CONSISTENTLY PRESENT IN SUCH OFFENDERS. SUMMARY DESCRIPTIONS OF SIX PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDIES REVEAL NO CLEAR, SINGULAR PATTERN OF FINDINGS. PRELIMINARY STUDIES OF THE WIVES OF ASSAILANTS RAISE THE POSSIBILITY THAT WIVES AND OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS MAY PROVIDE INSIGHT INTO THE MOTIVATIONS OF SEXUAL OFFENDERS. LITTLE BRAIN SURGERY, SURGICAL CASTRATION, OR ANTIANDROGEN THERAPY IS MOST COMMON. BOTH GROUP AND INDIVIDUAL PSYCHODYNAMIC THERAPIES USED WITH PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS HAVE BEEN APPLIED TO SEXUAL OFFENDERS. BEHAVICRAL THERAPIES FOR SEXUAL OFFENDERS APPEAR TO BE THE AREA IN WHICH THE GREATEST BREAKTHROUGHS ARE BEING MADE. THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW TECHNIQUES, OF OUTCOME MEASURES, AND OF QUALITY CLINICAL RESEARCH MAKES BEHAVIORAL THERAPY THE MOST PROMISING AREA OF PSYCHOLOGICAL TREATMENT FOR SEXUAL OFFENDERS. OF PARTICULAR INTEREST IS AN INTEGRATED TREATMENT PROGRAM CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING COMPONENTS: REDUCTION OF DEVIANT SEXUAL AROUSAL; DEVELOPMENT OF HETEROSEXUAL AROUSAL; AND ACQUISITION OF HETEROSOCIAL SKILLS, HETEROSEXUAL-SOCIAL SKILLS, AND ASSERTIVE BEHAVIORS. (LKM)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

186. **UNDERSTANDING VIOLENCE. By G. R. NEWMAN.** J B LIPPINCOTT, EAST WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA, PA 19105. 320 p. 1979. **NCJ-63207**

THE CULTURAL, HISTORICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND BEHAVIORAL DIMENSIONS OF VIOLENCE ARE DISCUSSED; SEVERAL ASPECTS OF VIOLENCE ARE ANALYZED AND CASE STUDIES ILLUSTRATE MAJOR POINTS. VIOLENCE MAY BE DEFINED AS, 'THE EXERCISE OF PHYSICAL FORCE SO AS TO INFLICT INJURY ON, OR CAUSE DAMAGE TO, PERSONS OR PROPERTY.' THIS WORK REVIEWS WHAT IS KNOWN ABOUT VIOLENCE. THUS, IT IS IMPLIED THAT VIOLENCE IS TO SOME EXTENT A UNITARY PHENOMENON. SIMULTANEOUSLY, IT IS HYPOTHESIZED THAT VIOLENCE IS NOT A UNITARY PHENOMENON, BUT THAT IT OCCURS IN AN INCREDIBLE VARIETY OF FORMS, CONTEXTS, AND CONDITIONS, AND THAT THERE ARE MULTIPLE EXPLANATIONS AS WELL. NEITHER ASSUMPTION WAS MADE IN ADVANCE AND MATERIALS DISCUSSED DO SUPPORT BOTH POSSIBILITIES. THE FIRST CHAPTER FOCUSES ON POLITICAL VIOLENCE, ANALYZING ITS IDEOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS BUT ALSO ASSESSING THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL UNDERPINNINGS OF THESE IDEOLOGIES. THE HISTORICAL PATTERN OF VIOLENCE IN AMERICA IS THEN DESCRIBED. SUBCULTURAL FACTORS RELATED TO ETHNICITY, RELIGION, AND SOCIAL CLASSES AND THEIR RELATIONSHIPS TO CRIMINAL VIOLENCE ARE EXPLORED. VARIATIONS IN VIOLENT BEHAVIOR AS AFFECTED BY AGE AND SEX ARE DISCUSSED.

FAMILY VIOLENCE AND VIOLENCE IN VARIOUS SETTINGS SUCH AS THE SCHOOL AND IN PRISONS ARE THE FOCUS OF SUBSEQUENT CHAPTERS. INSTINCT AND BIOLOGICAL FACTORS ARE THEN ADDRESSED. VIOLENCE MAY BE VIEWED AS A FORCE WHICH IS CULTURAL, CREATIVE, DESTRUCTIVE, OR MORAL, DEPENDING UPON THE CONTEXT OF THE SITUATION. IT MAY BE A RATIONAL INSTRUMENT FOR EFFECTING CHANGE OR A LEARNED RESPONSE. TABLES, REFERENCE NOTES, AND AN INDEX ARE PROVIDED IN THE BOOK. (LWM)
Availability: HARPER AND ROW, 10 EAST 53RD STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10022.

187. **USE OF DISCRETION IN A MAXIMUM SECURITY MENTAL HOSPITAL THE DIXON CASE (FROM REFORM IN CORRECTIONS—PROBLEMS AND ISSUES, 1977, BY HARRY E ALLEN AND NANCY J BERAN—SEE NCJ-46620). By T. P. THORNBERRY and J. E. JACOBY.** PRAEGER PUBLISHERS C/O CBS INC, 521 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10017. 15 p. 1977. **NCJ-46622**
THE POSTRELEASE DANGEROUSNESS OF 432 SUBJECTS IS MEASURED IN RELATIONSHIP TO THE TACIT DECISION OF THE HOSPITAL TO RETAIN THE SUBJECTS AND ALSO IN RELATION TO THE REPORTED INCIDENTS OF IN-HOSPITAL VIOLENCE. THE SAMPLE SELECTED FOR STUDY COMPRISED A GROUP OF ADJUDICATED MENTALLY ILL OFFENDERS WHO HAD BEEN RELEASED BY A COURT ORDER FROM A HOSPITAL DEALING SPECIFICALLY WITH SUCH OFFENDERS. COURT ACTION WAS INITIATED ON BEHALF OF THOSE RESIDENTS RETAINED BY THE HOSPITAL STAFF BEYOND THE TERMINATION OF LEGAL JURISDICTION WITHOUT FURTHER DUE PROCESS. THIS GROUP DERIVED FROM THE DIXON CASE WAS CHOSEN AS A NATURAL EXPERIMENT TO MEASURE THE POSTRELEASE DANGEROUSNESS OF OFFENDERS WHO EXCEPT FOR A COURT ORDER, WOULD HAVE BEEN REFUSED RELEASE BY THE HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION (A PARALLEL TO PAROLE BOARD DECISIONMAKING). POSTRELEASE DANGEROUSNESS WAS ALSO MEASURED IN RELATION TO REPORTED IN-HOSPITAL INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE TO DETERMINE THE VALIDITY OF THIS FACTOR IN PREDICTING FUTURE DANGEROUSNESS. TWO DATA SOURCES WERE USED TO DETERMINE WHICH OF THE SUBJECTS EXHIBITED DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR AFTER RELEASE—POLICE ARREST RECORDS AND CIVIL MENTAL HOSPITAL RECORDS, WHICH WOULD SHOW READMISSIONS THAT WERE NOT ASSOCIATED WITH ARREST. THE 4-YEAR PERIOD AFTER RELEASE WAS USED AS A FOLLOWUP. THE DATA SHOWED THAT ONLY 14 PERCENT OF THE SAMPLE EXHIBITED DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR. EVEN IN THE YOUNGEST AGE GROUP, NORMALLY THE MOST VIOLENT, ONLY ONE OF FOUR SUBJECTS BEHAVED IN A DANGEROUS MAME. IT IS ALSO CONCLUDED THAT THERE IS A VERY WEAK RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INCIDENTS OF IN-HOSPITAL VIOLENCE AND POSTRELEASE DANGEROUSNESS. IT IS SUGGESTED, THEREFORE, THAT ADMINISTRATORS IN HOSPITALS FOR MENTALLY ILL OFFENDERS BE SEVERELY LIMITED IN DISCRETIONARY POWERS TO DETERMINE CONFINEMENT AND THAT THE VARIABLE OF IN-HOSPITAL INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE NOT BE A PRINCIPAL FACTOR IN CONSIDERING A RESIDENT'S SUITABILITY FOR RELEASE. TABLES OF DATA AND TEST RESULTS ARE INCLUDED. (RCB)
Supplemental Notes: THIS PAPER IS PART OF A LARGER RESEARCH PROJECT ENTITLED 'RELEASE OF DANGEROUS MENTAL PATIENTS—THE DIXON CASES' SUPPORTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.
Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20852.

188. **USE OF THE MMPI (MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY TO DISCRIMINATE MANAGEMENT PROBLEM INMATES. By R. L. CARR.** 00012 p. 1976. **NCJ-66938**
A STUDY EXPLORING THE USE OF THE MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY (MMPI) FOR DETECTING POTENTIALLY REBELLIOUS INMATES IS SUMMARIZED. THE MMPI HAS BEEN A STANDARD TEST INSTRUMENT FOR CORRECTIONAL SETTINGS. THE PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY, CONDUCTED AMONG 36 INMATES AT THE MAXIMUM SECURITY U.S. PENITENTIARY IN MARION, ILL., WAS TO TEST THE UTILITY OF THREE MMPI SCALES IN DISCRIMINATING BETWEEN INMATES WHO WERE MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS AND THOSE WHO WERE NOT. THE PD (PSYCHOPATHIC DEVIATE) SCALE INCLUDES 50 ITEMS REFERRING TO FAMILY, OCCUPATION, ADDICTIVE HABITS, SEX, AND STEALING. THE MA (HYPOMANIA) SCALE HAS 45 ITEMS THAT SUGGEST IMPULSIVE BEHAVIOR OR LACK OF INHIBITORY DRIVE. THE HY (HYSTERIA) SCALE CONSISTS OF 60 ITEMS AND FOCUSES ON SUCH PSYCHOSOMATIC COMPLAINTS AS VAGUE HEADACHES, DISTURBED SLEEP, HEART PAINS, AND INABILITY TO MAKE QUICK DECISIONS. SOME ITEMS REFER TO CRIME, SEX, LIE TELLING, AND THE PROJECTION OF FAULTS. FROM INSTITUTIONAL FILES, 18 GENERAL POPULATION INMATE MMPI SCORES WERE MATCHED FOR AGE, RACE, AND CRIME CONVICTION TO THOSE OF 18 INMATES WHO HAD A HISTORY OF SEVERELY DISRUPTIVE PRISON BEHAVIOR. ONE WAY ANALYSES OF VARIANCE INDICATED THAT ONLY THE HY SCALE DISCRIMINATED BETWEEN PROBLEM AND NONPROBLEM INMATES. CONTRARY TO EXPECTATIONS, PD AND MA SCORES WERE NOT SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENT IN BOTH GROUPS; BOTH GROUPS HAD HIGH PD AND MA SCORES. THE DATA PROVIDE STRONG EVIDENCE THAT HY SCALE SCORES CAN ACCURATELY DISCRIMINATE BETWEEN INMATES WHO CREATE PROBLEMS AND THOSE WHO DO NOT. THE ARTICLE INCLUDES A 13-ENTRY BIBLIOGRAPHY AND A GRAPH OF THE STATISTICAL RESULTS OF THE STUDY. (SAJ)
Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

189. **VIOLENCE. By J. GUNN.** 200 p. 1973. **NCJ-12419**
THE NATURE AND CAUSES OF VIOLENCE IN HUMAN SOCIETY AND A SURVEY OF ITS VARIOUS FORMS. THERE ARE DISCUSSIONS OF VIOLENCE IN ANIMALS, THE PHYSIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL BASES OF HUMAN VIOLENCE, SOCIAL FACTORS IN INDIVIDUAL VIOLENCE, GROUP VIOLENCE, VIOLENCE IN DISEASE, VIOLENT CRIME, AND METHODS OF CONTROL.
Availability: PRAEGER PUBLISHERS C/O CBS INC, 521 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10017.

190. **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN—THE MYTH OF MASOCHISM. By A. SYMONDS.** ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF PSYCHOTHERAPY, 714 EAST 78TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10021. *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHOTHERAPY,* V 33, N 2 (APRIL 1979), P 161-173. **NCJ-66942**
THE TRADITIONAL THEORY AND NEW INSIGHTS CONCERNING WIFE BEATING, DIFFERENT TYPES OF VIOLENT MARRIAGES, AND THE PSYCHOLOGICAL STATE OF THE VICTIM ARE DESCRIBED. VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN, A LONG-STANDING SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL PHENOMENON, HAS BEEN BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSION BY THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT. FOR MANY YEARS MOST PROFESSIONALS FAILED TO RECOGNIZE THE TRUE NATURE OF THE DYNAMICS INVOLVED. WHEN FACED WITH RELATIONSHIPS WHERE WOMEN WERE REPEATEDLY ASSAULTED BY HUSBANDS OR BOYFRIENDS, PSYCHIATRISTS TENDED TO FOCUS ON THE WOMAN AND LOOK FOR EVIDENCE OF PROVOCATION. FREUD'S THEORY OF THE MASOCHISM OF WOMEN WHICH STATES THAT WOMEN GAIN PLEASURE FROM SUFFERING ADDED WEIGHT TO THE UNIVERSAL HUMAN TENDENCY TO BLAME THE VICTIM FOR HER MISFORTUNE. FOR A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE DYNAMICS OF VIOLENT MARRIAGES, IT IS NECESSARY TO DIVIDE THEM INTO TWO MAJOR GROUPS. IN

THE FIRST GROUP, VIOLENCE IS BROUGHT INTO THE MARRIAGE BY A MAN WHO HAS A HISTORY OF PREVIOUS VIOLENCE. HIS VIOLENT-PRONE CHARACTER STRUCTURE USUALLY ERUPTS EARLY IN THE COURTSHIP AND ESCALATES DURING THE MARRIAGE. ALTHOUGH ONE CAN VALIDLY ASK WHY THE WOMAN STAYS WITH HER HUSBAND, IT WOULD BE A GREAT INJUSTICE TO BLAME HER FOR THE HUSBAND'S BEHAVIOR. IN FACT, WOMEN, WHO FREQUENTLY WITNESSED THEIR OWN PARENTS' VIOLENCE DO THEIR BEST TO APPEASE THEIR PARTNERS. LIKE VICTIMS OF MAJOR CATASTROPHES (NATURAL DISASTERS, THE CONCENTRATION CAMPS), THEY ARE EITHER PARALYZED WITH TERROR OR BECOME WEAK AND APATHETIC 'ZOMBIES.' THE SECOND GROUP OF VIOLENT MARRIAGES USES VIOLENCE AS AN ULTIMATE RESORT FOR COMMUNICATION AFTER A PATTERN OF USELESS BICKERING. THE PARTNERS ARE NOT PRONE TO VIOLENCE BUT ESTABLISH A NEUROTIC INTERACTION (AS SHOWN IN ALBEE'S WHO'S AFRAID OF VIRGINIA WOOLF), IN WHICH THE BEHAVIOR OF ONE THREATENS THE PSYCHOLOGICAL DEFENSES OF THE OTHER. THESE MARRIAGES USUALLY IMPROVE WITH THERAPY OR MARITAL COUNSELING. THE ARTICLE CONTAINS BIBLIOGRAPHICAL FOOTNOTES. (SAJ)

Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED AT THE 14TH NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF PSYCHOTHERAPY, ATLANTA, GEORGIA, 1978.

191. **VIOLENCE AND AGGRESSION. By R. H. BAILEY.** 176 p. 1976. **NCJ-40585**

THIS PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED OVERVIEW EXAMINES THE SOCIAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL ASPECTS OF VIOLENCE AND AGGRESSION. THE TEXT DISCUSSES THE EXTENT AND MEANING OF MURDER AND PREDATORY ASSAULT IN MODERN SOCIETIES, VARIOUS THEORIES AND EXPERIMENTS DEALING WITH THE CAUSE, NATURE AND CONSEQUENCES OF HUMAN VIOLENT BEHAVIOR, AND PROCESSES BY WHICH CHILDREN LEARN AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR. VIOLENCE IN TELEVISION AND MOVIES, CROWD AND MASS VIOLENCE, THE CONTAGION EFFECT AND POLITICAL VIOLENCE ARE ANALYZED FROM A CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE....MSP

Availability: TIME-LIFE BOOKS, TIME AND LIFE BUILDING, ROCKEFELLER CENTER, NEW YORK, NY 10020.

192. **VIOLENCE AND DANGEROUS BEHAVIOUR ASSOCIATED WITH MENTAL ILLNESS—PROSPECTS FOR PREVENTION. By C. GREENLAND.** INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION, 26 RUE ARMENGAUD, 92210 SAINT CLOUD, FRANCE. *INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE REVIEW,* N 280 (AUGUST/ SEPTEMBER 1972), P 190-196. **NCJ-07797**

ALTHOUGH FINDINGS INDICATE THAT VIOLENCE IS NOT A MAJOR FEATURE OF MENTAL ILLNESS, SOME VIOLENT CRIMES MAY BE PREDICTED FROM PSYCHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION. THE CRIMES COVERED INCLUDE HOMICIDE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND CHILD ABUSE.

193. **VIOLENCE AND POOR READING. By J. M. ANDREW.** SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS, CA 90212. *CRIMINOLOGY,* V 17, N 3 (NOVEMBER 1979), P 361-365. **NCJ-62633**

A RESEARCH EXPERIMENT SHOWED THAT POOR READING ACHIEVEMENT, LONG LINKED TO DELINQUENCY, IS ALSO RELATED TO A HISTORY OF VIOLENT OFFENSES AMONG MALE AND FEMALE JUVENILE OFFENDERS. THE STUDY DIVIDED OFFENDERS INTO GOOD VERSUS POOR READERS AND COMPARED THEIR VIOLENCE RECORDS. THE SUBJECTS WERE 120 CONSECUTIVE PROBATION REFERRALS, AGED 13 TO 17 YEARS. EACH WAS ADMINISTERED READING AND IQ TESTS AS PART OF AN INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGICAL EVALUATION FOR TREATMENT PLANNING PURPOSES. AS HYPOTHESIZED, THE DELINQUENTS WHO EARNED HIGH READING ACHIEVEMENT QUOTIENTS SCORED LOW ON THE VIOLENCE SCALE WHILE VIOLENCE QUOTIENTS WERE HIGH FOR POOR READERS. SEX AND ETHNICITY REMAINED AS SIGNIFICANT VARIABLES WITH MALES AND NON-ANGLOS SHOWING A HIGHER DEGREE OF VIOLENCE IN SERIOUS OFFENSES. THE RESULTS ALSO SUPPORTED SCHUBERT AND CROPLEY'S 1972 EXTENSION OF LURIA'S VERBAL-CONTROL-OF-BEHAVIOR THEORY WHICH EMPHASIZES THE FUNCTION OF VERBAL ABILITY IN CONTROLLING ACTING-OUT BEHAVIOR. REFERENCES ARE CITED. (MJW)

194. **VIOLENCE AS A PRODUCT OF IMPOSED ORDER. By B. D. SHAFFER.** UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI SCHOOL OF LAW, CORAL GABLES, FL 33124. *UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI LAW REVIEW,* 29, N 4 (SUMMER 1975), P 732-763. **NCJ-31771**

EMPLOYING A BASIC FRUSTRATION-AGGRESSION HYPOTHESIS, IT IS ARGUED THAT FRUSTRATION WITH THE FAILURE OF LAWS AND THE POLITICAL SYSTEM TO IMPOSE A CERTAIN LEVEL OF SOCIAL ORDER MAY CAUSE AND ENCOURAGE AGGRESSION AND VIOLENCE. THE AUTHOR FIRST DRAWS A DISTINCTION BETWEEN THE 'HYGIENIC' FUNCTION OF GOVERNMENT (PREVENTION OF ACTS OF VICTIMIZATION) AND THE STRUCTURING FUNCTION OF GOVERNMENT (IMPOSITION OF FORMS OF ORDER). HE THEN RAISES THE QUESTION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE ACTIVITIES OF THESE SYSTEMS (BOTH AS TO THE EFFORTS TO IMPOSE SOCIAL ORDER THROUGH THE 'STRUCTURING' PROCESS AND THE FAILURE TO FULFILL THE 'HYGIENIC' FUNCTION) AND THE INCREASED INCIDENCE OF VIOLENCE AND OTHER FORMS OF DISORDER. THE CONVENTIONAL EXAMINATIONS OF CAUSES OF VIOLENCE HAVE TENDED TO FOCUS ON SUCH SOCIAL FACTORS AS INCOME DISPARITY, LIVING CONDITIONS, AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR EMPLOYMENT AND UPWARD MOBILITY. WHILE NOT DENYING OR AFFIRMING ANY OF THESE POSSIBLE EXPLANATIONS, THIS ARTICLE SUGGESTS THAT THERE MAY BE SOMETHING INHERENT IN ANY FORM OF IMPOSED ORDER WHICH LEADS TO A SENSE OF FRUSTRATION AMONG PERSONS WHOSE EXPECTATIONS COME INTO CONFLICT WITH THE EXPECTATIONS OF THE SYSTEM AND WHICH, WHEN SUCH DISPARITY IS PERCEIVED BY SUCH PERSONS, AND WHEN THE ALTERNATIVES TO RELIEVING THE DISPARITY FAIL, MAY LEAD SUCH PERSONS TO TAKE UP VIOLENCE IN AN ATTEMPT TO ELIMINATE SUCH DISPARITY. THE AUTHOR CONCLUDES THAT A FORMAL SYSTEM OF LEGAL AND POLITICAL ORDER MAY, BE A DYSFUNCTIONAL INSTITUTION SERVING TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE VERY PHENOMENON OF VIOLENCE WHICH IT IS THEORETICALLY DESIGNED TO CONTROL AND ELIMINATE. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

195. **VIOLENCE AT HOME—A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE. By M. H. LYSTAD.** AMERICAN ORTHOPSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION, 1775 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, NY 10019. *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ORTHOPSYCHIATRY,* V 45, N 3 (APRIL 1975), P 328-345. **NCJ-19304**

OVER 160 THEORETICAL AND INCIDENCE STUDIES ARE REVIEWED FOR TRENDS AND CITED IN THE BIBLIOGRAPHY. STUDIES ON FAMILY VIOLENCE HAVE ANALYZED THE PHENOMENON FROM PSYCHOLOGICAL, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL PERSPECTIVES. A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE SHOWS THAT THE AVAILABLE EVIDENCE IS NOT CONTRADICTORY, LEADING TO THE CONCLUSION THAT A COMPREHENSIVE THEORY OF VIOLENCE AT HOME MUST TAKE INTO ACCOUNT FACTORS AT THESE SEVERAL LEVELS, PLACING INDIVIDUAL FUNCTIONING WITHIN THE SOCIAL GROUP AND WITHIN THE CULTURE NORMS BY WHICH THE GROUP OPERATES. A THEORY OF VIOLENCE AT HOME, AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH, ARE OFFERED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

196. **VIOLENCE IN SOCIETY—REPORTS PRESENTED TO THE 10TH CONFERENCE OF DIRECTORS OF CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTES, 1972.** COUNCIL OF EUROPE LIBRARIE BERGER-LEVRAULT, PLACE BROGLIE, STRASBOURG, FRANCE. 256 p. 1974. **NCJ-17010**
TREATS STATISTICAL ASPECTS OF VIOLENT CRIME, CRIMINAL POLICY AND PUBLIC OPINION TOWARDS CRIMES OF VIOLENCE, PHENOMENOLOGICAL AND CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS OF CRIMINAL VIOLENCE, AND ETIOLOGY OF VIOLENCE. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS SHOWS A TREND IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES TOWARD VIOLENCE BEING ASSOCIATED WITH CRIMES COMMITTED FOR GAIN. WHILE GANGSTERISM REMAINS STABLE, SPECIAL FORMS OF VIOLENCE SEEM TO BE SPREADING, PARTICULARLY PHYSICAL AND MORAL COERCION, BLACKMAIL, AND THE TAKING OF HOSTAGES. STATISTICAL TABLES FOR VIOLENT CRIMES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES ARE INCLUDED. SUBSTANTIAL DIFFERENCES IN THE PROSECUTION AND SENTENCING POLICIES BETWEEN COUNTRIES ARE NOTED AND IT IS CONSIDERED THAT THERE ARE INDICATIONS OF AN EXAGGERATION OF THE RISKS OF VICTIMISATION FROM CRIMES OF VIOLENCE IN THE MIND OF THE PUBLIC. IN THE CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS OF VIOLENCE, IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT SOCIAL PLANNERS CONSTRUCT ENVIRONMENTS THAT AIM TO MAKE VIOLENCE BOTH UNNECESSARY AND UNREWARDING. VIOLENCE IN ITS RELATION TO PHYSIOLOGICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND SOCIAL PROCESSES IS EXAMINED IN THE ETIOLOGY OF VIOLENCE.
Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

197. **VIOLENT CRIME—PREDICTION AND CONTROL. By B. KOERIN.** NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, CONTINENTAL PLAZA, 411 HACKENSACK AVENUE, HACKENSACK, NJ 07601. *CRIME AND DELINQUENCY,* V 24, N 1 (JANUARY 1978), P 49-58. **NCJ-44774**
THE RELIABILITY OF RESEARCH FINDINGS ON THE PREDICTION OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR IS ASSESSED, AND PUBLIC POLICY IMPLICATIONS ARE CONSIDERED. GROWING PUBLIC CONCERN ABOUT VIOLENT CRIME HAS CAUSED PROFESSIONALS TO INTENSIFY THEIR EFFORTS TO DISCOVER CAUSES OF CRIME, TO DEVELOP TECHNIQUES FOR PREDICTING INDIVIDUAL VIOLENT BEHAVIOR, AND TO ENACT PUBLIC POLICY TO CONTROL VIOLENT OFFENSES. A REVIEW OF RESEARCH BY SOCIOLOGISTS, PSYCHIATRISTS, AND LAWYERS INDICATES THAT THE ABILITY TO PREDICT VIOLENT BEHAVIOR STATISTICALLY OR BY CLINICAL EVALUATION IS AS YET FAR FROM PERFECT. THERE IS A TENDENCY IN RESEARCH STUDIES TO OVERPREDICT THE LIKELIHOOD THAT AN INDIVIDUAL WILL ENGAGE IN VIOLENT BEHAVIOR. DESPITE THE IMPERFECTION OF PREDICTIVE METHODS, POLICY IN THE AREAS OF MENTAL HEALTH AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFLECTS THE SUPPOSITION THAT PSYCHOLOGISTS AND PSYCHIATRISTS ARE ABLE TO PREDICT WHO WILL BE PHYSICALLY VIOLENT. IT IS NOTED THAT PUBLIC POLICY IS INFLUENCED AS MUCH BY PUBLIC MOOD AND POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS AS BY EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE OF CRIME CAUSATION AND CONTROL. EVEN IF PREDICTIVE VARIABLES ARE GREATLY REFINED, MORAL AND ETHICAL ISSUES INHERENT IN ANY ATTEMPT TO BALANCE INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS AND THE RIGHTS OF SOCIETY WILL CONTINUE TO IMPINGE UPON ATTEMPTS TO PREDICT AND CONTROL VIOLENCE. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED).

198. **VIOLENT CRIMINAL ACTS AND ACTORS—A SYMBOLIC INTERACTIONIST STUDY. By L. H. ATHENS.** CRANE, RUSSAK AND COMPANY, INC, 3 EAST 44TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10017. 133 p. 1980. **NCJ-64262**
THIS STUDY OF VIOLENT CRIMINALITY IS MADE FROM THE STANDPOINT OF SYMBOLIC INTERACTIONISM, WHICH EXPLAINS ACTION THROUGH THE ACTOR'S SELF-IMAGE AND OWN JUDGMENT OF THE SITUATION. A CRITIQUE OF TRADITIONAL THEORIES OF VIOLENT CRIMINALITY CONSIDERS THE EXTERNAL PATTERN APPROACH, THE PERSONALITY APPROACH, AND THE INTEGRATED APPROACH. ALL THREE ARE POSITIVISTIC, INTERPRETING HUMAN ACTION BY EMPIRICAL EXAMINATION OF ANTECEDENT FACTORS AND OVERT CONDUCT. IN CONTRAST, THIS APPROACH IS INTERPRETIVE, RECOGNIZING HUMAN ACTION AS SITUATED, AND THE HUMAN BEING AS ACTOR. THE VIEWPOINT OF THE PERSON WHOSE ACTIONS ARE UNDER STUDY IS EXPLICITLY TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN EXPLAINING CONDUCT. SYMBOLIC INTERACTIONISM IS USED TO ANALYZE INDEPTH INTERVIEWS WITH 58 OFFENDERS CONVICTED OF CRIMINAL HOMICIDE. DATA WERE GATHERED BY HAVING SUBJECTS DESCRIBE IN DETAIL WHAT HAPPENED DURING THE SITUATIONS IN WHICH THEY COMMITTED THEIR VIOLENT CRIMES AND WHAT WENT ON IN THEIR MINDS WHILE THE SITUATIONS WERE UNFOLDING. QUOTATIONS FROM THESE INTERVIEWS ARE USED TO SUBSTANTIATE CATEGORIES IDENTIFIED FOR VIOLENT CRIMINALITY. THE FINDINGS SHOW THAT VIOLENT ACTORS FORM INTERPRETATIONS OF THE SITUATIONS IN WHICH THEY PERFORM VIOLENT CRIMINAL ACTS AND THAT THESE INTERPRETATIONS DETERMINE THE ACTS. THIS CONTRADICTS PREVIOUS LITERATURE WHICH ARGUES THAT VIOLENT CRIMINAL ACTS RESULT FROM UNCONSCIOUS MOTIVATION AND INNER PSYCHIC CONFLICT. HOWEVER, IT WAS FOUND THAT NOT ALL VIOLENT INTERPRETATIONS RESULT IN VIOLENT ACTION, AND FURTHER RESEARCH IS RECOMMENDED IN THIS AREA. NOTES, DATA ON CONVICTED VIOLENT OFFENDERS, PARTICIPANT OBSERVATION OF VIOLENT ACTORS AND ACTS, A BIBLIOGRAPHY, AND AN INDEX ARE APPENDED. (MRK)
Availability: ROUTLEDGE AND KEGAN PAUL LTD, 9 PARK STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108.

199. **VIOLENT DELINQUENTS—A REPORT TO THE FORD FOUNDATION FROM THE VERA INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE. By P. A. STRASBURG.** VERA INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE, 30 EAST 39TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10018. 288 p. 1978. **NCJ-47560**
THE FINDINGS OF THIS YEAR-LONG STUDY WERE GENERATED FROM A LITERATURE SEARCH AND DISCUSSION WITH JUDGES, LAWYERS, PROBATION OFFICERS, PSYCHIATRISTS, RESEARCHERS, AND A NUMBER OF JUVENILES WITH VIOLENT HISTORIES. THIS VOLUME DEALS ONLY WITH JUVENILES APPREHENDED BY THE POLICE AND CONSEQUENTLY CAUGHT UP IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM. THE STUDY INVOLVED VISITS TO PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS DEALING WITH DELINQUENT YOUTH AND THE ANALYSIS OF OVER 500 COURT RECORDS OF JUVENILES IN THE NEW YORK METROPOLITAN AREA. THE SCOPE OF THE DELINQUENCY PROBLEM IS DETERMINED BY ANALYZING AND INTEGRATING ARREST DATA, SELF-REPORT SURVEYS, COHORT STUDIES, AND A VERA INSTITUTE STUDY. THE CHARACTERISTICS OF VIOLENT DELINQUENTS ARE EXAMINED AS THEY RELATE TO PATTERNS OF DELINQUENCY AND VIOLENCE, SEX, AGE, RACE, FAMILY STRUCTURE, SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS AND SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT, EDUCATION AND LEARNING, PSYCHIATRIC CHARACTERISTICS, AND PHYSICAL HEALTH. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN JUVENILE AND ADULT CRIMINALITY ALSO IS DISCUSSED BRIEFLY. OFFICIAL RESPONSES TO VIOLENT DELINQUENTS ARE ASSESSED, INCLUDING POLICE AND COURT PROCESSING, AND COURT OUTCOME AND DISPOSITION. THE TREATMENT OF VIOLENT DELINQUENTS, VARIETIES OF TREATMENT, SELECTING TREATMENT MODES, AND TREATMENT IN THE PUNISHMENT CONTEXT ARE EXAMINED. THOUGHTS ON STRATEGIES FOR PREVENTING JUVENILE VIOLENCE ARE PRESENTED CONCERNING PREVENTIVE TREATMENT, INCAPACITATION, DETERRENCE, AND TARGET HARDENING. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ARE PROVIDED REGARDING DATA COLLECTION AND BASIC RESEARCH, EXPERIMENTAL INTERVENTION PROGRAMS, AND CONTINUOUS CASE MANAGEMENT. APPENDED MATERIALS

INCLUDE A SUMMARY OF DATA COLLECTION IN THE VERA INSTITUTE STUDY, THE VERA INSTITUTE STUDY RESEARCH INSTRUMENT, THE SELLIN-WOLFGANG SERIOUSNESS SCALE, THREE MODEL PROGRAMS, AND A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. AN INDEX, A LIST OF TABLES, AND FIGURES ARE PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: FORD FOUNDATION, 320 EAST 43RD STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10017.

Availability: SIMON AND SCHUSTER, 1230 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, NEW YORK, NY 10020.

200. **VIOLENT JUVENILE DELINQUENTS—PSYCHIATRIC, NEUROLOGICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND ABUSE FACTORS. By D. O. LEWIS, S. S. SHANOK, J. H. PINCUS, and G. H. GLASER.** AMERICAN ACADEMY OF CHILD PSYCHIATRY, 1424 16TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20036. 13 p. 1979.

NCJ-61984

THIS STUDY COMPARES THE NEUROPSYCHIATRIC, INTELLECTUAL, AND EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF VIOLENT AND LESS VIOLENT INCARCERATED BOYS AND EXAMINES FACTORS LEADING TO VIOLENCE AND MEANS OF INTERVENTION. MORE VIOLENT CHILDREN ARE LIKELY TO SHOW PSYCHOTIC SYMPTOMS, TO HAVE MAJOR AND MINOR NEUROLOGICAL ABNORMALITIES, AND TO HAVE EXPERIENCED AND WITNESSED EXTREME PHYSICAL ABUSE. THE STUDY ORIGINATED THAT FOUND THIS WAS DESIGNED TO INVESTIGATE THE POSSIBILITY THAT CHILDREN REFERRED TO THE JUVENILE COURT CLINIC MAY HAVE SUFFERED FROM HITHERTO UNRECOGNIZED AND UNTREATED PSYCHIATRIC, NEUROLOGICAL, AND EDUCATIONAL DISORDERS WHICH MAY HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR. STUDY SAMPLES CONSISTED OF 97 BOYS AT A CORRECTIONAL SCHOOL SERVING THE ENTIRE STATE OF CONNECTICUT. THE BOYS WERE RATED FROM 1 (LEAST VIOLENT) TO 4 (MOST VIOLENT). DIAGNOSTIC EVALUATION INCLUDED NEUROLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, AND PSYCHOEDUCATIONAL TESTS (INCLUDING WECHSLER, BENDER GESTALT AND RORSCHACH TESTS). OF THE 97 CHILDREN EVALUATED, ONLY 8 WERE CONSIDERED BY ALL RATERS TO BE NONVIOLENT. WHEN RESULTS OF THESE 8 CHILDREN WERE COMPARED WITH VIOLENT SUBJECTS, THE MOST STRIKING DIFFERENCES WERE THE GREATER PROPORTION OF MORE VIOLENT CHILDREN WHO DEMONSTRATED PARANOID SYMPTOMS, HAD HALLUCINATIONS, AND SHOWED NEUROLOGICAL ABNORMALITIES. THE MORE VIOLENT CHILDREN ALSO HAD A HISTORY OF ABUSE AT THE HANDS OF PARENTS, RELATIVES, AND FRIENDS. THESE CHILDREN SEEMED UNABLE TO CURTAIL THEIR VIOLENCE AND HAD VERBAL DIFFICULTIES. BECAUSE OF THE NEED FOR LENGTHY DIAGNOSIS AND PROLONGED TREATMENT, VIOLENT JUVENILES ARE LIKELY TO BE DISMISSED AS SOCIOPATHS AND JAILED. HOWEVER, THESE JUVENILES SHOULD RECEIVE ENLIGHTENED PSYCHOLOGICAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND MEDICAL HELP. TABLES SUMMARIZE NEUROPSYCHIATRIC DIFFERENCES. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (RFC)

Sponsoring Agencies: FORD FOUNDATION, 320 EAST 43RD STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10017; US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

201. **VIOLENT OFFENDER (FROM PSYCHOLOGY OF CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 1979, BY HANS TOCH—SEE NCJ-52371). By D. LESTER.** HOLT, RINEHART AND WINSTON, 383 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10017. 23 p. 1978.

NCJ-52383

THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF VIOLENT CRIME, GENERAL THEORIES OF VIOLENCE, PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDIES OF SPECIFIC VIOLENT CRIMES, AND EMERGENCY TREATMENT FOR PATHOLOGICALLY VIOLENT OFFENDERS ARE DISCUSSED. RESEARCH INTO THE QUESTION OF WHETHER VIOLENT OFFENDERS COMMIT PRIMARILY VIOLENT CRIMES OR WHETHER THEY ALSO COMMIT FREQUENT, NONVIOLENT CRIMES HAS PRODUCED CONFLICTING RESULTS. IN 1969, A GOVERNMENT COMMISSION CONCLUDED THE FOLLOWING: THAT OFFENDERS ARRESTED FOR VIOLENT CRIMES GENERALLY HAVE LONG CRIMINAL HISTORIES, BUT USUALLY OF NONVIOLENT OFFENSES; THAT NO EXPLANATION HAD BEEN FOUND FOR THE NONVIOLENT OFFENDER'S OCCASIONAL DEPARTURE INTO VIOLENCE; THAT THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE TO INDICATE THAT THE SERIOUSNESS OF VIOLENCE INCREASES WITH SUCCESSIVE OFFENSES; AND THAT AGGRAVATED ASSAULT IS THE VIOLENT CRIME MOST LIKELY TO BECOME A 'SPECIALTY.' EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDIES OF VIOLENT CRIME HAVE SHOWN THAT IT TENDS TO OCCUR IN AREAS CHARACTERIZED BY LOW INCOME, CONCENTRATIONS OF RACIAL AND ETHNIC MINORITIES, BROKEN HOMES, WORKING MOTHERS, LOW LEVELS OF EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL SKILLS, HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT, HIGH PROPORTIONS OF SINGLE MALES, OVERCROWDED AND SUBSTANDARD HOUSING, LOW RATES OF HOME OWNERSHIP AND SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLINGS, MIXED LAND USE, AND HIGH POPULATION DENSITY. GENERAL THEORIES OF VIOLENCE INCLUDE THE ETHOLOGICAL POSITION THAT AGGRESSION IS INNATE AND THAT IT IS 'INSTINCTIVE' BEHAVIOR, THE VIEW THAT VIOLENCE HAS A GENETIC BASIS, THE IDEA THAT BRAIN DAMAGE CAUSES AGGRESSION, PSYCHOANALYTIC AND DEVELOPMENTAL THEORIES, AND THE SOCIOPSYCHOLOGICAL VIEW (INCLUDING SOCIAL LEARNING THEORY). RESEARCHERS HAVE EXPLORED THE BEHAVIORAL ASPECTS OF MURDER, MURDER THREATS, RAPE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT, CHILD ABUSE, AND ARMED ROBBERY. TWO TYPES OF MURDEROUS BEHAVIOR--OVERCONTROLLED (ABNORMALLY RIGID CONTROLS THAT SUDDENLY REACH A BREAKING POINT) AND UNDERCONTROLLED (GENERALLY LOW INHIBITIONS AGAINST AGGRESSION)--HAVE BEEN DEFINED, AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS DRAWN. A FOURFOLD CLASSIFICATION OF MEN WHO COMMIT RAPE--DISPLACED AGGRESSION, COMPENSATORY, SEX-AGGRESSION FUSION, AND IMPULSE--TIES TOGETHER THE MOTIVES FOR RAPE, THE MODUS OPERANDI OF THE OFFENDER, AND THE OFFENDER'S EARLY HISTORY. TYPES OF CHILD-ABUSING BEHAVIOR HAVE ALSO BEEN CLASSIFIED, AND GOALS FOR THE LONG-TERM PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC TREATMENT OF ABUSING PARENTS HAVE BEEN SUGGESTED. GENERAL CRISIS INTERVENTION TECHNIQUES HAVE BEEN FOUND USEFUL IN DEALING WITH PATHOLOGICALLY VIOLENT PERSONS IN EMERGENCY SITUATIONS. GUIDELINES FOR DIAGNOSING PATIENTS' VIOLENCE POTENTIAL AND FOR PROVIDING VIOLENCE-RELATED PSYCHOTHERAPY HAVE BEEN DEFINED. DETAILED REVIEWS OF THE GENERAL THEORIES OF VIOLENCE, STUDIES OF SPECIFIC OFFENSES, AND DIAGNOSIS/TREATMENT GUIDELINES ARE PROVIDED. A LIST OF REFERENCES IS INCLUDED. (LKM)

202. **WAY THEY ATE WAS A CRIME. By B. GOTTLIEB.** RODALE PRESS, INC, 33 EAST MINOR STREET, EMMAUS, PA 18049. *PREVENTION,* V 31, N 5 (MAY 1979), P 64-68.

NCJ-57277

THIS ARTICLE DISCUSSES THE EFFECT OF IMPROPER DIET ON CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR AND DESCRIBES EFFORTS TO IMPROVE OFFENDERS' MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH THROUGH NUTRITION IN OHIO, GEORGIA, COLORADO, AND WASHINGTON STATE. IMPROPER NUTRITION IS CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH DEVIANT BEHAVIOR. THE HIGH INTAKE OF SUGAR MAY BE THE SINGLE GREATEST DIET PROBLEM AMONG REPEAT OFFENDERS, WHO, TYPICALLY, EAT FROM TWO TO FOUR TIMES AS MUCH SUGAR AS THE AVERAGE AMERICAN. SUCH A HIGH CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR CAN CAUSE A DISORDER IN BLOOD SUGAR METABOLISM CALLED HYPOGLYCEMIA; STUDIES SHOW THAT ALMOST 90 PERCENT OF ALL INMATES HAVE IT. SYMPTOMS CAN INCLUDE IRRITABILITY, PARANOIA, AND SUDDEN VIOLENT BEHAVIOR. FOOD ALLERGY MAY ALSO BE REFLECTED IN THE VICTIM'S PSY-

CHOLOGY AND BEHAVIOR, WITH SYMPTOMS OF APATHY, SLUGGISHNESS, OR HYPERACTIVITY. OTHER ALLERGIES TO SUBSTANCES FOUND IN AN OFFENDER'S ENVIRONMENT MAY TRIGGER CRIMINAL ACTIONS THAT APPEAR TO BE PSYCHOTICALLY BASED, AS CAN POISONING BY HEAVY METALS SUCH AS LEAD, CADMIUM, MERCURY, AND ARSENIC. IF AN OFFENDER IS DRIVEN TO DEVIANT BEHAVIOR BY ONE OF THESE FACTORS BUT IS LABELED BY SOCIETY AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AS A COMMON CRIMINAL, THEN HE OR SHE MAY DEVELOP A SELF-IMAGE AS A CRIMINAL AND THUS BEGIN A CRIMINAL CAREER. VARIOUS PROGRAMS HAVE ATTEMPTED TO DEAL WITH THE CRIMINOGENIC NUTRITIONAL BAD HABITS OF OFFENDERS. IN PITKIN COUNTY, COLO., 500 PRISONERS WERE PLACED ON A DIET FREE OF SUGAR, WHITE FLOUR, AND CAFFEINE; NOT ONE HAS BEEN IN TROUBLE WITH THE LAW SINCE RELEASE. IN DOUGHERTY COUNTY, GA., JUVENILE OFFENDERS ROUTINELY ARE GIVEN BIOCHEMICAL TESTING, THEN ADMINISTERED NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTS TO CORRECT ANY CHEMICAL IMBALANCE. THE JUVENILE CRIME RATE IN DOUGHERTY COUNTY IS THE LOWEST IN THE NATION. IN CUYAHOGA FALLS, OHIO, 600 CRIMINALS HAVE RECEIVED NUTRITIONAL EDUCATION AND HAVE BEEN PLACED ON A SPECIAL DIET; 89 PERCENT OF THEM HAVE NOT COMMITTED ANOTHER CRIME. THE WASHINGTON STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRAINING COMMISSION OFFERS A COURSE FOR PROBATION OFFICERS CALLED 'BODY CHEMISTRY AND OFFENDER BEHAVIOR.' TO TEST THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE RECOMMENDED NUTRITIONAL APPROACH, 102 PROBATIONERS WERE DIVIDED INTO 2 GROUPS: THOSE RECEIVING TRADITIONAL COUNSELING AND THOSE RECEIVING NUTRITIONAL COUNSELING. IT WAS FOUND THAT 34 PERCENT OF THE TRADITIONAL GROUP RECIDIVATED, BUT ONLY 14 PERCENT OF THE NUTRITIONAL GROUP DID SO. ABOUT 70 PERCENT OF CONVICTS WHO RECEIVE NUTRITIONAL COUNSELING MAINTAIN IMPROVED DIET HABITS. TREATMENT FOR OFFENDERS SUFFERING FROM HEAVY METAL POISONING CAN INCLUDE USE OF VITAMIN THERAPY WHICH LOWERS IMPULSIVE BEHAVIOR AND AIDS IN DETOXIFICATION. NO REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED.

203. **WHAT CAN BE DONE ABOUT JUVENILE HOMICIDE? By J. SORRELLS JR.** NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, CONTINENTAL PLAZA, 411 HACKENSACK AVENUE, HACKENSACK, NJ 07601. *CRIME AND DELINQUENCY*, V 26, N 2 (APRIL 1980), P 152-161. **NCJ-66607**

HOMICIDAL JUVENILES ARE LIKELY TO EITHER LACK THE CAPACITY TO IDENTIFY WITH OTHER HUMAN BEINGS BE PREPSYCHOTIC AND HIGH SUICIDE RISKS, OR BE NEUROTICALLY FEARFUL YOUNGSTERS. DATA FROM A STUDY OF ALAMEDA COUNTY, CALIF., JUVENILES CHARGED WITH HOMICIDE IN 1973 AND 1974 SUGGEST THAT A DISPROPORTIONATE NUMBER OF THESE JUVENILES LIVE IN POOR COMMUNITIES WHERE LIFE SEEMS BLEAK AND HOPELESS AND WHERE THE FREQUENCY OF INFANT MORTALITY INDICATES THAT LIFE IS NOT HIGHLY VALUED. IN ADDITION, THIS STUDY AND A REVIEW OF SIMILAR STUDIES INDICATE THAT THOSE CHILDREN COME FROM VIOLENT, CHAOTIC FAMILIES. THEY FALL INTO THREE GROUPS: HOMICIDAL JUVENILES WHO ARE NONEMPATHIC, OR LACK THE CAPACITY TO EXPERIENCE EMPATHY OR IDENTIFICATION WITH, OR COMPASSION FOR OTHER HUMAN BEINGS; PREPSYCHOTICS TRAPPED IN PAINFUL AND CONFLICT-RIDDEN INTERPERSONAL SITUATIONS, USUALLY THEIR FAMILIES, AND THE NEUROTICALLY FEARFUL WHO LACK A BASIC SENSE OF SECURITY AND THEREFORE OVERREACT TO THREATENING CIRCUMSTANCES AS THOUGH THEY WERE POTENTIALLY LETHAL. RECOGNITION OF THESE CHARACTERISTICS SHOULD HELP IN FASHIONING INTERVENTION STRATEGIES. LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES MUST COLLECT DATA THAT CAN PINPOINT DIFFERENT PROBLEMS IN DIFFERENT COMMUNITIES, HOWEVER. AGENCIES SHOULD THEN COORDINATE THEIR EFFORTS IN ATTACKING PROBLEMS IN THESE HIGH-RISK COMMUNITIES: ALL CHILDREN ENTERING CUSTODY SHOULD BE SCREENED FOR EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS CORRECTIONAL AND TREATMENT PROGRAMS SHOULD FOCUS ON EMPATHY, THE RESOLUTION OF EMOTIONAL CONFLICT, AND PERSONAL SECURITY. THE FAMILIES OF POTENTIALLY HOMICIDAL CHILDREN SHOULD BE THOROUGHLY EVALUATED AND CHILDREN SHOULD BE REMOVED FROM CHAOTIC, VIOLENT FAMILIES. JUDGES AND DISTRICT ATTORNEYS ARE IN A UNIQUELY POWERFUL POSITION TO URGE AGENCIES AND THE COURTS TO IMPLEMENT THESE RECOMMENDATIONS AND TO TRY TO REHABILITATE THE HOMICIDAL JUVENILE. FOOTNOTES ARE GIVEN. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED--AOP)

Supplemental Notes: PRICE QUOTED FOR NCCD IS FOR SINGLE ISSUE. SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT VERSION OF THIS PAPER WAS PRESENTED TO THE SIXTH NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON JUVENILE JUSTICE IN SAN DIEGO (CA), 1979.

Availability: NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, CONTINENTAL PLAZA, 411 HACKENSACK AVENUE, HACKENSACK, NJ 07601; UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR, MI 48106; INSTITUTE FOR SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION, 3501 MARKET STREET, UNIVERSITY CITY SCIENCE CENTER, PHILADELPHIA, PA 19104.

204. **WHO ARE OUR ASSAULTIVE JUVENILES—A STUDY OF 100 CASES. By D. H. RUSSELL and G. P. HARPER.** AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING AND MATERIALS, 1916 RACE STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA 19103. *JOURNAL OF FORENSIC SCIENCES*, V 18, N 4 (OCTOBER 1973) P 385-397. **NCJ-11992**

MASSACHUSETTS STUDY UNDERTAKEN AT THE TIME OF THE ABOLITION OF CLOSED INSTITUTIONS TO DECIDE WHERE TO PLACE JUVENILES COMMITTED FOR ASSAULTIVE ACTS. ONE HUNDRED BOYS CHARGED WITH ASSAULTIVE OFFENSES WERE REFERRED BY THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES (D.Y.S.) FOR RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH MIGHT IMPROVE THE CHANCES FOR THE BOYS' PERSONAL AND SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT, AND ASSIST PAROLE BOARDS TO DECIDE WHICH 'ASSAULTIVE' BOYS MIGHT 'SAFELY' BE RETURNED TO THE COMMUNITY. EACH BOY WAS GIVEN A COMPLETE PSYCHIATRIC INTERVIEW AND PLACED IN ONE OF SEVEN DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORIES. THE MAJORITY OF THE BOYS WERE PLACED IN THE NEUROTIC CATEGORY, WHICH WAS FURTHER DIVIDED INTO THREE SUBGROUPS BASED ON IMPULSE CONTROL. THE RESULTS SHOW THAT MOST OF THE BOYS WOULD NOT BE CLASSIFIED AS DANGEROUS TYPES. MOST OF THEIR OFFENSES WERE RESULTS OF MOMENTARY PANIC. MOST WERE RAISED UNDER POOR SOCIAL CONDITIONS, AND MANY WERE EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED. AS A RESULT OF THIS STUDY, 48 BOYS WERE RECOMMENDED FOR RETURN HOME UNDER INTENSIVE PAROLE SUPERVISION. OTHERS WERE RECOMMENDED FOR PAROLE WITH OPEN PLACEMENT, CLOSED REHABILITATIVE PROGRAMS, MENTAL HEALTH INSTITUTIONS, AND SPECIAL VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS. THREE CASE STUDIES ARE INCLUDED IN THIS STUDY.

Supplemental Notes: PAPER PRESENTED AT 25TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF FORENSIC SCIENCES, LAS VEGAS, 21 FEB 1973.

205. **WIFE BATTERING—A REVIEW AND PRELIMINARY ENQUIRY INTO LOCAL INCIDENCE, NEEDS, AND RESOURCES—BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA. By J. DOWNEY and J. HOWELL.** UNITED WAY OF THE LOWER MAINLAND SOCIAL PLANNING AND RESEARCH DEPARTMENT, 1625 WEST 8TH AVENUE, VANCOUVER, BC V6J 1T9, CANADA. 146 p. 1976. **NCJ-44562**

A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON FAMILY VIOLENCE, WITH SPECIFIC ATTENTION TO THE PHYSICAL ABUSE OF WIVES, AND A STUDY OF ITS INCIDENCE, NEEDS, AND RESOURCES

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA ARE PRESENTED. THE REPORT REVIEWS VARIOUS THEORETICAL POSITIONS AND CONCEPTUALIZATIONS OF VIOLENCE AND FOCUSES ON THE COMPLEX INTERPLAY OF SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL VARIABLES ASSOCIATED WITH VIOLENCE IN MARITAL INTERACTION. THE INCIDENCE OF PHYSICAL ABUSE IS DEALT WITH THROUGH A REVIEW OF STUDIES OF HOMICIDE, DIVORCE, AND NONLETHAL ASSAULT STATISTICS. RESULTS FROM A SURVEY OF GREATER VANCOUVER AGENCIES ASKED TO ESTIMATE INCIDENCE FOR A PERIOD OF 6 MONTHS ARE REPORTED AND DISCUSSED. IN ADDITION, AN ATTEMPT IS MADE TO EXPLORE THE LINK BETWEEN ALCOHOL USE AND WIFE BATTERING. A NUMBER OF THEORIES REGARDING THIS ASSOCIATION ARE DISCUSSED, AND STUDIES OF INCIDENCE RELATING ALCOHOL TO VIOLENCE ARE REVIEWED AND COMPARED WITH LOCAL FINDINGS. THE NEEDS OF THE BATTERED WIFE ARE IDENTIFIED FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF BOTH SERVICES REQUESTED BY WOMEN AND THOSE OFFERED AND CONSIDERED NECESSARY BY AVAILABLE RESOURCE AGENCIES. AVAILABILITY AND UTILIZATION OF SERVICE IS DISCUSSED, AS WELL AS IMPEDIMENTS TO EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF SERVICES. BROAD SOLUTIONS OF SOCIAL ATTITUDES AND POLICIES ARE OFFERED, AS WELL AS SPECIFIC SUGGESTIONS ON HOW NEEDS COULD BE MORE ADEQUATELY MET. BASED ON THE FINDINGS FROM THE LITERATURE REVIEW, THE PRELIMINARY SURVEY, AND A DISCUSSION OF RESEARCH METHODOLOGY, SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH AND IMPROVEMENT OF LOCAL SERVICES ARE MADE. AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE PAPERS AND BOOKS REFERRED TO THROUGHOUT THE REPORT IS APPENDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED).

Sponsoring Agencies: UNITED WAY OF THE LOWER MAINLAND SOCIAL PLANNING AND RESEARCH DEPARTMENT, 1625 WEST 8TH AVENUE, VANCOUVER, BC V6J 1T9, CANADA; CANADA MINISTRY OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE, OTTAWA, CANADA.

206. **WOMEN WHO KILL (FROM VIOLENCE—PERSPECTIVES ON MURDER AND AGGRESSION, 1978, BY IRWIN L KUTASH ET AL—SEE NCJ-55020). By A. BLUM and G. FISHER.** JOSSEY-BASS, INC, 433 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94104. 11 p. 1978. **NCJ-55024**

SEXISM AND OVEREMPHASIS ON INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOPATHOLOGY ARE AMONG THE SHORTCOMINGS CITED IN A CRITICAL REVIEW OF THEORIES ABOUT, RESEARCH ON, AND TREATMENT OF WOMEN WHO COMMIT MURDER. EXPLANATIONS OF MURDERS COMMITTED BY WOMEN GENERALLY HAVE BEEN SIMPLISTIC REFLECTIONS OF STEREOTYPED VIEWS. THE WOMAN WHO MURDERS IS PORTRAYED AS FASCINATING AND MYSTERIOUS IN SEXIST ACCOUNTS THAT FOCUS ALMOST ENTIRELY ON SEXUALITY AS THE ROOT OF ALL FEMALE BEHAVIOR. SUCH ACCOUNTS ALSO REFLECT SOCIETY'S TENDENCY TO DICHOTOMIZE WOMEN--GOOD OR BAD, MOTHERS OR PROSTITUTES, THE GENTLER SEX OR THE MORE DEADLY SPECIES. SEXIST EXPLANATIONS ALSO OVEREMPHASIZE THE DEVIANT CHARACTER OF MURDER BY WOMEN AND IGNORE ITS SOCIAL CONTEXT, INCLUDING RACE AND CLASS ISSUES. THAT WOMEN COMMIT SUBSTANTIALLY FEWER MURDERS THAN MEN IS UNDERSTANDABLE IN CULTURAL TERMS. FEMALES ARE SOCIALIZED TO BE LESS AGGRESSIVE, ARE MORE CLOSELY SUPERVISED, AND ARE MORE STRICTLY TAUGHT TO CONFORM TO RIGID STANDARDS, WHEREAS MALES ARE REWARDED FOR AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIORS. AGGRESSIVE ROLE MODELS ABOUND FOR MEN GENERALLY BUT ARE LACKING FOR WOMEN. WOMEN ALSO HAVE BEEN MORE RESTRICTED IN THE SPHERES OF ACTIVITY OPEN TO THEM AND IN THE TYPES OF ENCOUNTERS THEY HAVE. THAT WOMEN ARE MORE LIKELY THAN MEN TO MURDER ANOTHER FAMILY MEMBER IS ALSO UNDERSTANDABLE. WOMEN TRADITIONALLY HAVE SPENT A GREAT DEAL OF TIME AT HOME, AND THEIR INTERACTIONS HAVE BEEN CONFINED TO FAMILY MEMBERS. ANOTHER 'FACT' ABOUT WOMEN WHO MURDER--THAT THEY ARE MORE DISTURBED THAN THEIR MALE COUNTERPARTS--IS OPEN TO QUESTION. THIS VIEW IS WIDELY HELD BY PRISON PSYCHIATRISTS, WARDENS, AND OTHERS BUT MAY ACTUALLY BE A REFLECTION OF THE DIFFICULTIES AND BIASES IN PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSIS. ONE USEFUL APPROACH TO UNDERSTANDING MURDER BY WOMEN IS AN EXPLORATION OF PSYCHODYNAMIC PATTERNS SUCH AS THAT UNDERTAKEN IN A CALIFORNIA STUDY THAT IDENTIFIED SIX PERSONALITY STYLES--MASOCHISTIC, OVERTLY HOSTILE, COVERTLY HOSTILE, PSYCHOTIC, AMORAL, AND INADEQUATE--IN WOMEN WHO MURDER. THE RISE OF FEMINISM IS BRINGING GREATER DEPTH TO THE STUDY OF WOMEN WHO MURDER. MANY OF THE MORE ENLIGHTENING STUDIES ARE BEING PERFORMED BY WOMEN. (LKM)

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